

# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

A Comprehensive Abstracting and Indexing Journal  
of the World's Periodical Literature  
in the Social Sciences



PUBLICATION OFFICE: MENASHA, WISCONSIN

EDITORIAL AND EXECUTIVE OFFICE: 611 FAYERWEATHER HALL  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY



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[Published under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council, by Social Science Abstracts, Inc.]

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# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOL. 3, No. 10

(REGISTERED IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE)

OCTOBER, 1931

Entered as second-class matter February 25, 1929, at the post-office at Menasha, Wisconsin, under Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925, embodied in paragraph 4, Section 412, P.L.&R., authorized July 18, 1929.

Publication office 450 Ahnaip St., Menasha, Wisconsin. Executive and Editorial offices, 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.

Published thirteen times a year, that is, monthly with a concluding index issue.

Claims for missing copies must be in the Editorial office not later than the 15th of the month following publication.

The subscription price is \$6.00 per volume including the annual index, \$6.50 outside of the United States and Canada. Single copies \$1.00, Index number \$2.00.

*Notice of change of address should be sent four weeks in advance to 611 Fayerweather Hall, Columbia University, New York City.*

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# SOCIAL SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

VOLUME 3

OCTOBER, 1931  
Entries 14825-16529

NUMBER 10

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY SYSTEMATIC HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

### SOCIAL AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 8427, 10451, 11559)

14825. CARLSON, FRED A. Geographical index numbers. *Science*. 72 (1864) Sep. 19, 1930: 300-301.—The purpose of geographical index numbers is to show quantitatively the intensity of man's utilization of his environment. Areas with low index numbers should be regions of potential development. Methods of obtaining these numbers are briefly described.—*M. Warthin*.

14826. KRUEGER, H. K. E. Zur Frage der Umwertung des menschlichen Lebensraumes. [The revaluation of man's territorial environment.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (12) Dec. 1929: 1098-1109.—A. Penck's estimate that the earth will have reached its maximum capacity of population in about 300 years is based on the erroneous assumption that with the decrease of the arable land the increase of population will remain the same as today. The production of food is not a constant factor and the industrialization of agriculture will increase production. Changing climates will require periods of adjustment. An increase of agricultural area in the tropics may result in a lowering of the water table. Increase in population will mean a struggle of the people in the temperate zone against those of the tropics. Acclimatization may be possible, but even then settlers will become less energetic and not constitute a contributing factor in the world's food supply. An increasing number of white men will be sent into the tropics to secure the necessary products. An inter-mixture of

racess will ensue, and with it a higher intellectual level in the tropics. Finally a struggle for power will occur between tropical man and man of the temperate climates. Transportation will be state owned. The future ruler of the world will be that people which will save the largest amount of energy in the tropical environment: i.e., the yellow race.—*Werner Neuse*.

14827. SORRE, MAX. Les conditions géographiques générales du développement urbain. [The general geographic conditions of urban development.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille*. 72 (3): Jul.-Aug.-Sep. 1930: 149-169.—Situation accounts for the general geographic position of a city and the site for the exact point. The principal elements of the site are defense, command of passageways, water supply, salubrity, firm soil for foundations, distribution of open spaces, proximity to building materials, and fertility of the neighboring regions. The site furnishes elements of fixation, while the geographical situation is a factor of development which varies according to the political geography, the density of population, and historical setting. Many cities have advantageous sites and situations, e.g., Constantinople; while others have such excellent situations that men adjust themselves to mediocre sites; in other cases sites make up for poor situations. A large city is often a union of established cities. Accidental factors are so important in city growth that it is not possible to base a classification of cities entirely on the environment; but an environmental analysis is usually the best starting point.—*Otis P. Starkey*.

## REGIONAL STUDIES

### THE EASTERN HEMISPHERE

#### EAST INDIES, PHILIPPINES, AND NEW GUINEA

(See also Entries 15034, 15043, 15574, 15604, 15622, 15632, 15659, 15792)

14828. MASSINGER, C. A szerecsendiő hazája. [The home of the nutmeg.] *Földgömb*. 1 (7) 1930: 251-254.—The clove is native in the Moluccas. Nowhere else does it mature as early or live as long as in the islands where it originated. The largest nutmeg-producing island is Amboina, though nutmeg was first discovered on Lontor, Rosengain, Ai, Roen, and Neira. The eruption of the volcano Goenoeng Api on Banda Neire nearly sixty years ago destroyed an important source of production. Plantations utilized slave labor at first and later condemned criminals.—*E. D. Beynon*.

14829. MEINESZ, F. A. VENING. By submarine through the Netherlands East Indies. *Geog. J.* 77 (4) Apr. 1931: 338-349.

14830. SCHNEEBERGER, W. F. Die Bataker in Nord-Sumatra. [The Battak of northern Sumatra.]

*Schweizer Geog.* 7 (9) Nov. 1, 1930: 129-135. (10) Dec. 1, 1930: 146-151.—An account of the Battak highlanders in the interior of northern Sumatra, where broad plateaus, separated by mountain ranges capped with volcanoes, adjoin Toba Lake, which is 1800 sq. km. in size and lies at an altitude of 960 meters. Extensive and long continued cultivation has denuded the dry Liparit tufa of trees and has led to over-utilization of the fern and lalang steppes. Where irrigation is possible there are extended rice fields protected both strategically and from the wind by bamboo hedges, in the midst of which lie the settlements. Originally the natives were divided into distinct clans adhering strictly to exogamy, and ruled by priest kings. Near the villages tropical vegetables, bananas, coconuts, and sugar palm supplement the rice diet. The tribe, which possesses a strong sense of consanguinity, believes in the doctrine of animism with "tondi" representing the good spirit, which was earlier also appropriated by cannibalism, and "begu" the spirit of the dead, which led to ancestor worship.—*P. Vosseler*.

14831. SCHRÖTER, C. Reisenotizen über den topographischen Dienst und die Verkehrsentwicklung



auf Java. [A traveler's notes on the topographic service and the development of commerce in Java.] *Schweizer Geog.* 7 (3) Mar. 1930: 33-37.—The work of the topographic survey has many difficulties to overcome in this tropical region of virgin forests. Nevertheless hypsographic maps in seven colors with 50 meter intervals (lowest contours 10 and 35 meters) have been published of a large part of the island on a scale of 1:25,000 and 1:50,000, showing great detail, and requiring a legend of over 70 items. Since 1870, 212 maps in 2642 sheets have been published covering about a quarter of the 1.9 million sq. kms. of the Netherlands Indies, and the surveyed area increases yearly by 20,000 sq. kms. Transportation has developed remarkably. The government railway net comprised, in 1925, 2740 kms. of standard and 120 kms. of narrow gauge railroads. In addition there are 863 kms. of standard and 3078 of narrow gauge railroads which are privately owned.—*P. Vosseler.*

14832. VUIJCK, A. Het visscherijbedrijf van de Tegalsche Volkscredietbank. [The fishing industry of the People's Credit Bank at Tegal, Java.] *Volkscrediet-wezen.* 19 (1) Jan. 1931: 34-50.—Fishing is an important industry on the North Coast of Java. Because the natives were unable to manage this industry, a private society was established in 1912 in Tegal to provide them with credit on fair conditions and to organize a public fish market. The society did not survive long, but its activities were assumed by the government People's Credit Bank at Tegal.—*Cecile Rothe.*

## ASIA

### Farther India

(See also Entries 15628-15629, 15771)

14833. UNSIGNED. Cochinchine. La situation de la culture européenne. [The state of the European plantations in Cochinchina.] *Asie Française.* 31 (286) Jan. 1931: 25.—Extensive rubber, coffee, palm, and cacao properties were laid out in the decade following the war, and Cochinchina then experienced an agricultural boom unparalleled in its history. With the decline in agricultural values during the past two years, no further land is being opened and many proprietors are contemplating abandoning their holdings.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

14834. UNSIGNED. Cochinchine. Le typhon de Poulo-Condor. [Cochin China. The Poulo-Condor typhoon.] *Asie Française.* 31 (286) Jan. 1931: 24-25.—This fertile island was completely laid waste by the destructive hurricane of Nov. 5, 1930. The planters had previously been hard hit by the prevailing agricultural depression and are consequently in no position to rebuild. They are finding it impossible to contract loans and are calling for governmental aid.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

### China, Manchuria, Korea

(See also Entries 15039, 15279, 15660)

14835. HEIM, ARNOLD, and KREJCI-GRAF, KARL. Szechuan-Tibet-Expedition der Sunyatsen-Universität, Canton. [The Szechwan-Tibet Expedition of Sun Yat-Sen University, Canton.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (7-8) 1930: 266-269.

14836. KINNEY, C. The omnipotent bean. *Canad. Geog. J.* 3 (1) Jul. 1931: 46-56.—The soy bean, which seems to have originated in Cochinchina, is to-day the chief product of Manchuria. It forms her principal export to Europe and America. It has many uses, as a food for man and cattle, as malt, bean curd, bean milk, soy-bean powder, confectionery, sauce making material; in the form of an oil it is used for lighting and lubricating purposes, as a salad oil, as a substitute for lard and tallow, butter, India rubber and kerosene, as soap, glycerine, water paint, and hydrogenated oil, as a fertiliz-

er, as raw material for paper, and a substitute for celluloid.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

14837. LANE, E. W. Great Min River irrigation project. *Civil Engin.* 1 (5) Feb. 1931: 397-400.—One of the three great examples of Chinese engineering, the Min River irrigation project is located in the remote Szechwan Province. Originated about 200 B.C. by Li Ping, it is still in use and probably but little changed from its original form. The water supply is secured from the Min River, taken out at the town of Kwan Hsien where the river leaves the plateau of Tibet, and, with its network of canals, irrigates some 950,000 acres. The Min River is divided into two streams by an artificial embankment. The stream to the west, the Outer River, leads eventually to the Yangtze and is navigable for small boats the year around except during annual repairs to the headworks. The stream to the east, the Inner River, leads to the intake proper of the irrigation system. The intake is a deep, narrow, artificial cut through solid rock; there are no control works, the narrow section limiting the flow to a safe quantity. This project is probably China's most beneficial public work; the Great Wall has long since outlived its usefulness, the Grand Canal has fallen into disrepair, but the Min River irrigation project is still bringing a livelihood to millions of people as it did 2,000 years ago.—*Stanley W. Cosby.*

14838. UNSIGNED. Feeding Shanghai. *China J.* 14 (5) May 1931: 237-241.

## India

(See also Entries 13837, 15585)

14839. BARRACLOUGH, NORMAN. The coal resources of the Jharia coalfield. *Rec. Geol. Survey India.* 62 (3) 1929: 377-384.

14840. DYRENFURTH, GÜNTHER. Die internationale Himalaya-Expedition, 1931. [The international Himalaya Expedition 1930.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (1-2) 1931: 14-34.—The objective of this expedition was the ascent of Mt. Kanchenjunga and other heights in the vicinity. The scientific observations were made in the fields of geology, meteorology, physiology, and topography. Important contributions were made through unusually skillful photography. Among meteorological notes there appears the recognition of two winter periods; the normal period, from October to April, and the monsoon winter which begins about the middle of June when the precipitation is in the form of snow. The most favorable period for a Himalaya expedition seems to be either from May to the first half of June or from the middle of September to the middle of October. The investigators are convinced that these mountains are still in the process of rising. This continual rise is more rapid than the rate of erosion and is becoming an increasingly serious obstacle to the moisture bearing winds from the Indian Ocean. The desert conditions on the north side of the range have become more severe in historical times.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

14841. JONES, WELLINGTON D. An isopleth map of land under crops in India. *Geog. Rev.* 19 (3) Jul. 1929: 495-496.

14842. KRISHNASWAMBI, S. S. The population of Coimbatore. *J. Madras Geog. Assn.* 5 (2-3) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 120-127. (Statistical Tables.)—*J. W. Reid.*

14843. TRINKLER, EMIL. Explorations in the eastern Karakoram and in the western Kunlun. *Geog. J.* 75 (6) Jun. 1930: 505-517.—The purpose of the expedition was the study of the geologic structures and effects of the ice age on the mountains and plateaux separating the upper Indus Valley of Ladakh from the Tarim Basin of Sinkiang, Central Asia. The origin of Pangong valley is similar to the Norwegian fjords, and Pangong Lake, as all the lakes in this region, shows signs



of shrinkage. Mountains of the Tibetan Plateau, rounded and denuded as contrasted with the vertical peaks of the Karakoram range westward, are uninhabited, and wild yaks and antelope were seen only in upper Kara Kash. Chains of wide valleys in Aksai Chin, where a salt lake was discovered, were originally river plains, but now are dry. Broad glaciers of Lingzitan extend far into a bordering longitudinal valley westward. The entire area is affected by the Asiatic monsoon, and rough, cold weather is usual. (2 maps and 14 photographs.)—*H. D. McClure.*

14844. VISSER, PH. C. *Die dritte niederländische Karakorum-Expedition.* [The third Dutch Karakorum Expedition.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (7-8) 1930: 264-266.

#### *Western Turkestan*

(See also Entry 15115)

14845. ARNE, T. J. *Kazakstan. En asiatisk sovjet-republik och dess nya huvudstad.* [Kazakstan. An Asiatic Soviet republic and its new capital.] *Jorden Runt.* 2 Jul. 1930: 433-443.—The Soviet republic of Kazakstan, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Chinese border, covers an area five times the size of France. The new capital, Alma Ata, is situated in the extreme east in a region of earthquakes—two serious ones occurred 1877 and 1910. The one of 1920 was accompanied by the breaking of a dam and a disastrous flood. Russia's need for cotton is responsible for the railroad connecting Alma Ata and Oldenburg. Difficulties encountered in its construction include climate, inaccessibility, and lack of labor. Cotton production is being encouraged in Turkestan at the expense of wheat, which is an exchange production of the Caucasus region, Ukraine, and the Volga districts. The extension of agriculture is retarded by the need for irrigation. Rice is extensively cultivated although it requires five times the amount of moisture required by cotton.—*J. C. Lundh.*

14846. PENCK, ALBRECHT. *Zentral-Asien.* [Central Asia.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (1-2) 1931: 1-13.—Two boundaries are to be recognized, the snow line and the arid line, both highly significant in relation to the limits of occupied areas. The snow line is nearly impassable for human habitations. The arid region is more easily penetrated. About 380,000 square miles of central Asia are uninhabited and 1,000,000 have but a scant population. The principal areas of human activity are the oases with an estimated total area of 80,000 sq. mi., and a population of approximately 6,000,000. Slightly more than one-half of the total population of central Asia is located upon one-twentieth of the area. The estimated maximum population for central Asian oases is approximately 25,000,000. If the irrigable lands be added, the maximum capacity of the territory is less than 40,000,000. No important physical changes have occurred in central Asia in historic times. During the glacial period the lowland areas of Turkestan were more favorable than today. It is possible that central Asia at that time was more important as a region of human habitation than it is today.—*Eugene Van Cleef.*

#### *Mesopotamia, Arabia, Syria, Asia Minor, Caucasus*

(See also Entries 15079, 15270, 15584, 15675, 15758, 15778, 16061)

14847. COCHRANE, R. A. *An air reconnaissance of the Hadhramaut.* *Geog. J.* 77(3): Mar. 1931: 209-215.—The name Hadhramaut is applied to a valley 300 miles long which runs parallel to the south coast of Arabia until it breaks through the coastal mountains and reaches the sea at Saihut. At present one tribe controls the eastern portion of the valley with the chief

towns of Saiwun and Tarim; another the western portion and the ports of Shihr and Mukalla, through which passes all the trade of the Hadhramaut. The wadi, four miles wide at its source, is an insignificant streamlet on reaching the sea. In the wadi there are numerous villages under the cliffs, each surrounded by a cultivated area; and several walled towns. The need for protection has resulted in houses six and seven stories high. Motor cars were observed at Tarim, a town which, at the time of the air reconnaissance, had never been visited by a European. The parts had been transported by camel across the mountains, and assembled on arrival. (4 photographs.)—*Warren B. Cochran.*

14848. THOMAS, BERTRAM. *A journey into Rub 'al Khali—The southern Arabian desert.* *Geog. J.* 77(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 1-37.—A camel journey of some 250 miles, and return, into southern Arabia. The scientific value of the exploration is indicated by a detail map and by a number of appendices which include such data as nomenclature, aneroid and thermometer readings (not published but available for reference), flora, fauna, topography, fossils, geology, and water supply.—*Sam T. Bratton.*

14849. WARNER, W. H. LEE. *Notes on the Hadhramaut.* *Geog. J.* 77(3) Mar. 1931: 217-222.—Wadi Hadhramaut, prior to the Ptolemaic development of sea-borne traffic, was part of a great trade highway from the Far East to Egypt and Palestine by way of the eastern shore of the Red Sea. The primitive government is preserved and embraces a population divided into four classes: (a) the Saiyids, supreme, as of pure descent from Husain, the prophet's son-in-law; (b) the tribes; (c) the townfolks and cultivators; and (d) the slave population. The Hadhrami have from early days been forced to migrate to secure a living. They migrate chiefly to three regions: (a) to Hyderabad; (b) to Dar-es-Salaam and the East African Littoral; and (c) to the Straits Settlements and the Netherlands East Indies. Some of the agricultural products are indigo, sesame, millet, dhurra, and wheat. Lucerne is grown in some places for fodder. Dates are cultivated wherever possible and are the staple food. Honey from the date flowers and a special variety of tobacco are two of the few exports. (2 photographs.)—*Warren B. Cochran.*

14850. WATSON, K. BOOG. *Locusts in Iraq.* *Scottish Geog. Mag.* 47(1) Jan. 15, 1931: 28-32.—Locusts, the greatest handicap to Iraq agriculture, are now fought by scientific methods.—*Rupert B. Vance.*

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 15575, 15664)

### *Southeastern Europe*

(See also Entries 10897, 11058, 12280, 12293, 12329, 12422, 12653, 13945, 13953, 15612, 15788)

14851. AZAIS, PIO. *La funzione dell'Altopiano Mirdita.* [The function of the Mirdite Plateau.] *Universo.* 10(6) Jun. 1929: 655-657.—An appreciation of the economic and military importance of this lesser known part of the Albanian hinterland.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14852. BUSCH-ZANTNER, R. *Janina, a gólyák városa.* [Janina, a city of storks.] *Földgömb.* 1(7) 1930: 249-251.—Janina, a city of Epirus with a population of more than 30,000, came into possession of the Greeks in 1913. Banditry is very prevalent to this day in the neighbourhood of Janina and the region is much more dangerous now than it was in the days of Ali Pasha, who ruled tyrannically from his fortress of Iescale until his overthrow in 1822. This city, once the richest and most cultured city of European Turkey, retains little save the ruins of its splendor and its numerous storks.—*E. D. Beynon.*



14853. EMERIT, MARCEL. L'évolution du régime agraire de la Bulgarie contemporaine. [Evolution of the agrarian regime in contemporary Bulgaria.] *Bull. Soc. de Geog. de Lille*. 70 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1928: 158-172.—The rule of the Turk in Bulgaria, superimposed upon the original Slavic feudalism, was more theoretical than effective—the only real changes being the introduction of the Turkish military class. Independence was followed by rapid acquisition of land by the state and in 1880 the peasants were enabled by law to acquire land. The granting of land by the state for the colonization of unoccupied areas and lands confiscated from the Turks has proved successful. Technical and agricultural schools are subsidized by the government. Between 1887 and 1920, the population increased 54.2% and 3,544,685 hectares are under cultivation. The progress of the rural class since the war has not benefited the state proportionally because of the Bulgarian antipathy to tax-paying. Since 1920-21 obligatory civil service has been required of both young men and women. Today, large estates are found chiefly in the northeast and the small proprietors to the south and northwest of the Balkan range. The remainder of the land is largely mountain forests and pastures.—*M. Warthin*.

### Italy

(See also Entries 15013, 15753)

14854. GIANNITRAPANI, LUIGI. L'Erice. [Erix.] *Universo*. 10 (6) Jun. 1929: 609-530.—Examination of the numerous caves of Erix (Monte San Guiliano) indicates human occupation from a very early epoch. Each wave of conquest has left its mark on the mountain. The successive religions have erected temples here, and places where Venus was once worshiped are now sacred to the Virgin. The government could encourage the tourist industry by improving transportation facilities. (Topographic maps and illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

14855. ROLETT, GIORGIO B. Le développement économique de Trieste. [The economic development of Trieste.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (221) Sep. 15, 1930: 484-495.—Because of its easily defended position, Trieste early became the center of a small and very poor hinterland. It was at first a vague danger for Venice and, in the 14th century, became its rival through the efforts of the dukes of Austria to possess a seaport. By 1913, Trieste had extended its hinterland to include parts of Hungary, Italy, and Switzerland. The fall of the Austrian monarchy was not immediately effective. The prevailing sentiment for Italy which has always existed in the city has aided in the reorientation which Italy is fostering. Possible development of Istria, which the Austrians overlooked, combined with the recognition of Trieste as a travel and culture center will compensate for its economic losses. Despite unfavorable physical conditions, it became a great commercial center. It may be maintained in its greatness insofar as the human element tries to adapt itself to the situation determined by the physical world.—*Henry Madison Kendall*.

### Iberian Peninsula

(See also Entry 10896)

14856. JESSEN, O. Der Palmenwald und die Stadt Elche. [The city of Elche and its palm grove.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (5-6) 1929: 188-208.—The palm grove of Elche is a plantation of about 80,000 date palm trees. The Moors are falsely reported to have introduced them to Spain. The value of the dates harvested annually is 200,000 pesetas, most of which is consumed in Spain. The tree is important as a shade for other plants. Elche lies at the most northern limits of a climatic zone within which the raising of

date palms is possible. The grove is supplied with the water of the Rio Vinalapo, but there have always been disputes regarding water rights with towns up the river. In Elche about 7,000 hectares are under irrigation. The water reservoir holds almost 500,000 cubic meters of water. Because of its saltiness the water is not potable. Every morning the water is on auction, the unit being the "hilo de agua" (1/9 of the quantity of water which flows through the Acequia Mayor in 12 hours). The population of Elche (1920) is about 30,000.—*Werner Neuse*.

14857. LAUTENSACH, HERMANN. Länderkunde von Europa—Portugal 1915-30. [Geography of Europe—Portugal 1915-1930.] *Geog. Jahrb.* 45 1930: 178-203.—(Bibliography.)

14858. LAUTENSACH, HERMANN. Der politische Dualismus der Iberischen Halbinsel und seine geographischen Grundlagen. [The political dualism of the Iberian peninsula and its geographic foundations.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (9) Sep. 1929: 782-788.—The Iberian peninsula is characterized by marked unity of the whole, and at the same time by great contrasts of its parts. Most notable are the contrasts between the several littoral provinces. Consequently, the political history has been marked by the struggle between centralism and regionalism. One of the littoral regions (Portugal) has complete independence. The remainder of the peninsula is centralized, with regional conflicts a major issue in the state. The separation of the Portuguese littoral originated in the 12th century in the success of the dukes of Portugal in ousting the Moors. The subsequent struggles created an antagonism against Spain. Modern efforts toward some form of union are not likely to have immediate success. The industrial and cultural relations are slight; the boundary is a region of little trade and few railroads, and only eleven trains cross daily in each direction. Only 7% of Portugal's exports and 4% of her imports, including the transit trade, are with Spain. But they are participating in the very broad and general cultural association of Iberian peoples on both sides of the Atlantic.—*R. Hartshorne*.

14859. MÁRTON, BÉLA. Granada. *Földgömb*. 1 (7) 1930: 244-248.—To reach Granada one must pass through a region in which "laterite" soil abounds. This red soil of high iron content is to be found in Europe only in Spain and principally on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada. Through irrigation Granada and the region around it have become a veritable garden. The work of irrigation is not easy. Once the snow has all melted from the Sierra Nevada, the two rivers of Granada, the Darro and the Genil, become exceedingly shallow. All night long at five minutes' intervals a bell is rung in order that the gardeners may know how long to turn the water unto their lands. In startling contrast with the exotic beauty of the Alhambra is the filthy condition of the streets of Granada. A strange contrast exists between the wealth of the soil and the poverty of the inhabitants, the majority of whom live in hovels and cave-like tenements. Nothing is done for sanitation, and the people are forced to drink the germ-infested water of Fuente del Avellano.—*E. D. Beynon*.

14860. PANZER, WOLFGANG. Länderkunde von Europa—Spanien 1915-30. [Geography of Europe—Spain 1915-1930.] *Geog. Jahrb.* 45 1930: 133-177.—(Bibliography.)

### France

(See also Entries 14919, 15657, 15672, 15674, 15683, 15739, 15743, 15761)

14861. BRUGGEMAN, A. L'urbanisation d'une région parisienne. [Urbanization of a Parisian region.] *Vie Urbaine*. 7 (32) 1928: 1054-1063.—Details of the



city plan of Courneuve, a suburb to the northeast of Paris.—*M. Warthin.*

14862. DUBUISSON, ÉMILE. Lille en 1930. [Lille in 1930.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. de Lille.* 72 (2) Apr.-May-Jun. 1930: 107-119.—Lille is being transformed to meet the needs of modern traffic. (Three maps.)—*Otis P. Starkey.*

14863. DUMAS, ÉMILE. Grenoble. *Vie Urbaine.* 7 (32) 1928: 1042-1053.—Grenoble is situated at the only point between Albertville and St. Gervaise-sur-Isère where it is possible to construct a bridge for the railway which connects Italy and Vienna. Established before the Roman conquest, the town owes its progress to successive improvements in transportation facilities. A law of 1921 permitting a change in local fortifications made more rapid expansion possible. In 1925, a regional plan was adopted; Grenoble was divided into seven zones; plans were made for further expansion; and a new railway station planned for the center of the city. (Plan of Grenoble.)—*M. Warthin.*

14864. FRIEDMANN, R. Geopolitische Grundlagen der französischen Mentalität. [The geopolitical bases of the French mentality.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 5 (10) Oct. 1928: 841-846.

14865. GIRAULT, ARTHUR. La commune française. [The French commune.] *Vie Urbaine.* 7 (31) 1928: 941-955.—The commune, though smallest of the French political divisions, forms the basis of government. Of all the governmental units it alone is a natural region, being based on a common environmental background.—*M. Warthin.*

14866. MAJORELLE, J. Essai sur la cartographie économique. [An essay on economic cartography.] *Rev. Écon. Internat.* 23-1 (2) Feb. 1931: 397-406.—A description of research methods employed during the last four years in the construction of a series of maps showing the geographical distribution of industries, natural resources, etc., in France.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

14867. MATHIEU, A. Les petites industries de la montagne dans le Jura français. [The small mountain industries of the French Jura.] *Ann. de Géog.* 38 (215) Sep. 15, 1929: 439-459.—The industries of the Jura, of small scale and of scattered distribution, are the result of the individual initiative which characterizes a frontier region. Watch and clock manufacture, and diamond cutting were introduced from Switzerland. The other industries, including wood turning and related activities as well as the manufacture of optical goods, combs and boxes, are indigenous. Their development has been slow and in no way forced. In the case of complete reversal of economic conditions the small industries readily change their products: e.g., in 1814 Saint-Claude was a center of wood-turning; today it is noted for diamond cutting and pipe manufacture. Though a poor agricultural region, depopulation of the Jura has been prevented by this industrial development.—*M. Warthin.*

14868. SELLIER, HENRI. L'Urbanisme à Lyon. [Urbanization of Lyons.] *Vie Urbaine.* 7 (35) 1928: 1227-1236.—Lyons ranks above all other French cities in its scientific and modern municipal organization. Included in the city plan are: the northward extension, at a width of 30 meters, of the Rue de la République together with a consequent extension of the commercial section; the construction of radial and circular connecting highways; the creation of two new parks, and the building of several bridges across the Rhone and Saone rivers. The granite used in paving the street is quarried at Brévenne, 34 kilometers from Lyons. Electric centrifugal pumps have been put in; filtration pumps are located on the left bank of the Rhone; and two new reservoirs constructed. Electric lighting and a modern sewage system have been installed.—*M. Warthin.*

### Switzerland and the Alps

(See also Entries 12414, 13894, 13950-13951, 15645, 15753)

14869. FREY-ISENEGGER, CARL. Latsch bei Bergün: Eine siedlungskundliche Studie. [Latsch near Bergün: A study of settlement.] *Arch. Suisse de Tradition Populaires.* 30 (4) 1930: 188-203.—An analysis of the location and character of Latsch (according to the methods of H. Hassinger)—an Alpine village located at an elevation of 1589 m. on a terrace above the village of Bergün in the Albula Valley in Grison. The spur-like row of dwellings is protected against avalanches by the forest and is surrounded by meadows and small cultivated areas where barley and oats are raised alternately with potatoes up to an elevation of 1650 m. The houses are now made of stone, probably because of the danger of foehn driven fires. The former cultivation of hemp and flax has been abandoned, but the peasant supplies himself with wool. The principal agricultural areas of the Fore Alps and the Alps are located in the Tuors Valley. The families reside frequently in the Alps for six months for the spring and fall pasturage and for haymaking. Coöperative dairy farming is general, and the cattle remain about three months. While the Fore Alps are privately owned, the Alps, like the forests, are common property. The forest extends to an elevation of over 2000 m. Because of its remoteness, Latsch still has some archaic features of settlement and farming. (Plan of settlement, plan of the Tuors Valley.)—*P. Vosseler.*

14870. SÖLCH, JOHANN. Die Ostalpen als geographischer Nachbar. [The Eastern Alps as geographical neighbor.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (4) Apr. 1931: 287-295.—The Alps form a geographical unit and as such have a geographical relationship to surrounding districts. Although the eastern Alps are penetrated by numerous valleys, their entrances are frequently gorge-like and have a separating influence on the relations with the neighboring countries. Political importance has always been attached to the entrances to routes across the Alps. In the future the starting points for the penetration will be located farther from the Alps than hitherto. The Alps are German cultural territory, separated from Germany by an artificially imposed border-line.—*Werner Neuse.*

14871. ZWEIFEL, ALFRED. Ausser-Ferrera. Ferreratal im Kanton Graubünden. [Outer-Ferrera: Ferrera Valley in Canton Grison.] *Schweizer Geog.* 7 (7) Sep. 1930: 97-102; (8) Oct. 1930: 113-118; (9) Nov. 1930: 135-140.—A description of Outer Ferrera, the outermost community of the Avers Valley, a subsidiary of the Hinter-Rhine Valley of Grison, according to the methods of H. Hassinger. The principal settlement is located at an elevation of about 1300 m. along a mule track upon broad alluvial cones on the border of the Avers-Rhine. The dwellings are separated from the farm buildings. The cultivation of grain has entirely ceased; even potatoes are cultivated only for personal needs. Old industries—mills, sawmills, iron and silver smelters—are ruins. At about 1600 meters elevation are the Fore Alps. Cresta, with a church and an abandoned cemetery, and 55 houses, represents the oldest permanent settlement of the community. From July to December there are rich meadows and mountain pasturage subjected to biennial rotation. Above, at an elevation of 2300 m., lies the Alpine moor, which can summer more cattle than the community possesses (82 head) and is therefore leased. The stock consists of small cattle, goats, and sheep. The Alpine tendency to emigrate is felt here.—*P. Vosseler.*



## Germany and Austria

(See also Entries 15570, 15590, 15653-15654, 15671, 15677, 15679, 15690, 15762, 15788, 16310)

14872. BENTZ, A. Das Erdöl in Deutschland. Die geologischen Grundlagen der norddeutschen Erdölvorkommen. [Petroleum in Germany. The geologic basis for the north German petroleum industry.] *Petroleum Z.* 27 (15) Apr. 8, 1931: 259-266.

14873. FLEISCHMANN, KURT. Das Industriegebiet des württembergischen Unterlandes. Eine wirtschaftsgeographische Studie. [The industrial region of lower Württemberg. A study of geographical economy.] *Stuttgarter Geog. Studien. Reihe A.* (26) 1930: pp. 64.—The Muschelkalk and Keuper-Plateaux are called *Württembergisches Unterland*. It is cut by deep winding valleys which extend southward like a wedge between the Schwarzwald and the Schwäbische Alb (Jura). Industry is concentrated in the western part (Neckar-Valley), the largest agglomeration with 110,000 workmen surrounding Stuttgart; the second with 20,000 workmen surrounding Heilbronn; the rest are distributed about a number of small centres. Most of these are stretched along valleys tributary to the Neckar like the Remstal (centre Gmünd and Schorndorf), or along branch-lines of the railways. Metal industry dominates, employing 41% of the workmen. Typically, every main-centre of production is surrounded by an inner belt of residential suburbs and an outer one of secondary manufacturing. Detailed studies are made of two of the industrial regions, Heilbronn, and Murr and Remstal. The geographical aspects of each region, the character and the distribution of the industrial centres, the historic development and the influences of the settlement are explained. The study is based on pre-war statistics, later ones not being available.—*H. G. Bobek.*

14874. RENARD, SUZANNE. Une ville d'industrie allemande: Remscheid. [A German industrial village: Remscheid.] *Vie Urbaine.* 7(33) 1928: 1107-1121.—Industrial development began in the mountain village of Remscheid in the sixteenth century. By 1925, there were in the city 1,227 industrial firms manufacturing such tools as saws and planes. Factories are scattered and proximity to work has determined the location of residences. Thus extensive open spaces have prevented the disfiguration of the landscape as is common in industrial centers. The mountainous character of the region predetermined the position of highways and railways, and congestion has resulted. The crests of ridges are now being developed by cooperative organizations as residential districts. Among these are Rosenhof, Neuehof, and Hohenhagen. It is the aim of the city plan to assure Remscheid an effective economic development as well as to retain the picturesque character of the city.—*M. Warthin.*

14875. SCHÜNING, KARL. Der Güterverkehr der Berliner Häfen. [The freight traffic of the Berlin harbors.] *Erde u. Wirtsch.* 5(4) Jan. 1931: 164-173.—Waterways radiate from Berlin to Duisburg, Hamburg, Lübeck, Stettin, Danzig, Breslau, and Dresden. In Germany the inland waterborne freight traffic of the Berlin region ranks second to that of the Rhine. In 1929, Berlin received a total of 27 million tons by railroad and waterways, of which about 9.3 million tons were water borne. It sent out about 6.5 million tons, of which about 1.1 million tons were water borne. Greater Berlin contains several harbors, but its only basin-dock harbor is Westhafen (completed in 1923). Berlin's water borne freight is chiefly bulky and it is of large variety. (3 maps and graph.)—*B. H. Schockel.*

## British Isles

(See also Entries 12405, 12407, 16207)

## ENGLAND AND WALES

(See also Entries 11734, 12118, 12283, 12297, 12367, 12385, 12415, 12417, 12429, 12444, 12448, 13840, 15577, 15578, 15620, 15648, 15596)

14876. ABERCROMBIE, L. PATRICK. The Kent coalfields. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 79(4091) Apr. 17, 1931: 504-514.

14877. LENNARD, E. W. Some intimate Bristol connections with the overseas empire. *Geography.* 16(92, pt. 2) Jun. 1931: 109-121.—Bristol was the port of first contact with West—the cradle of the empire, and a great seaport by end of 15th century. An historical geographical account of the exploration emanating from Bristol is given. At close of 16th century American fishing was of importance to Bristol and by 1670 half of the American tobacco trade entered through this port. Newfoundland was a Bristol colony and Bristol played an important part in the exploration of Canada. Connections with West Indies were many and varied. By 1753, 20 sugar refining houses were established in the town. In 1760 Bristol ships deported some 30,000 slaves. The importance of maritime activity is related to local industrial development.—*Roderick Peattie.*

14878. MORRIS, F. G. Newhaven and Seaford: A study in the diversion of a river mouth. *Geography.* 16(91) Mar. 1931: 28-33.—A study of a change in river channel and coast line, and its historic consequence. The River Ouse is situated in Sussex in the chalk country of southern England. Its history is related to the great west-east movement of shingle bar of the south English coast. The changes in its position are traced since the 16th century. Seaford became an important port in the 13th century. Newhaven, about 1565, supplanted it in importance due to a breaching of a sand spit by a storm. After this Seaford is not mentioned in marine journals. The eastward drift of shingle then threatened Newhaven which has maintained itself as a cross-channel port only by a breakwater. (2 maps.)—*Roderick Peattie.*

14879. REDMILL, C. E. The growth of population in the east Warwickshire coalfield. *Geography.* 16(92, pt. 2) Jun. 1931: 125-139.—The study indicates local variations within the area. Detailed maps of 1801, 1861, 1921, and population curves over same period are given. Population is related to geologic structure. Agriculture, the chief industry in 1854, has since remained stationary.—*Roderick Peattie.*

## IRELAND

(See also Entries 2-7771; 7479, 9269)

14880. CHARLESWORTH, J. K. The eskers of Ireland; their distribution, origin and human significance. *Geography.* 16(91) Mar. 1931: 21-27.—The eskers of Ireland are winding ridges of sand and gravel, probably accumulations at or near the edge of the ice-sheet. Geologically their distribution is of interest as indicating the manner of the ice disappearance. Likewise the materials of which they are composed—usually stratified sand and gravel—as well as their usual topographic form—long narrow ridges—are in marked contrast to the surrounding country and have had important economic consequences. Thus their excellent drainage has made of some desirable sites for highways, their sand and gravel have furnished railway ballast and road metal, some constitute the richest agricultural lands, while esker-dammed rivers have resulted in many lakes and water power sites. (Map.)—*W. O. Blanchard.*

14881. CHART, D. A. Air-photography in Northern Ireland. *Antiquity.* 4(16) Dec. 1930: 453-459.



*Scandinavia, Finland, Baltic States*

(See also Entry 15653)

14882. HALTENBERGER, MICHAEL. Der statistische Atlas von Estland. [Statistical atlas of Estonia.] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 75 (9-10) 1929: 259.

14883. NORDGREN, ALI. Medelpad. Älvarnas land och träets kust. [Medelpad. The land of rivers and forest clad shores.] *Jorden Runt.* 1 Oct. 1929: 577-589.

14884. STREMMER, H. Bodenkarte der Freien Stadt Danzig. [Land map of the free city of Danzig.] *Ernährung d. Pflanze.* 27 (10) May 15, 1931: 517-522.—A soil map of the region accompanied by a brief description and a quantitative analysis of the soil types.

14885. TEIKMANIS, ANDR. Lettlands Wälder und Holzexport. [Latvia's forests and lumber export.] *Acta Forestalia Fennica.* 34 (22) 1929: 1-16.—Latvia is an important country for the export of lumber. During the last years, 4,100,000 cu. m. were cut annually. Of the total area of Latvia 27% is woodland—1,780,000 ha.—of which 1,546,000 ha. belong to the state. Pines compose 48% of the forests and spruces 30%, while the deciduous trees are mostly birches and aspens. The export duty on raw lumber has promoted the industry, especially at Riga. Cellulose and paper are manufactured. England receives 60% of the lumber export, Holland 15%, Germany 10%, Belgium 10%. The author predicts that the export of semimanufactured lumber and of finished wood products will increase. (Statistics.)—*W. Maas.*

*East Central Europe*

(See also Entries 15582, 15676)

14886. FODOR, FERENC. Településföldrajzi kutatások. [Geographical survey for settlements.] *Földrajzi Közlemények.* 57 (8-10) 1929: 131-137.—Geographical survey for settlement has progressed in recent years in Hungary. These are associated with numerous difficulties, as they require both geographical and historical methods. (Bibliography and methods of procedure for students.)—*F. Fodor.*

14887. FRIEDL, KARL. Das Erdölgebiet von Mraznica in Polen. [The petroleum region of Mraznica, Poland.] *Petroleum Z.* 25 (37) Sep. 11, 1929: 1245-1252.

14888. HEZSER, AURÉL. Ernberföldrajzi feladat-táink. [The problems of the Hungarian anthropo-geographical researches.] *Földrajzi Közlemények.* 58 (1-3) 1930: 1-8.—The problems in the field of the Hungarian anthropo-geographical study are: the collection of the most detailed dates which refer to the condition of the settlement and make possible on this basis reconstruction of settlements of individual historical periods, the establishment of the various types of landscape-settlements, the geographical description of Hungarian towns, the study of the Hungarian farms, the geographical processes of production, and the exploration of the ancient highways.—*F. Fodor.*

14889. KMICIKIEWICZ, EUGENJUSZ. Regionalizm polski w świetle zużycia nawozów sztucznych. [Regional differences in the employment of artificial fertilisers in Poland.] *Czasopismo Geog.* 8 (1-2) 1930: 140-148.—On the basis of the merchandise traffic statistics published by the Ministry of Communications the author calculates the amount of artificial fertilizers used per hectare in the various Polish counties. These results are represented on maps, and on the basis of these, the country is divided into geographical and economic regions with different degrees of agricultural development. Whereas over 100 kg. of artificial fertilisers per hectare are used in the west, the amount used in the east of Poland falls below 1 kg. per ha.—*A. Zierhoffer.*

14890. KOLOSVÁRY, GÁBOR. Adatok a Balaton elnádásához. [Report on the reeds of Lake Bala-

ton.] *Földrajzi Közlemények.* 47 (8-10) 1929: 138-142.—The encroachment of reeds in the northeastern corner of the lake is caused by slow deposition and lack of currents in the lake, and threatens to limit the use of the lake.—*Gabriel Strömpl.*

14891. MAAS, WALTHER. Die Almwirtschaft in den Ostkarpathen. [The cultivation of the mountain meadows in the eastern Carpathen.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin.* (5-6) 1930: 185-200.—On the Alpine meadows in the Beskids only oxen are reared. Artificial fertilizers are replacing sheep manure, and the number of sheep is decreasing. Most of the meadows belong to large landowners. In the Gorgany district oxen, cows, horses, sheep, and goats are raised. Most of the herdsmen are also woodcutters or workers. The density of the population is determined by the morphology of the country, the ethnological and economic conditions, and the type of cultivation (individual or communal). The social organization among the herdsmen on the oxen meadows is different from that on the sheep meadows. In the Huzulian Carpathians the herdsmen's life is highly developed. The biggest and best meadows frequently belong to the oldest settlements. Of 297 Alpine meadows, 219 belonged to peasants, 26 to villages, 17 to big estate owners, and 35 to Jews. The meadows are used from May 20 to September 21. In places the average distance which herdsmen cover to get to their meadows exceeds 50 kilometers.—*Werner Neuse.*

14892. ORMICKI, WIKTOR. Życie gospodarcze Kresów Wschodnich Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej. [The economic life of Poland's eastern marshes.] *Travaux de l'Inst. Géog. de l'Univ. de Cracovie.* 2 1929: pp. 308.—This study of the economic life of eastern Poland is based on an examination of the natural, sociological, economic and, to some extent, the historical conditions of the country. The author discusses its economic conditions under Russian rule, the effects of the war as well from the point of view of material damages as from that of the changes it brought into the composition of the population, the material welfare, industry with special regard to agricultural industries, geographical distribution, communications, etc. With the help of the above data the author subdivides the country into anthropo-geographical units. (Atlas.)—*J. Wasowicz.*

*Eastern Europe*

(See also Entries 13276, 13827, 13882, 13888, 13947, 13961, 15643)

14893. CHIRKOVA, A. F. ЧИРКОВА, А. Ф. Поездка в восточную часть Чешской губы и Тиманскую тундру. [Trip to the eastern part of Cheshskaia Bay and Timan tundra.] *Советский Север. Sovetskii Sever.* 9-12 1930: 215-234.—The article is the result of the expedition of 1929; its aim was the study of the fauna, and of fur and sea animal industries of the country. The author gives a short review of the most important works and explorations of Timan tundra (southwestern part of Cheshskaia bay—Indiga bay), a description of the physico-geographical conditions of the region, and a description of the landscapes of the tundra and woodland-tundra. A separate chapter is dedicated to the population of Timan tundra (Russians, Samoeds, Izhemtsy). (7 photos, 1 map.)—*G. Vasilovich.*

14894. TISHCHENKO, V. E. ТИЩЕНКО, В. Е. Глауберова соль в стеклотехнике. (Карабугаз и его промышленное значение) [Glauber salt in the glass industry. (Kara-Bugaz and its importance in industry.)] *Академия Наук СССР. Комиссия по Изучению Естественных Производительных Сил Союзу (Akad. Nauk SSSR. Komissiya po Izucheniiu Estestvennykh Proizvoditel'nykh Sil Soiuza, Materialy.)* (73) 1930: 217-288.



## AFRICA

## Atlas Region

(See also Entries 15481, 15768-15769)

14895. BEADNELL, H. J. L. Zerzura. *Geog. J.* 77 (3) Mar. 1931: 245-250.—The Zerzura question or the problem of the lost oasis has attracted the attention of many explorers in recent years. Mr. Beadnell engaged in sinking a well at Bir Messaha (22° 10' N., 27° 57' E.), only 105 km. northeast of the legendary Zerzura. A journey into the region failed to show any positive evidence that an oasis ever existed in lat. 21° 30' N., long. 27° 15' E. The area averages between 230 and 250 meters in elevation, and the water level is relatively near the surface. No depression in which an oasis might exist was discovered; however in a previous, more humid period vegetation dense enough to support grazing may have extended over a large area. The 1927-28 expeditions into the Libyan Desert had as one important purpose the sinking of wells. At Bir el Sahara 30 km. WSW of Bir Terfawi a well 17.5 meters deep reached fresh water. Bir Messaha, meaning Well of the Survey, but 68 meters deep, required 214 days of digging. Atmur el Kobaish is a flat featureless plain between Bir Murr and Bir Terfawi. To the westward a granite area of 600 sq. km. has been reduced to the same level. New dune areas in this region have been mapped.—Guy-Harold Smith.

14896. NICCOLI, ENRICO. Le colonie italiane e la produzione del magnesio. [The Italian colonies and the production of magnesium.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (9) Sep. 1930: 758-769.—Recent research has demonstrated the tremendous effect of magnesium upon fertility, and evidence collected by French scientists indicates that cancer frequency is greater where there is less magnesium content in the diet. All three of Italy's African colonies have vast salt reduction works capable of producing magnesium from sea water, and have only begun to exploit their resources. At Pisida in Tripolitania there are under construction salt works which will annually produce from 10,000 to 12,000 tons of potassium salts, 10,000 of sulphate of magnesium, 20,000 of chloride of magnesium, and 700,000 of sea salt (NaCl). The plant at Afun in northern Somalia has a capacity of more than 200,000 tons per annum, while that of Carcura in Cyrenaica is expected to reach 200,000.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

14897. ROUSSEAU, RÉNÉ. La question forestière en Algérie. [The forest question in Algeria.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 35 (124) 1930: 499-532.—Algerian forests have been extensively destroyed by lumbering, grazing, and fires, especially in the last century. The native shepherd is the greatest enemy of the forest, since he sets fires and allows his flocks to kill the young trees. A definite forest policy, including reforestation and education of the masses, is urgently needed.—Otis P. Starkey.

14898. ZUCCO, GIOVANNI. Quel che potrà darci il Fezzan. [What the Fezzan can give us.] *Oltremare.* 4 (3) Mar. 1930: 110-113.—The Fezzan is a plateau of from 400 to 600 meters in altitude with an area of 300,000 square kilometers. The region contains seven large depressions or wadis, which are described. The entire fertility of the region depends upon the water in these wadis, wherein the date is the chief product, accompanied by several grains as subsidiary crops. Few vegetables are found although figs, olives, and grapes are fairly common. As elsewhere in the Sahara, the area under cultivation has declined in the last half century due to the stoppage of the slave traffic, which furnished most of the labor. The caravan trade has likewise suffered irremediable damage through the shifting of trade routes. The Fezzan is likely to be a

liability for some time to come. (Map.)—Robert Gale Woolbert.

## Sahara and Sudan

(See also Entry 15768)

14899. BARBOIS, J. Le Lac Tana. [Lake Tana.] *Renseignements Coloniaux., Suppl. Afrique Française.* 8 Aug. 1929: 441-447.—A study based upon the *Report of the Mission of Lake Tana, 1920-1921* by G. W. Grabbaw and R. P. Black. The average flow from the lake is 3½ billion cubic meters. The problems before the engineers are: (1) to build a dam, to add 350 cubic meters per second to the flow of the Blue Nile during the dry season; (2) to create a reservoir for years of less than average rainfall; (3) to accomplish this without raising the present maximum level. Present seasonal variation is about 1½ meters. By allowing a difference of 3 meters between maximum and minimum a reservoir of 6,200,000,000 cubic meters can be created. The necessary engineering works are described. (Maps and charts.)—Robert Gale Woolbert.

14900. FURON, RAYMOND. Le Sahel soudanais. [The Sudanese Sahel.] *Géographie.* 51 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1929: 149-163.

14901. UNSIGNED. The Sudan to-day. *Near East & India.* 38 (1023) Dec. 25, 1930: 723.—The external trade of the Sudan, valued in 1929 at £13,665,326, has increased during the last few years and domestic trade has prospered. The producer's lot is hard because of sudden climatic changes, and drastic price changes. The chief commercial problem of the future is the securing of economical transportation. The route of the new Imperial Airways Service to the Cape runs through the middle of the Sudan. Large sums of European capital have been invested in the Sudan since the war, and Port Sudan has three or four million tons of shipping. The chief imports are sugar, tea, and coffee, but all suffer from the fall in cotton prices and the general trade slump.—Edith Jonas.

## Lower Guinea and the Congo Basin

(See also Entries 13319, 13949, 16296)

14902. MONARD, A. Voyage de la mission scientifique Suisse en Angola 1928-1929. [Voyage of the Swiss Scientific Mission in Angola 1928-1929.] *Bull. de la Soc. Neuchâteloise de Géog.* 39 1930: 1-99.—Lying between the Rio Cubango, which flows to Lake Ngami, and the Rio Cunéné, which drains to the Atlantic, are the "mulolas," dead streams, of the Angolan plateau. The principal of these dry watercourses, the Chimporo, was visited by the Swiss scientific expedition. The valley alternates from sandy flats to swampy basins containing numerous lagoons. The flora of the marshland border upon those of the sands without transition zone. The pools abound in catfish. There are indications that the Chimporo was formerly a large stream and flowed from north to south into the ancient lake Ngami. Its drying up may be attributed to diminution in rainfall, or again, to a sensible lowering of subterranean flow levels when the Cunéné was captured by a westward flowing stream and emptied precipitously into the Atlantic. The region of the "Mulolas," which extends from about the 15° S. lat. to beyond Angola's southern frontier, is little known because of the difficulty of access.—Wm. E. Rudolph.

14903. D'OBRY, V. WILLEMOËS. La navigation sur le Haut-Congo. Service hydrographique de 1910 à 1915. [Navigation on the Upper Congo. Hydrographic service from 1910 to 1915.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa.* 48a (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 70-106; (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 127-137.—Navigation on the upper Congo was hazardous when the Hydrographic Commission began its studies in 1910. Lacking charts and channel markers, captains depended upon their eyes and



memories as safeguards against obstructions. The commission charted nearly 2000 kilometers between Leopoldville and Stanleyville on a 1:50,000 scale. The channel established had a minimum width of 45 meters, with a minimum depth at low water of 1.7 meters. There remains to be developed the proper type of floating equipment for transporting freight on this river. The stern-wheeler in use has been evolved from 20 tons to 500 tons. The writer recommends smaller units, with fewer Europeans for crew, to draw barges. Storage reservoirs in Lakes Tanganyika and Moero have been discussed for ameliorating low water conditions on the Congo. It would appear more appropriate to build the boat to fit the river conditions.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

14904. UNSIGNED. Documentation sur les pêcheries au Congo Belge. [Documentation regarding the fisheries of the Belgian Congo.] *Bull. Agric. du Congo Belge*. 20 (4) Dec. 1929: 501-530.

#### East Africa

(See also Entries 14896, 15571-15572)

14905. CATTOZZO, ALBERTO. La banana della Somalia. [The banana in Somaliland.] *Oltremare*. 4 (5) May 1930: 192-193.—A discussion of this new industry in Italy's tropical colony and the policies that the government should adopt to make it more profitable to the growers and more useful to the mother country.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14906. Un GENERALE. Il Niassa, giardino del Mozambico. [Nyassa, the garden of Mozambique.] *Oltremare*. 4 (4) Apr. 1930: 143-145.—A geographical and political description. (Sketch map.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14907. GIGLI, GAETANO. Sul Uebi Scebeli. [Along the Webi Shebeli River.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (4) Apr. 1930: 279-288.—The agricultural enterprises undertaken in Somaliland are dependent upon this river. The average flow of the stream is 40 cubic meters a second, while in flood it reaches as much as 120. Ten months of the year the stream is laden with from 10 to 30% alluvium. Every year 130-150,000,000 cubic meters of alluvium in suspension pass Genale, with disastrous effect upon the river bed and the irrigation systems. The river empties into a swamp which is gradually filling up and backing upstream. The cutting of a canal through to the ocean near Merca at an estimated cost of 5½ million lire is suggested. This would permit the development of 13,200 H.P. Exhaustive researches have been made along the river from Genale downstream. It is estimated that the swamp at the lower end of the Webi Shebeli is about 150,000 sq. km. in area. About half of this is occupied by waters in motion and fairly clear. But the swamp is spreading and action must be taken at once to prevent more damage to upstream developments. (Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14908. NESBITT, L. M. From south to north through Danakil. *Geog. J.* 73 (6) Jun. 1929: 529-539.

14909. NIGRA, ARTURO. Nesbitt, Pastori e Rosina in Dankalia. [Nesbitt, Pastori, and Rosina in Danakil.] *Oltremare*. 4 (8) Aug. 1930: 331-333.—A brief résumé of the recent work of Nesbitt.—*La Dankalia Esplorata* (1930)—describing the expedition which he, accompanied by Pastori and Rosina, made thru the virtually unknown Danakil country in eastern Abyssinia.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

14910. PETAZZI, ERCOLE. La produzione dell'incenso nella Migiurtinia. [The production of incense in Mijurtinia.] *Oltremare*. 4 (5) May 1930: 184-187.—The incense exported from northern Somaliland amounts to about 200 metric tons annually. The methods of production and the form of social and economic organization among the tribes marketing incense are described. The exports are sent principally

to Bombay and Aden. Detailed tables are given showing exportation of each variety for every month of the season 1928-29.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

#### Southern Africa

(See also Entries 15668, 16275, 16286)

14911. CLIFFORD, B. E. H. Habitability of the Kalahari. *Geog. J.* 77 (4) Apr. 1931: 355-357.—Save for a small number of primitive nomads and a few wild animals the Kalahari is in its present condition uninhabitable. The meagre and uncertain rainfall precludes agriculture without artificial irrigation, and the lack of fresh water and pasture during the dry season prevent ranching. The physical features of the surrounding country indicate that subterranean supplies of water are present and should make possible the raising of large numbers of cattle and the support of a restricted human population.—*Mabel Schwartz.*

14912. HOFFMAN, ROBERT D. Vlakkfontein nickel deposits, Rustenburg area, Transvaal, South Africa. *Econ. Geol.* 26 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 202-214.

14913. WELLINGTON, J. H. Some physical factors affecting the economic development of the Eastern Cape Province and adjoining areas. *So. African Geog. J.* 11 Dec. 1928: 22-37.

### THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

#### NORTH AMERICA

##### Canada

(See also Entries 14933, 15578, 15663, 15754, 15766)

14914. IMRIE, JOHN M. The Valley of the Peace. *Canad. Geog. J.* 2 (6) Jun. 1931: 463-476.—In 1876 wheat grown in the valley of Peace River took first prize at the Philadelphia exhibition. At that time this remote part of Canada had no railway communication, and the only market for wheat was the Hudson's Bay Company. To-day it is connected with Edmonton by rail, and in a few years will have direct rail communication with the Pacific coast. The valley contains 47,000,000 acres of agricultural land. In 1929 the average yield in the Peace country was almost double that of the prairie provinces as a whole, although the region is in the same latitude as Hudson Bay and the Panhandle of Alaska. Climatic conditions are unique and the fertile belt of western Canada extends sharply northward as it nears Alberta. Grain matures in the Peace from 5 to 15 days earlier than in central Alberta. Among its other major resources are coal, gypsum, timber and water power. Since 1927, the farm population has more than doubled.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

14915. JENNESS, DIAMOND. Wild rice. *Canad. Geog. J.* 2 (6) Jun. 1931: 477-482.—North and South America had only two wild seed grasses, corn or maize and a species of wild rice. Certain Indian tribes learned to cultivate corn about the time Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt. Wild rice, which grows plentifully around the Great Lakes and elsewhere has never really been cultivated. Yet for hundreds of years the Ojibwa Menomini and Assiniboiné Indians have depended largely upon it for food, and developed ways of harvesting and curing. Wild rice has all the nutritive qualities of the imported rice, and it is suggested that Canada might with advantage take up systematically the cultivation of this indigenous plant.—*Lawrence J. Burpee.*

##### United States

(See also Entries 14945, 15601, 15606, 15610, 15640-15641, 15647, 15662, 15770, 15961-15962, 15964)

14916. FILLON, EDITH M., and BROOKS, CHARLES F. Soil temperatures in the United States.



*Monthly Weather Rev.* (Washington, D.C.). 59(1) Jan. 1931: 6-16.

14917. McLAUGHLIN, GLENN E. The growth and distribution of the iron industry in the United States. *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 1(3) Feb. 28, 1931: 12-15.—This article is limited to the production of pig iron. Pennsylvania by 1809 produced nearly half of the total pig iron of the country. In 1859, it reached a maximum of 58.8%, or five times the production of Ohio. During the 50 years preceding 1859, the output of pig iron in the United States multiplied twenty fold. From 1859 to 1927 it was multiplied by thirty-six. By 1927, New Jersey, Vermont, and Missouri ceased to produce pig iron. From 1879 to 1889 Alabama's share rose from 1.7 to 9.2%. At the end of the century Pennsylvania still manufactured nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the country's pig iron. Since 1909, the importance of Chicago-Gary district increased rapidly while Pennsylvania steadily fell. In 1929, 92.3 per cent of pig iron produced in Pennsylvania was of the western part. Allegheny and Beaver counties turned out 74.7% of the state's total, and in 1920, 44.8% of the total.—Francis D. Tyson.

14918. MILLER, ERIC R. The evolution of meteorological institutions in the United States. *Monthly Weather Rev.* (Washington, D.C.). 59(1) Jan. 1931: 1-6.

14919. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. L'esprit et les méthodes de la production aux États-Unis. [The spirit and methods of production in the United States.] *Soc. de Géog. Commerciale du Harre, Bull.* 45(1-4) 1928: 45-70.—A comparison of the industrial conditions and attitudes in United States and France.—M. Warthin.

14920. SMITH, GEORGE OTIS. Natural resources. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(6) May 1931: 880-884.—The drought, annual and seasonal deficiencies in rainfall, and the variety of social consequences; need of hydrologic research; mineral production; the slowing-down of industry; with output of metals 15-30% below that of the previous year; coal mines and oil wells as outstanding examples of overdevelopment; forestry the pioneer in conservation; decreasing demand for lumber; increased activity in fire protection; and reforestation are discussed.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

#### NORTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 13844, 13848, 13868, 14921, 15573, 15651, 15686)

14921. BAKER, HERBERT J., et al. An agricultural policy and program for New Jersey. *New Jersey Agric. Exper. Station, Circ.* #225. Nov. 1930: pp. 125.—The accelerated rapidity with which changes have come on the farm in the production and marketing of New Jersey products has set the leaders of agriculture and its agencies to considering an agricultural policy and program for New Jersey. Soil types, topography, size of fields, climatic conditions, and marketing are factors which largely determine the types of farming in New Jersey. Another factor is the encroachment of cities, villages, country clubs, golf courses, summer camps, and other recreational agencies upon the farm area. There is considerable marginal land. When production and marketing standards are adopted and practiced on New Jersey farms, farmers can take full advantage of their marketing position. The agricultural institutions of the State such as the Grange, the State Federation of County Boards of Agriculture, the State Experiment Station, the State College of Agriculture, the State Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, the State Department of Conservation and Development, the State Breeders Associations and State Producers Associations are all cooperating.—W. F. Knowles.

14922. MOREY, H. F. Climatological charts for the Allegheny Forest region. [A plea for climatological charts for use in forest research.] *Monthly Weather Rev.* (Washington, D. C.). 59(1) Jan. 1931: 18-29.—(Accompanied by charts showing temperature, dates of killing frost, precipitation, and length of the growing season for the territory of Allegheny Forest Experiment Station.)

14923. ORMAN, WARD T. van. Preliminary meteorological survey for airship bases on the middle Atlantic seaboard. *Monthly Weather Rev.* 59(2) Feb. 1931: 57-64.—A study of meteorological conditions indicates that airship bases should be located at least 30 miles from the coast and preferably 100 miles inland in order to avoid unfavorable conditions resulting from proximity to a large body of water. (19 maps, 2 charts.)—Lois Olson.

14924. REESE, RODNEY H. Transportation and the Pittsburgh district. *Military Engin.* 22(122) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 146-151.—L. E. Klimm.

#### NORTH CENTRAL STATES

(See also Entries 15608, 15652)

14925. KLAGES, K. H. Geographical distribution of variability in the yields of cereal crops in South Dakota. *Ecology.* 12(2) Apr. 1931: 334-345.—Crop yields at agricultural experiment stations in South Dakota support the author's thesis that the adaptability of a crop to a given region is suggested by average yields and their variability. As the ecological optimum is approached, average yields increase and variability declines.—Stephen S. Visher.

14926. STRANDBERG, G. R. The Osage Hydro-electric Project. *Stone & Webster J.* 48(2) Feb. 1931: 99-112.—The completion of the Osage Project in 1931 will create the fourth largest artificial lake in the United States and will provide an average of 425,000,000 kw. hr. per year. The development will form the third of a group of three dependable power sources for the Union Electric Light and Power Company, the two existing sources being the steam stations at St. Louis and the Keokuk hydro-electric station. The power will be sold chiefly in St. Louis, a portion being sold en route. The dam is 2,543 feet long and has a maximum height of 148 feet, surmounted by a 20-ft. roadway which will serve as a river crossing of United States Highway #54. The spillway is designed to have a capacity of 162,000 cubic feet per second. The power station will have initially six main hydro-electric units and two station service units, and 13 transmission circuits of 130,000 volts will connect the Osage plant with St. Louis. Construction was started on August 6, 1929, and the schedule now contemplates the completion of the initial installation by October 1, 1931.—Karl K. Van Meter.

14927. STRASZHEIM, ROBERT E., and FALCONER, J. I. The drought of 1930 in Ohio. *Ohio State Univ., Dept. Rural Econ. and Ohio Agric. Exper. Sta. Mimeo. Bull.* #37. Apr. 1931: pp. 19.—The total amount of precipitation for Ohio in 1930 was 27 inches as compared with the average from 1883-1929 of 38.25 inches. It was the driest year on record. For the growing season (April to August) the total precipitation was 10.13 inches compared with a normal of 17.96 inches. The driest area, with a precipitation of 25 inches or less, extended south from a line drawn from Butler to Columbiana Counties. Wilmington in Clinton County, and Marietta in Washington County received during the year less than one-half the normal rainfall. The composite figure for all crop yields for the state was 79.3% of the 10 year average. The corn and hay crops suffered the most. The former averaging to yield 25.5 bushels as contrasted with a ten year average of 38.8 bushels. Hay yielded 0.88 tons per acre as contrasted



with an average of 1.4 tons. In Washington County the hay yield was 29% of normal. In Pike and Scioto Counties the corn yield was 43% of normal. It is estimated that the reduction in cash value of 1930 crops due to the drought was \$58,000,000.—*J. I. Falconer.*

## SOUTHEASTERN STATES

(See also Entries 13845, 13850, 14923, 15646)

14928. PARKINS, A. E. Profiles of the retail business section of Nashville, Tenn., and their interpretation. *Ann. Assn. Amer. Geographers.* 20(3) Sep. 1930: 164-175.—A broad geographical study of Nashville. The particular problems are to locate the most important retail district, and to discover the physical conditions that have governed the location and direction of expansion of this district. Profiles indicate the slope of the retail streets and by block diagrams the height and character of the buildings and the degree and character of occupancy are indicated. The location and expansion of the most flourishing retail district are governed by the levelness of the land.—*L. C. Glenn.*

14929. PASQUET, D. L'industrie du coton dans le sud-est des États-Unis. [The cotton industry in southeastern United States.] *Ann. de Géographie.* 38 (214) Jul. 15, 1929: 366-383.—An analysis of the development of the cotton industry in the South and reasons for the supremacy of this region.

14930. PETERSON, ARTHUR G. Peanuts: prices, production, and foreign trade since the Civil War. *Econ. Geog.* 7(1) Jan. 1931: 59-68.—Peanuts are believed to have originated in Brazil. Although grown in the United States before the Civil War, cultivation increased rapidly immediately following the close of that conflict. The peak of production was reached in 1917 with a harvest of 1,433,000,000 lbs. The maximum acreage occurred in 1918 with an area of 1,865,000 acres. Since that time the acreage has averaged slightly above the million mark and the yield has averaged around 700 lbs. per acre. Five states are responsible for 85% of the production in this country—Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Virginia, and Texas. The article, by figures and charts, portrays in detail peanut prices and imports in this country since the Civil War and world production at the present time.—*Asher Hobson.*

14931. SAVILLE, THORNDIKE. The power situation in the southern power province. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 153 Jan. 1931: 94-123.—The southern power province includes the states of Va., N. and S. C., and Ga. in the east and W. Va., Ky., Tenn., and Ala. in the west. This region is entirely independent of outside sources of both fuel and water power. Coal mines and oil wells are abundant, and in no other section east of the Rocky Mountains is there such a vast supply of undeveloped water power. The U. S. Engineer Corps has proposed a plan for the intensive development of the Tennessee River and its tributaries, and the Muscle Shoals plant is at present producing only about 20% of its potential output. It is estimated that in 1950 the total output will approximate 63,470,000,000 kwh., necessitating an increase in installed capacity of public utility power plants of about 16,250,000 h.p. Of the total output, 84% is controlled by seven major power groups. In the province as a whole, in spite of the fact that state regulation is not satisfactory, industrial power rates are as low, or lower, than elsewhere. This is not necessarily true, however, of domestic rates. (Tables and graphs.)—*Gertrude Glidden.*

## NORTHWESTERN STATES

14932. CAREY, CHARLES H. Some early maps and myths. *Oregon Hist. Quart.* 30(1) Mar. 1929: 14-32.—Early cartography of the Oregon coast, with reference list of early maps.—*V. Gray.*

14933. HAYNER, NORMAN. The auto camp as a new type of hotel. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 465-472.—Each stage in the evolution of transportation seems to have been associated with changes in the forms of hospitality. Just as the inn developed in response to travel in animal-drawn vehicles and the hotel in response to the growth of railroads and the steamship, so the automobile tourist camp has developed as a new type of habitat for the traveler in response to the development of the automobile. During the past decade on the Pacific Coast the trend in this new variety of hotel has been from the municipal tenting camp to the private cottage court. A study of 714 auto camps in western Oregon and Washington and in southwestern British Columbia indicates that 551 or 77.2% are cabin camps with a total of 5,450 cottages. An increasing differentiation in the prices, physical equipment, and patronage of auto camps was also exhibited during the decade. Maps showing the geographic distribution of the 714 camps (*Soc. Forces.* 9(2) Dec. 1930: 260-261) suggest a rough classification into two fundamental types: (1) commercial or en route camps located on or near the main highways, and (2) resort or terminal camps located in the mountains or on the water at objective points for vacationing.—*Norman Hayner.*

14934. SEVERANCE, G.; HUNTER, B.; EKE, P. A. Farming systems for eastern Washington and northern Idaho. *Idaho Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #173. 1930: pp. 83.—A study of those portions of the wheat area of eastern Washington and northern Idaho having an average annual precipitation exceeding 18 inches, based upon data obtained in the section, results of experimental work at the experiment stations of the two States, and an economic study of the years 1919-1921. Five cropping systems using sweetclover, peas, and alfalfa but continuing wheat production as the major enterprise are presented: (1) peas one year, wheat one year, (2) sweetclover one year, wheat two years, (3) sweetclover one year, wheat three years, (4) sweetclover one year, wheat two years, and peas one year, and (5) alfalfa three years, wheat four years, and new alfalfa seeded alone one year.

## SOUTHWESTERN STATES

(See also Entries 11813, 12300, 12311-12312, 12321, 12333, 12342, 12358, 12381, 13757, 13852, 13862, 13870, 13872, 15609)

14935. HOOVER, J. W. Tusayan: The Hopi Indian country of Arizona. *Geog. Rev.* 20(3) Jul. 1930: 425-444.—Tusayan, the home of the Hopi Indians, is a district in the mesa country of eastern Arizona. It has an area of about 800 sq. m. lying across three mesas, on the slopes of which the Hopis have built their villages. These are situated on bare rock platforms on the brows of cliffs. The houses are of stone, built around a court. The fields are in the bottom lands where sufficient ground water for crops is available. Some are as much as fifteen miles distant from the villages. The principal field crops are corn, beans, melons, and squash. Peculiar methods of planting and cultivation utilize to the best advantage the scanty supply of ground water. Crop failures are common and one or two year supply of corn is kept in storage. Irrigation from wells is now being developed. Pastoral pursuits are secondary to agriculture, but the Hopis possess fair sized flocks and herds. Pottery, basketry, weaving, and silversmithing are household industries. Hopis have begun spreading out to the fields below the mesas and leaving the villages perched on the cliffs. (Maps and illustrations.)—*Charles M. Davis.*

14936. KERR, PAUL F. Bentonite from Ventura, California. *Econ. Geol.* 26(2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 153-168.



14937. KNIGHT, EMERSON. Del Norte Coast State Park. *Sierra Club. Bull.* 16(1) Feb. 1931: 29-36.

14938. SMITH, H. V. The climates of Arizona. *Univ. Arizona, College Agric., Exper. Station. Bull.* #130. Apr. 1, 1930: 339-418.—Twenty-one tables of mean and extreme temperatures, frost dates, rainfall, etc., with brief discussions, illustrated by graphs. In the southwest many winters pass without frost; in the higher mountains it freezes almost every night, and on the plateau almost every week. The range of temperature is great, 127° for the year, and often 50° between day and night. A temperature of -33° F. has been recorded at Flagstaff. The state rainfall average is 13.6 in., but the variation from year to year is large. Most rain falls during two periods, in July and August, and December to March. The Salt River Valley, and the Yuma and Gila districts, containing over 85% of the state's irrigated land, are adapted to citrus fruits, cotton, alfalfa, and to garden vegetables such as lettuce, grown in the winter. The sunshine (78%-90% of the amount possible) and low relative humidity (39% to 59%) are considered desirable for some types of patients. The evaporation (77-121.4 in.) decreases with elevation. The more elevated regions have cool summers and are not excessively dry.—Stephen S. Visher.

14939. YOUNG, WALTER R. Report on salt water barrier below confluence of Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, California. *California Dept. Public Works. Reports Div. Water Resources, Bull.* #22. 1-2 1929: pp. 667.—Investigations regarding the feasibility of constructing a salt water barrier at a point below the junction of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers. Estimates of cost vary from \$40,000,000 to \$32,000,000. The advantages include: protection of the delta against incursions of salt water, simplifying the sewage disposal problem, permitting the transfer of water between the two rivers without contamination by salt water, decreasing the cost of irrigation, improving river navigation, and decreasing the currents of San Francisco Bay. The dam could serve as a railroad and traffic bridge. Construction of the dam would necessitate the use of locks, require strengthening of some of the levees, and in places present an acute drainage problem.—Lois Olson.

### West Indies

(See also Entries 10954, 11815, 14348, 15759)

14940. BAKER, CECIL SHERMAN, and THOMPSON, WALLACE. Climatic influences in the Caribbean. *Current Hist.* 31(5) Feb. 1930: 908-918.

14941. BROOKOVER, LYLE A. Cuba completes two great national tasks. *Pan Amer. Mag.* 44(4) Apr. 1931: 279-287.—Concerns the new central highway and the new capital.—A. Curtis Wilgus.

14942. SHERMAN, H. C. A glimpse of social economics in Porto Rico. *Porto Rico J. Pub. Health. & Tropical Med.* 6(2) Dec. 1930: 221-228.—Possessed of a hilly interior with steep mountains rising to 4,000 ft., surrounded nearly everywhere by a coastal plain, Porto Rico has now been nearly deforested. The coastal plain is nearly monopolized by sugar cane, the more open valleys by tobacco, the western hills by coffee, and fruit and needlework are attaining export importance. Productive land is prohibitively high priced. The population has grown from about 900,000 at the time of the Spanish-American War to about 1,500,000 in 1930, and about 100,000 have emigrated to New York City. Agricultural products enter the U. S. duty-free. Absentee or incorporated entrepreneurs exploit the lands. The people have only half enough jobs and only half adequate subsistence. A great proportion are seriously undernourished. The Government is prosperously solvent and the people starvingly poor. A work-

man averages 60 cents a day, while the needlework of the wife and daughters may raise the family income to six or seven dollars a week. Rice and beans are the "staff of life" with lack of milk and eggs. Vitamin A and calcium are conspicuously lacking, greatly favoring hookworm, malaria, and tuberculosis. The health commissioner, the commissioner of education, etc., are all active, but financial assistance will probably be necessary.—E. R. Hayhurst.

### SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 15768)

#### Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile

(See also Entry 11823)

14943. REILLY, JUAN JOSÉ SOIZA. Buenos Aires, the heart of Argentina. *Bull. Pan-Amer. Union.* 65(3) Mar. 1931: 221-231.

14944. RUIZ MORENO, ADRIAN. Mapa forestal de la Republica Argentina. [Forest map of the Republic of Argentina.] *Rev. de la Univ. Nacional de Cordoba.* 15(7-8) Sep.-Oct. 1928: 54-110.

14945. SAMHABER, ERNST. Chile und die Vereinigten Staaten. [Chile and the United States.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(9) Sep. 1929: 846-854.—American investments in Chile are relatively greater than in any other South American country, totaling one-half billion dollars. They include the control of nitrate and copper by a single firm. Large sums are invested in the various local industries, and in shipping U. S. exercises a marked influence on public finance. Distance gives the U. S. an advantage over Europe. Shipments of goods from Europe takes about three weeks longer than from U. S. The latitudinal extent of the country opens it to sea routes, with rail routes of minor importance. For the mining districts in the northern desert, which must import all their requirements, the freight costs from New York are about the same as from Valparaiso, and the policy is to create an American colony here. Aided by a high tariff and the war conditions, industries in many lines developed sufficiently to supply the local demands. The climate is suitable for European workers; there are great resources of water power, and of coal and iron; and the arable land could supply a much larger population. The coastal location may make possible the development of export markets, particularly in Peru and in Argentina. But the necessary capital must be secured from the U. S.; which introduces the danger of political control by U. S. Formerly, the Spanish aristocracy ruled the mass of Indian-Spanish peons. The industries have raised the standard of living of the workers, and a middle class is developing. Can Chilean culture master these new influences? Its leaders look to old Europe, where are found the roots of their national culture, and particularly to Germany, as shown by the number of German scholars called to Chile.—Richard Hartshorne.

### THE PACIFIC WORLD

(See also Entries 3314, 15649)

14946. ARCHIMBAUD, LÉON. La culture du coton en Nouvelle-Calédonie et aux Nouvelles-Hébrides. [The production of cotton in New Caledonia and New Hebrides.] *Rev. du Pacifique.* 9(11) Nov. 15, 1930: 635-636.

14947. FRANCÉ-HARRAR, ANNIE. Wirtschaftliche Gegenwart und Zukunft in der Südsee. [Present and future of economics in the South Seas.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6(10) Oct. 1929: 914-921.—Clothing, most unsuitable in the damp climate, gin, and smallpox have decimated the pureblooded inhabitants of the South Sea islands. Cook estimated the population of the Friendship



Islands at 250,000. Now there are hardly 6,000 left. England has started replenishing the population by importing 20,000 Indian coolies to the Fiji Islands. Only the inhabitants of the Tonga Islands have kept themselves comparatively free from foreign mixture, owing to the geographical peculiarities of the group (cyclones, earthquakes). France owns the main islands. To meet the shortage of labor Indo-Chinese coolies were imported, and immigration from China and Japan is extensive. Papeete has 4,000 Chinese, 400

French, and 500 American settlers. Only the yellow race can work in the mines on New Caledonia (almost a world monopoly of nickel; large deposits of cobalt and chromium). The volcanoes Tanna and Ambryn on the New Hebrides furnish sulphur. Copra is still an important article in trade, and whaling (Marquesas), the sandal-wood business, and pearl fishing are profitable. To the yellow race, nature and climate are most favorable.—*Werner Neuse.*

## CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 11485, 11679, 11730, 13269, 14804, 16526)

14948. CALVERTON, V. F. The compulsive basis of social thought: As illustrated by the varying doctrines as to the origins of marriage and the family. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(5) Mar. 1931: 689-720.—The science of anthropology is closely bound up with the doctrine of evolution. Both grew out of the same milieu. Nineteenth-century anthropologists were interested primarily in finding universal evolutionary laws which would explain the rise of man from primitivism to nineteenth-century civilization. They studied primitive man less to find out what he was like than what they thought he ought to be like. The doctrine of evolution was used first by anthropologists as an absolutistic concept. In the strife that ensued the problems of primitive communism, private property, and family organization became the dividing issues at stake. Anthropological doctrine was employed in defense of class logic. Morgan was adopted as the intellectual advocate of the radical

outlook, and Westermarck emerged as the exponent of the middle-class position. Westermarck's evidence, which has been shown to have been based upon inadequate observation and false premises, was uncritically accepted by most of the leading thinkers during the last generation. Even Malinowski, as is shown, fell into the same fallacy. The recent investigations in mammalogy have proved this in conclusive detail. The best way to explain the attitudes and convictions at work in this controversy—and all similar controversies—is by means of the theory proposed here, namely, the theory of cultural compulsives. The existence of cultural compulsives makes objectivity in the social sciences impossible. One can be objective only in the observation of detail or the collection of facts—but one cannot be objective in their interpretation. Interpretation necessitates a mind-set, a purpose, an end. Such mind-sets, such purposes, such ends, are controlled by cultural compulsives.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

14949. CHARLES, PIERRE. La philosophie du primitif. [The philosophy of primitive peoples.] *Nouvelle Rev. Théol.* 57(2) Feb. 1930: 110-126.

### LINGUISTICS

(See also Entries 15013, 15113, 15458, 16492)

14950. DESPARMET, J. La réaction linguistique en Algérie. [Linguistic reform in Algeria.] *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 36(125) 1931: 1-33.—Several Arab periodicals in Algeria are conducting a campaign to discourage the use of vulgar Arab (*beurbri*), a language which has been used in conversation, books, and poetry for centuries in North Africa. The aim is to substitute the language of the Koran which has been limited up to the present in the Maghreb regions to judicial proceedings and religious ritual. The aim of this campaign is to arouse a national spirit and integrate the inhabitants of Maghreb more closely with the Islamic group. The instigators of this reform are attempting to enlist the aid of the French Government and various scholarly organizations and public groups. However, the champions of this sacred language are a very small number compared with the native Arabians who speak only *beurbri*.—*M. Larnaud.*

14951. HAAG, KARL. Die Sprachlandschaften Oberitaliens. [The provinces according to language in upper Italy.] *Germanisch-Roman. Monatsschr.* 18(11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 458-478.

14952. KANSER, WOLFGANG. Böhmes Natursprachenlehre und ihre Grundlagen. [Böhme's theory of natural language and its foundation.] *Euphorion: Z. f. Literaturgesch.* 31(4) 1930: 521-562.

14953. LANGE, FRIEDRICH. Deutsch als inter-europäische Verkehrssprache. [German as an inter-European business language.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20(10) Jan. 1931: 664-667.—Of 470 million inhabitants of Europe 83 million speak German as their mother tongue. Of

these only 78 million are concentrated in central Europe, and live in 16 different countries. German is the most international language of Europe. The world's literature is in German or translated into German. German is a flexible language and new words can easily be formed. International meetings of business and science prefer German. Only the League of Nations has not yet adopted this custom.—*Werner Neuse.*

14954. LURIA, MAX A. A study of the Monastir dialect of Judeo-Spanish based on oral material collected in Monastir, Yugoslavia. *Rev. Hispanique.* 79(176) Aug. 1930: 323-583.

14955. SANDFELD, KR. Linguistique balkanique. Problèmes et résultats. [Balkan linguistics. Problems and results.] *Collection Linguistique (Soc. de Linguistique de Paris).* 31 1930: pp. 242.

14956. SOKOLSKAJA, TATIANA, and SINDER, LEO. Eine oberhessische Sprachinsel in der Nordukraine. [An upper Hessian language island in northern Ukraine.] *Beitr. z. Gesch. d. Deutschen Sprache u. Lit.* 54(3) Oct. 1930: 334-354.

14957. SPANN-RHEINSCH, ERIKA. Kretische und vorgriechische Sprache. [Cretan and pre-Grecian language.] *Anthropos.* 25(5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 1003-1009.

14958. TERMER, FRANZ. Über die Mayasprache von Chicomucelo. [The Maya language of Chicomucelo.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 926-936.

14959. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Sprache in Elsass-Lothringen. [The German language in Alsace-



Lorraine.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7(2-3) 1931: 197-199.—The census figures of 1926, published in 1930, show that "almost one-third of the population" use French as their *langue usuelle*, apparently a decrease of the German-speaking element by half a million (out of 1,780,000 in 1920). As the census was optional, 110,000 inhabitants, probably mostly German-speaking, were not taken in. Over 150,000, for the most part German speaking, had left Alsace-Lorraine, while 50,000 had

immigrated from interior France. The census differentiated further between "dialect" and "German" because the French did not wish to admit that the local dialect was German. Instead of 29% of the population only 18% have given French as their only language. In Lower and Upper Alsace, as apart from Lorraine, 89% and almost 80%, respectively, are German-speaking.—*John B. Mason.*

## ARCHAEOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 16438, 16490)

14960. BROWN, CHARLES E. Pottery smoothers. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 9(4) Jul. 1930: 171-173.

14961. McNEILL, J. Two implements for ornamenting pottery. *Man (London).* 30(8) Aug. 1930: 134-135.

14962. WISSLER, CLARK. Archaeology as a human interest. *Wisconsin Archaeologist.* 8(4) Jul. 1929: 119-124.—An address given at a Conference of State Archaeologists, St. Louis, Missouri, suggesting that the observed universal interest in the past and especially in the pre-history of the Indian, be taken as a basis for developing educational activities in connection with conservation movements, as in the establishment of parks and local museums. The opportunity for state and community leadership is emphasized.—*Clark Wissler.*

### NORTH AMERICA

#### MEXICO

14963. UNSIGNED. The Aztec Ruins National Monument. *Science (N. Y.).* 73(1883) Jan. 30, 1931: 119-120.—The Aztec Ruins National Monument has just been increased to a total of about 26 acres. It belonged originally to the American Museum of Natural History and has been progressively enlarged, thanks to various gifts for purchase of land on which are located Pueblo ruins. The principal group has been excavated by Earl H. Morris and comprises about 500 rooms, 24 of which have original ceiling intact. A museum collection is displayed in six of these rooms. Walls are still standing in places as high as the third story.—*E. B. Renaud.*

14964. WEITZEL, R. B. Uxmal inscriptions. *Amer. J. Archaeol.* 35(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 53-56.—The Uxmal inscriptions evidently lend no support to an assumption that the positions of the days in the Maya months underwent a shift of but a single day which left unimpaired an otherwise uniform calendar system.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

### NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entry 14994)

14965. BRYAN, FRANK. Notes on the archaeology of central Texas. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 33(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 16-31.—An area of about 400 square miles in central Texas was thoroughly covered in the course of work in oil geology and yielded hundreds of stone implements. Flint cores seeming to present evidence of human handiwork were found in Quaternary beds in association with the remains of mammoths. Arrowheads of the region vary in type from very fine work to clumsy, the latter coming from sites which are immediately post-glacial if not glacial. These arrowheads can be divided into four types on the basis of geological position, shape, patina and material. (Three plates with illustrations of arrowhead types ranked by age and three map diagrams are given.)—*Forrest Clements.*

14966. HAURY, EMIL W. Minute beads from prehistoric Pueblos. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 33(1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 80-87.—Excavation in Arizona has yielded a great variety of beads made by prehistoric Pueblo Indians. The article describes the appearance and manufacture of certain of them which are tiny perfect discs with central perforations, sometimes of stone, bone, or shell, and sometimes (less frequently) of clay. The beads were evidently made sometimes by molding each bead individually around a vegetable fibre and sometimes by encasing a suitable fibre in a thin coat of wet clay, thus forming a thin tube which was sectioned after the vegetable fibre had been burned out. Good specimens of the second method are illustrated. The holes in stone beads were evidently formed with a drill made of cactus spine. Sometimes 15,000 beads were used in a single necklace. The Pueblo bead makers' skill was unique. It has deteriorated in modern times.—*E. Marion Pilpel.*

14967. HAWLEY, FLORENCE M. Prehistoric pottery and culture relations in the Middle Gila. *Amer. Anthropologist.* 32(3, pt. 1) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 522-536.—Investigation of the Middle Gila culture throws light on the mutual influence of the prehistoric Mexican and Puebloan cultures. The author reaches the conclusion that Arizona pre-historic culture needs to be divided into three culture areas, each according to its related pottery types. These are: (a) black-on-white ware of the San Juan area where carbon paint was used; (b) the Little Colorado area which is characterized by black-on-red ware with carbon and iron paint; (c) the red-on-buff area of the southern Middle Gila. The latter area was peopled by tribes closely related to those of northern Mexico. The pottery remains seem to indicate that the makers were declining in numbers, were weakening and dying out, or were being absorbed by the peoples who live in the pueblos of today.—*E. D. Harvey.*

14968. MOOREHEAD, WARREN KING. Prehistoric cultural areas east of the Rocky Mountains. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 47-51.

14969. PENCK, ALBRECHT. Wann kamen die Indianer nach Nordamerika? [When did the American Indians come to North America?] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 23-30.

14970. SAPPER, KARL. Die Erhaltung der altindianischen Stein-Denkmäler. [The preservation of the old Indian stone monuments.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 223-232.

14971. WHITE, JAMES. A recent find. *Arrow Points.* 17(6) Feb. 10, 1931: 66-67.—A brief account of the discovery of an Indian grave, on the lower Tallapoosa River, Alabama, containing rare historic trade specimens.—*W. C. McKern.*

### SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entries 11836, 11885)

14972. CARRIÓN CACHOT, REBECA. La indumentaria en la antigua cultura de Paracas. [Clothing



in the ancient culture of Paracas.] *Wira Kocha*. 1 (1) Jan. 1931: 37-86.—The *tambos* or storage houses of the Incas contained vast amounts of clothing for the common people and the factories were also busy in the production of finely ornamented garments for the ruling and religious classes at the time of the Spanish conquest. A similar skill in the weaver's art is evidenced by the ends of cloth and clothing in the cemeteries of ancient Paracas, where, owing to the dryness of the climate, the materials are practically intact, unless carbonized by chemical materials in the graves. The weaves include gauzes, muslins, crepes, embroidery, tapestry, and various heavier cloths for clothing. Colors were bright and numerous, running as high as 16 in a single weave. In the early or cavern period clothing is relatively scarce, but in the later or Necropolis period it is very abundant. The forms of clothing are continuous through the two periods, although there are marked differences, such as the single colored gauzes predominant in the first and the polychrome embroidered weaves predominant in the second period. The clothing ordinarily had not been worn and frequently was unfinished, consequently its purpose was probably more ceremonial than utilitarian. The ornamentation in the weaves, in embroidery and in pencilings was prolific, the figures (especially heads) of cats, men and serpents predominating. Frequently these are not easily distinguishable one from another, suggesting a mythological trinity. The forms of the figures vary greatly, indicating various shades of meaning. (Lists of cloths and weaves, figures of clothing and designs.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

14973. GRESLEBIN, HÉCTOR. Un tipo de paquete funerario del cementerio prehispánico de Chillón, Perú. [A type of funeral packet of the pre-Hispanic cemetery of Chillón, Peru.] *Atti. d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer.*, Roma, Settembre 1926. 1 1928: 529-539.

14974. KOPPERS, WILHELM. Die Frage eventueller alter Kulturbeziehungen zwischen dem südlichsten Südamerika und Südostaustralien. [The question of eventual old cultural relations between southernmost South America and southeastern Australia.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer.*, New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928. 1930: 678-686.

14975. MEJÍA XESSPE, M. T. Kausay—Alimentación de los Indios. [Kausay—Indian food.] *Wira Kocha*. 1 (1) Jan. 1931: 9-24.—References to the food plants and animals of the ancient Peruvians are scarce, but there are some in a few of the older writings and especially in early dictionaries and vocabularies. Salt, chalk, quicklime, and other calcareous substances and their combinations are mentioned. Vegetable lists and animal lists are available. Prepared foods of vegetable origin and of animal origin based on the llama and fish, aggregating several scores of dishes, can also be prepared from the sources. Nearly a score of cognate forest plant, and animal types are referred to as the origin of existing types. Many of the Indian dishes, especially those made from maize, beans, and potatoes, survive in creole cookery. (Equivalent names of foods are given in the Keshwa, Aimara, and A'Karo tongues.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

14976. OLSON, RONALD L. Old empires of the Andes. *Natural Hist.* 31 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 3-22.—Recent researches appear to have established the succession of civilizations in the Andes as Nazca, Early Chimu which led over to Tiahuanaco, Epigonal, Chavin (the last two probably derivatives of Tiahuanaco), Late Chimu (derived from Chavin), Ica and Inca (derived from Ica). The Nazca culture goes back to the beginning of the Christian era and the Early Chimu is partly contemporaneous with it. The Tiahuanaco begins about second century A.D. and merges into the Epigonal about 1000 A.D. The Inca civilization began in the southern sierras perhaps slightly before 1000 A.D., but did not be-

come universal, extending from northern Ecuador to Catamarca in Argentina (a range of about 2,300 miles), until about 1500, when it rapidly displaced the remnants of older cultures in various parts of ancient Peru. The Inca culture was less perfect in the arts than its predecessors, but was particularly brilliant in conquest and social organization, establishing a fine system of roads and a very effective system of communism. It was apparently on the eve of important expansions at the time of the Spanish conquest. The Nazca, Chimu and Tiahuanaco civilizations were most highly developed in physical technology; especially in architecture, the earliest cultures being most developed in these respects. As yet their origins have not been certainly discovered, the dissimilarities with the Maya and Mexican cultures being rather greater than the similarities. Most of the collections in museums come from professional grave robbers who throw away the materials that would establish antecedents, and there are almost no refuse heaps which can be explored for evidence. (Photographs, map, and chart.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

## EUROPE

(See also Entry 14854)

14977. LAWLOR, H. C. Two typical Irish "Sheelana-gigs." *Man (London)*. 31 (1) Jan. 1931: 5-6.—Stone figures of hideous aspect probably connected with phallic rites of pre-Christian religions.

14978. PEYRONY, D. Le Moustier, ses gisements, ses industries, ses couches géologiques. [The repositories, industries and geological beds of Moustier.] *Rev. Anthropologique*. 40 (4-6) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 155-176.—Geologic strata A.B.C.D.E. belong to the Riss-Wurm interglacial as well as the industry of B; the archaeological layers F. G. H. and cold fauna represent the Wurm glaciation; levels J.K.L. represent a colder and dryer climate. The typical Mousterian is found in deposits B and J, while that with Acheulean tradition is found in F. G. and H. However, the tribes represented by these two techniques and alternating in the occupation of the shelter were of the same Neanderthal race.—*E. B. Renaud*.

14979. PIGGOTT, STUART. The Uffington white horse. *Antiquity*. 5 (17) Mar. 1931: 37-46.—This figure (360×130 ft.) cut in the turf of a hillside down to the chalk, is dated not earlier than La Tene III (probably in the first century B.C.) on the basis of stylistic comparisons with coins and decorated objects. It may have been connected with beliefs and ceremonies which had reference to a Celtic horse-deity.—*A. Irving Hallowell*.

14980. PUECH, HENRY-CHARLES. Le dieu Béa et la magie hellénique. [The god Béa and Hellenic magic.] *Documents: Doctrines Archéol. Beaux-Arts. Ethnog. Variétés*. 2 (7) 1930: 415-425.

14981. VASSITS, MILOJE M. Excavations on the neolithic site at Vinča on the Danube, 1930. *Man (London)*. 30 (11) Nov. 1930: 197-200.

## ASIA

(See also Entries 15046, 16489)

14982. BECK, HORACE C. Notes on sundry Asiatic beads. *Man (London)*. 30 (10) Oct. 1930: 166-182.—[An illustrated account of beads from megalithic tombs and midden in various sections of India, the Malay States and Sumatra.]—*Nathan Miller*.

14983. CAMMIADE, L. A. Observations upon ancient sites in the neighbourhood of Kalugumalai, Madras Presidency. *Man (London)*. 30 (10) Oct. 1930: 187-189.

14984. CAMMIADE, L. A. Urn-burials in the Wynaad, Southern India. *Man (London)*. 30 (10) Oct. 1930: 183-186.

14985. EDMONDS, C. J. A third note on the rock monuments in Southern Kurdistan. *Geog. J. (London)*.



77(4) Apr. 1931: 350-355.—An account of the Batas relief was published by Lehmann-Haupt in his *Armenien Einst und Jetzt* (Berlin, 1926), but no account has been given in English. Contrary to the statement of Brzezowski in the *Bull. de la Soc. de Géog.* 13, 1892, there is no available evidence of any relief or inscription in the immediate vicinity of Derbend. Nor does the topography of the region correspond to Brzezowski's description. Clement, who visited the region in 1856, makes no mention of a relief at Derbend. It is possible that Brzezowski's error was due to confusion in the location of the Batas stone. A tribal uprising prevented the author from excavating a buried treasure marked by a bird of rock near Maïrga and destroyed his detailed notes and photographs. A later expedition proved it to be nothing but a series of fossil marks on weather-beaten

boulders. Future travelers should be warned against tales of this alleged treasure.—*R. W. Logan.*

14986. GARROD, DOROTHY. Excavations at the Mugharet El-Wad, 1930. *Palest. Exploration Fund Quart. Statement.* 63(2) Apr. 1931: 99-103.—At Mugharet el-Wad, near the western foot of Mt. Carmel, was found a cave with eight levels, seven of them being prehistoric. From the top down these levels are: bronze age to recent; mesolithic; upper paleolithic; upper middle Aurignacian; middle Aurignacian; lower middle Aurignacian; erosion-lower Aurignacian, and Mousterian; Mousterian.—*Wallace N. Stearns.*

14987. MECQUENEM, R. de. Outillage préhistorique d'un nouveau sondage profond dans l'Acropole de Suse. [Prehistoric tools of a new deep pit in the Acropolis of Susa.] *Anthropologie.* 40(3) Nov. 1930: 225-232.

## ETHNOLOGY

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 14960-14961, 16251, 16491)

14988. APTEKAR, HERBERT. Primitive psychology and birth control. *Birth Control Rev.* 15(4) Apr. 1931: 112-114; 127.—Many primitive peoples have a knowledge of the connection between sexual intercourse and birth even though they may deny this, or affirm that conception takes place through some process that we would consider magical. Study exclusively of the beliefs of natives may mislead us. The existence among certain peoples of certain magico-religious rites for increasing food supplies, as well as of other customs, suggests the validity of this conclusion. We cannot postulate as a trait of primitive psychology complete ignorance of the facts of procreation. While it may have existed at a very remote period, it does not seem characteristic of most primitive peoples studied in our time. Between elaborate knowledge and complete ignorance remains a condition of "uncertainty" or of dualistic interpretation; this last state (one of conflict) seems most common. Ignorance being non-existent, it is erroneous to contend that primitives have not practiced birth control because they did not understand the physiology involved.—*Norman E. Himes.*

14989. BATAILLE, GEORGES. L'art primitif. [Primitive art.] *Documents: Doctrines Archéol. Beaux-Arts Ethnog. Variétés.* 2(7) 1930: 389-397.

14990. KOENIGSWALD, RALPH von. Têtes et crânes. (Crânes d'ancêtres et trophées de guerre chez les peuples primitifs.) [Heads and skulls. (Ancestors' skulls and war trophies of primitive peoples.)] *Documents: Doctrines Archéol. Beaux-Arts Ethnog. Variétés.* 2(6) 1930: 353-358.

14991. WARNER, W. LLOYD. Birth control in primitive society. *Birth Control Rev.* 15(4) Apr. 1931: 105-107.—There is some reason to doubt the validity of the observation of Spencer and Gillin that the native tribes of Central Australia have no knowledge of the physiology of conception. Warner found this knowledge existing among the primitive men of northeastern Arnhem Land; though the natives seemed to be more interested in a spiritual or totemic interpretation of impregnation and birth than in a modern physiological interpretation. By inference, other primitive groups may understand the real nature of conception. In so far as this is true, it is unsound to argue that primitive peoples did not practice contraception because they had no knowledge of the physiology of conception. Birth control is, in fact, "of extreme antiquity." Nevertheless, "true contraception in primitive society is rare," foeticide, infanticide and sexual abstinence being more prevalent. Magic is used by many peoples to prevent conception. Mead found no method in use in Samoa and

the South Pacific save coitus interruptus; though the inhabitants had recipes for inducing abortion. Linton reports that the Marquesans use no chemical or mechanical contraceptives; he thought the same probably true of Madagascar also. Homosexual practices, which are rather common in all the major regions, limit population. Primitive groups throughout the world have a strong feeling against the birth of children outside of wedlock; hence their attempts to prevent conception.—*Norman E. Himes.*

### NORTH AMERICA

14992. BOGORAS, WALDEMAR. Le mythe de l'animal-dieu mourant et resuscitant. [The myth of the animal-god dying and returning to life.] *Atti. d. XXII Congr. Internaz. d. Amer., Roma, Settembre, 1926.* 2 1928: 35-52.—One of the most widespread, and presumably ancient, traditions of the hunting peoples of northern Eurasia and northwest America is of a girl who leaves her home, or is driven from it, and mates with a brown bear, a whale, or an eagle. When she returns with a semi-human child, the father is slain by the woman's relatives. Equally wide-spread in the same region is the cult of an animal—usually a bear—progenitor, a cult genetically akin to totemism. The author believes that myth and ritual are associated; the killing of animals, with due apology and propitiation, being a sort of communion. There may be genetic relationship between this cycle of beliefs and the magical practices of the paleolithic peoples of central France.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

14993. KROEBER, A. L. Cultural relations between North and South America. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 1-22.

### NORTH OF MEXICO

(See also Entries 14969, 16285)

14994. BENEDICT, RUTH. Psychological types in the cultures of the southwest. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 572-581.

14995. BROWN, THEODORE T. Plant games and toys of Chippewa children. *Wisconsin Archeol.* 9(4) Jul. 1930: 185-186.

14996. GORDON, C. H. M. The fraternity of medicine men. *Beaver.* (3) Dec. 1930: 107-108.—Each autumn in the vicinity of some of the Hudson's Bay Company's trading posts the fraternity of medicine men celebrate the dog feast, the object of which is to make medicine. Their medicines are composed mostly of roots, and sometimes possess real medicinal value. Another interesting phase of the medicine man's cult is his weather divination.—*Alison Ewart.*



14997. MERRIAM, C. HART. The Em'-Tim'-Bitch. A Shoshonean tribe. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 32 (3, pt. 1) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 296-299.

14998. NOMLAND, GLADYS A. A Bear River shaman's curative dance. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 33 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 38-41.—The ceremony calls upon the spirits for assistance, and makes use of tobacco smoke and the burning of angelica root on live coals. The final efficacy consists in extracting the pain.—W. D. Wallis.

14999. OLBRECHTS, FRANS M. Over Irokeesche maskers. [Notes on Iroquois masks.] *Bull. d. Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Hist.* 3 (1) Jan. 1931: 27-30.—A description of a curing ceremony by the "False Face Society" is given and attention called to the fact that the prophylactic function of the masks, as it is described by Father Le Mercier for the Hurons, in 1637, is unknown among the present Onondaga. Masks are not only used in the curing ceremonies, but also in the winter ritual. Sixty-three masks were collected for the Brussels Museum (1 Seneca, 42 Onondaga and 20 Cherokee). Illustrations are given of 2 wooden masks (1 Cherokee, 1 Onondaga) and of 3 Onondaga husk masks.—F. M. Olbrechts.

15000. STEWARD, JULIAN H. Notes on Hopi ceremonies in their initiatory form in 1927-1928. *Amer. Anthropologist*. 33 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 56-79.—The long or initiatory form of none of the three regular winter ceremonies of the Hopi of the First Mesa has been fully described. The three ceremonies are the *Wowochim*, the tribal ceremony into which every youth is initiated; the *Soyala* or winter solstice rites; and the *Powamu* or *Kachina* ceremony. The author saw parts of the *Powamu* and obtained information on what he did not see of this ceremony, as well as those of the preceding ceremonies. His notes on *Wowochim* give information on the announcement of the ceremony by the crier chief, the kindling of the new fire, the trips for soapweed and grease-wood undertaken by the novices, the hair-washing, the race for firewood; the fire dance on the last night of the ceremony, and the presents made to the boys. The preparations for the *Powamu* are discussed, including the prayer-stick making ritual and associated features. The notes on the features to which the various days of the ceremony are devoted are extensive.—Frank H. H. Roberts Jr.

15001. TEIT, JAMES A. Tattooing and face and body painting of the Thompson Indians, British Columbia. *U. S. Bur. Ethnol. (Smithsonian Inst.) 45th Ann. Rep.* 1927-1928: 397-439.—(An elaborate treatment of the subject with many illustrations of design.)—Scudder Mekeel.

## SOUTH AMERICA

(See also Entry 14993)

15002. BRINDLEY, H. H. The sailing balsa of Lake Titicaca and other reed-bundle craft. *Mariner's Mirror*. 17 (1) Jan. 1931: 7-19.—The sailing balsa represents the highest stage in the reed-or-grass-bundle type of boat construction in the New World. This type of craft has been in use for centuries by the Amara Indians for transport and fishing in the lake. The material used in its construction is the stems of the Totura rush, growing in the shallows along the shore. The balsa can carry 12 passengers and their baggage. One writer states that he has seen a ploughman and his ox-team embarked in one. The author of the article discusses the evolution of reed-bundle rafts and boats. These craft have a wide geographical distribution. (Illustrations.)—F. E. Baldwin.

15003. PREUSS, K. TH. Die Ausstrahlung der San Agostin-Kultur (Kolombien) in Amerika. [The spreading of the Saint Augustine culture (Colombia) in America.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 233-234.

15004. RIET, U. von. Obstetrics among Indians in tropical Bolivia. *Monatsschr. f. Geburtshilfe u. Gynäkol.* 87 Mar. 1931: 407-409.—(Original article in German.)

15005. STRELNIKOV, I. D. La música y la danza de las tribus Indias Kaa-Ihwua (Guarani) y Botocudo. [Music and dance of the Indian tribes Kaa-Ihwua (Guarani) and Botocudos.] *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 796-802.

## EUROPE

(See also Entries 14893, 14951, 14954-14956, 14992, 15417, 15441, 15449, 16310, 16336, 16344)

15006. HABERLANDT, ARTHUR. Vom "Atlas der deutschen Volkskunde." [The "Atlas of German ethnology."] *Unsere Heimat*. 3 (12) 1930: 333-335.

15007. HEWITT, R. M. On the Seguidilla Gitana. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9 (4) 1930: 183-186.—(A Spanish gypsy dance.)

15008. LEFÈVRE, M. A. La Zadruga. Forme de propriété collective de type patriarcal. [The Zadruga. A form of collective proprietorship of patriarchal type.] *Ann. de Géog.* 39 (219) May 1930: 316-320.—Scattered sporadically through the more remote regions of Yugoslavia, there exist even to the present day communal groups known as *zadruga*. Each consists of from 12 to 50 individuals, living in adjacent houses, all under the control of a chief; property is owned in common, and the proceeds are shared in common. The chieftainship is not hereditary, but passes to the individual considered most suitable. The intimate social contacts and mutual responsibilities tend to foster local pride and to encourage group morality. The *zadruga* is a relic of Turkish conquest, when groups took refuge in inaccessible regions and became entirely self-supporting; with the opening up of the country they are certain to disappear in spite of the economic advantages inherent in joint activities.—T. F. McIlwraith.

15009. MAYER-PITSCH, GISELA. Weihnachtsbräuche in Knittelfeld und Umgebung. [Christmas customs in Knittelfeld and its environs.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde*. 35 (6) Nov. 1930: 148-151.

15010. McKAY, J. G. Comb-abartachd eader Cas Shiubhal-an-t-Sléibhe agus a' Chailleach Bheurr. [The duel between Cas-Shiubhal-an-t-Sléibhe (Fleet Foot of the Hills) and the witch.] *Scottish Gaelic Studies*. 3 (1) Sep. 1929: 10-51.—Accounts of the various Scottish and Irish versions of this legend with notes and comparisons.

15011. MØLLER, J. S. Sommer i by i Danmark. [Welcoming summer in Denmark.] *Danske Studier*. (3-4) 1930: 97-132.—A discussion of various practices and customs connected with spring and May pole festivals in Denmark. (Map of the geographical distribution of the customs.)—Oscar J. Falnes.

15012. MURGOCI, A., and MURGOCI, HELEN B. The devil in Roumanian folklore. *Folk-Lore*. 40 (2) Jun. 30, 1929: 134-167.

15013. RONDELLI, M. TONELLI. Le abitazioni temporanee della Valle di Ala. [The temporary dwellings in the Ala Valley.] *Universo*. 10 (9) Sep. 1929: 897-918.—Detailed descriptions, supplemented with several plans and diagrams, of the temporary dwellings and the pastoral customs and implements of this Piedmont valley. (Photographs and a table of terms in the local dialect relating to temporary dwellings are included.)—Robert Gale Woolbert.

15014. SAMPSON, JOHN (tr.) Welsh Gypsy folktales. *J. Gypsy Lore Soc.* 9 (4) 1930: 149-151.

15015. SCHWEITZER, B. Rev. of G. Dumezil, "Le problème des centaures." [The problem of the centaurs.] *Gnomon*. 7 (2) Feb. 1931: 88-91.—The author draws some untenable analogies between the centaur fables and the religious festivals of classical and Slavic countries, particularly in his application of modern mask usages to ancient rites, but his book will prove of



value for his intimate knowledge of Slavic, especially Polish and Russian folklore and religious history.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

15016. VERESS, SÁNDOR. Adalékok a moldvai csángók tűzhelyeihez. [Data relating to the fireplaces of the Csángós of Moldavia.] *A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Néprajzi Tárának Értesítője.* 23 (1) 1931: 27-30.—The fireplaces of the Csángós in the valley of the Szeret are of two types; the one for cooking and baking, the other for heating the room. The ovens are usually made of mud and straw. Each house has two—a very primitive unwhitewashed one in the courtyard and a more ornamental, whitewashed oven within the room. However, at one very old house in Forrófalva the fireplace, built out in the garden, was constructed of brick and stone plastered together with straw and mud.—*E. D. Beynon.*

15017. VIARDOT. L'origine de la musique en Scandinavie. [The origin of music in Scandinavia.] *Bull. Soc. de Géog. d'Alger et de l'Afrique du Nord.* 35 (122) 1930: 285-302.

15018. VISKI, KÁROLY. Székely tűzhelyek. [Székely fireplaces.] *A Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum Néprajzi Tárának Értesítője.* 23 (1) 1931: 16-27.—The author was commissioned by the Transylvanian Museum to secure ethnological material in the Székely villages of the Háromszék, Csik and Aranyos districts. In all he investigated the fireplaces in more than 30 villages. The fireplace in many places is in the *sütőház*, or summer-kitchen, which is in reality the living room, bedroom and kitchen of the family from Easter until Christmas. It is only during the cold winter months that the family occupy the *nagyház*, or house proper. In some places, however, the older people live in the *sütőház*, while the young married couple live in the *nagyház*. Frequently there is attached to the *sütőház* a small building which serves sometimes as a stable, sometimes as a pantry. In many places the fireplace has become a bake-oven, the opening of which is within the *sütőház*, while the greater part remains outside under a primitive cover. A boiler is frequently attached to the fireplace of the oven. Fireplace, oven, and boiler are built of bricks which are whitewashed.—*E. D. Beynon.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entry 14849)

15019. BAKER, R. St. B. The men of the trees. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (781) Jan. 1931: 57-65.—The author, a colonial official in Kenya, describes how he turned a Bantu tribe, who were known as "The Forest Destroyers" on account of their predatory agricultural methods, into a protective and replanting order, earning for themselves the name "Men of the trees."—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15020. EARTHY, E. DORA. Note on the "totemism" of the VaNdau. *Bantu Studies.* 5 (1) Mar. 1931: 77-80.—This tribe is composed of a certain number of totemistic, exogamous sibs, the descent being patrilineal. The members practice a "high" and a "low" degree of totemism: thus, certain members of the zebra sib become sick at the mere sight of the animal, other members of the same sib even eat portions of it. (A short legendary account of the origin of the VaNdau is included.)—*R. W. Logan.*

15021. HOERNLÉ, A. W. An outline of the native conception of education in Africa. *Africa.* 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 145-163.—The author emphasizes the greater significance of kinship, age-groups, sex, and ancestral worship among the Africans than among Europeans; the social values of the initiation ceremonies and the ineffectiveness and the inadvisability of legislation to prevent these latter.—*R. W. Logan.*

15022. LABRECQUE, ÉD. Le mariage chez les Babemba. [Marriage among the Babemba.] *Africa.* 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 209-221.—The Babemba, a warlike

tribe numbering about 100,000 and living on the Lwalaba, a tributary of the Congo, have had a remarkable history covering the reign of some 30 kings. They have an extremely rich language with more than 20,000 words and a considerable literature. The betrothal takes place at the age of from ten to twelve. The author describes the giving of consent by the parents, the engagement feast, the duties of the girl between the period of her engagement and puberty, the puberty rites, the preparation for the marriage, and the marriage ceremony.—*R. W. Logan.*

15023. MUDGE-PARIS, DAVID BENJ. Tales and riddles from Freetown, Sierra Leone. *J. Amer. Folk-Lore.* 43 (169) Jul.-Oct. 1930: 317-321.

15024. NADEL, SIEGFRIED F. Marimba-Musik. [Marimba music.] *Akad. d. Wissensch. in Wien, Philos.-Hist. Kl. Sitzungsber.* 212 (3) 1931: pp. 63.—The essay is based upon the study of phonograph records of the playing of a Senegambian Negro, and study of 13 marimbaphones and xylophones (all illustrated) collected from Africa, East Asia, Indonesia, and Oceania. The distribution is shown on a map. Its present centre appears to be the Bantu region of Africa, but marimba music has felt North African and Arabian influence, which evidently fell upon fertile soil. The largest instrument pictured has 18 bars. Four transcriptions are given. The pieces, rather rich and varied, show a primitive lack of finality in their endings. There is frequent repetition of motifs and the pieces tend to fall into three parts (A B A) or seven parts (A B A C A B A). There is a tendency to alternate solo and group playing. Chords, especially fourths and fifths, are common. Thirds are almost absent. There are frequent trills, runs, arpeggios, and repetitions of individual notes.—*E. M. Phipps.*

15025. NYIRÉNDÁ, SAULOS. History of the Tumbuka-Henga people (tr. by T. Cullen Young). *Bantu Studies.* 5 (1) Mar. 1931: 1-76.—This account was written by a native and is the earliest original story chronologically arranged of a large section of Nyasaland. Travellers from the coast, dressed like Arabs but apparently not Arabs, came to trade for ivory which the natives of the interior considered of no value. The first part of the narrative is devoted to the tribal struggles, the second part to the coming of the Ngoni from Zululand (about 1885), the beginning of European settlement and the expulsion of the Arab slavers in 1895. The translation accompanies, page by page, the original account.—*R. W. Logan.*

15026. PUCCIONI, NELLO. I sudanisi del campo di Es-sàbri (Bengasi). [The Sudanese at Es-sàbri (Bengasi).] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (3) Mar. 1931: 201-204.—This is a preliminary anthropological study of a group of Sudanese resident near the capital of Cyrenaica. They belong to nine different tribes in the vicinity of Lake Tchad. The author describes their present dwellings and their physical measurements, together with statistics concerning their tribal origin, etc. (Map and illustrations of physical types.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

15027. RATTRAY, R. S. The tribes of the Ashanti hinterland. *J. African Soc.* 30 (118) Jan. 1931: 40-57.—Eighty per cent of the population speak dialects of a common language. There is evidence that, contrary to generally accepted ideas, "the whole of the Northern Territories were inhabited by peoples inheriting through the female line, the apparent change over to a patrilineal way of reckoning among others of the tribes being due to the invasion" of outsiders. It is definitely established that Hausa was never a *lingua franca* of these parts. There is a practically uniform religion, a more or less uniform tribal and totemistic organization, and an identical political constitution or system of tribal government. Only external influences prevented the development of the Tendama or priestly-kings into territorial rulers. Instead of being emigrants from the East,



the Dagomba and the Mamprusi are autochthonous. The author describes the political and social organization of the indigenous peoples. Negotiations with European invaders were frequently carried on by a very unimportant native who in this way came to supersede the real ruler. All the highly elaborated Ashanti organization, with its wonderful system of decentralization, secret and solemn enstoolment ceremonies, was found here. (Photograph of one of the Tendama.)—*R. W. Logan.*

15028. REYNOLDS, F. G. B. The "Drum of succession" of the Emirs of Fika. *Man* (London). 30(9) Sep. 1930: 155-156.—Description of the procedure to be followed by an Emir or *Maï* before his successor can be installed in office.

15029. ROBINSON, ARTHUR E. The "Uffa" or camel-litter of the Arabs. *J. African Soc.* 30(118) Jan. 1931: 69-78.—Men seldom use this camel-saddle. It is to this kind of saddle that allusion is apparently made in Isaiah lxvi, 20. The Egyptian army once used a special type for the transportation of the wounded. The use of the *uffa* by women to lead troops in battle seems to have been rare and to have resulted from a precedent set by Ayesha, the reputed virgin wife of Muhammad. The last record of such a use occurred during the invasion of the Sudan by the army of Ismail Pasha in 1820. (Five drawings of Tunisian, Algerian, ceremonial, and domestic *uffas* accompany the article.)—*R. W. Logan.*

15030. SHROPSHIRE, DENYS. The Bantu conception of the Supra-Mundane world. *J. African Soc.* 30(118) Jan. 1931: 58-68.—Sixteenth century missionaries recorded that the Bantu believed in one God, a devil, and immortality of the soul. The author, however, was unable to find any evidence of belief that men go to Heaven after death. Bantu ideas about the abode of their ancestor-gods and their mode of life are very confused and contradictory.—*R. W. Logan.*

15031. SHROPSHIRE, DENYS. A "Kupemha" Shawe of the WaBarwe tribe. *Man* (London). 30(7) Jul. 1930: 125-126.—Description of the dress, mode of life, and paraphernalia of a dancing woman of the WaBarwe tribe possessed by a *shawe* of the Angoni tribe. The *MaShawe* are the departed spirits of foreigners who possess people of other tribes than their own. The word *Kupemha* means a beggar and the possession of this *shawe* turns the woman into a sort of wandering minstrel. (Photograph.)—*Elizabeth Kenny.*

## ASIA

(See also Entries 14830, 14992, 15116, 15439, 15583, 15589, 15604, 15709)

15032. BAHUGUNA, S. D., and MAJUMDAR, D. N. Marriage and marital life among the Rawaltas. *Indian Sci. Congr. 18th Ann. Meeting* (Nagpur). *Anthropol. Section.* 1931: pp. 7.—A polyandrous people of United Provinces with marriage by purchase, *chut* or divorce and an economic rather than religious ideal of marriage.—*Panchanan Mitra.*

15033. BARTON, R. F. Paths of vengeance in Luzon. With the headhunters in the Philippines.—The ritual of revenge among the Ifugaos.—How victory is celebrated. *Travel.* 55(6) Sep. 1930: 24-29, 53.

15034. KLEIWEG de ZWAAN, J. P. Het asylrecht bij overspel in den Indischen Archipel. [Right of immunity from punishment in cases of adultery in the Malay Archipelago.] *Tijdschr. v. h. K. Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap.* 48(1) Jan. 1931: 36-42.—It has been stated by Kits van Heyningen that with the natives in the Malay Archipelago immunity from persecution and punishment in cases of murder, adultery, and other social offenses can be obtained only from persons and not from places. The author has collected evidence from the literature which shows that places also may offer immunity among the natives of the Ma-

lay Peninsula, of the Philippines, of various parts of Sumatra, Java, Bali, Loemba, Celebes, Borneo, and New Guinea. Immunity is offered in specific places outside of the village, in the "marapoe"—house, in temples, in the house of a prince, of a priest, of the village-chief, of the judge, or even in the house of simple villagers, friends and neighbors.—*M. W. Sensius.*

15035. KREINOVICH, E. A. КРЕЙНОВИЧ, Е. А. Собаководство гилъаков и его отражение в религиозной идеологии. [Dog breeding of the Gilfaks and its reflection in religious ideology.] *Этнографин Etnografia.* 12(4) 1930: 29-54.—The article describes in detail the role of the dog in economic, social, and religious life of the Gilfaks. Along with the use of the dog as a harness animal, the dog serves as a widely spread means of exchange and as a gift between the people themselves and in relationship to spirits. The dog is a guardian not so much from visible as from invisible foes. The dog guards the house, children, teeth, the soul of the dead person as well as the entrance into the world of beyond from evil spirits. The dog, like other animals, has a soul and the ability to think and speak. The dog can replace a sick person, can intervene for him and save him from death. The killing of a dog redeems the taboo that has been broken. In all the enumerated instances not only the economic functions of the dog are reflected but the social nature of man as well.—*G. Vasilevich.*

15036. KRUYT, ALB. C. De To Loianang van den Oostarm van Celebes. [The To Loianang of the eastern branch of Celebes.] *Bijdr. tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde v. Nederlandsch-Indië.* 86(3-4) 1930: 327-536.—The article includes the following subjects: description of the country, origin of the immigrants, justice, housebuilding and furnishing, beating of bark, domestic animals, hunting, cosmos and creation, world of spirits, the priest and his work, agriculture, days of the month, harvest, warfare, marriage, divorce, adultery, pregnancy and birth, the child, teeth-filing, plays, music, death and burial, stories and riddles. (6 illustrations and 4 figures.)—*Hendrik H. Juyntboll.*

15037. LAYARD, J. W. Shamanism: an analysis based on comparison with the flying tricksters of Malekula. *Royal Anthropol. Inst. Gt. Brit. & Ireland.* 60 Jul-Dec. 1930: 525-550.—The Bwili (tricksters) of Malekula receive their power through a ritual death and resurrection giving them the power of ghosts, and this power is strengthened by the epileptoid features of the practitioners. If these features are of universal application, parallel examples should exist elsewhere. Comparisons between Malekulan practices and those of Siberian shamans show sufficient resemblances to warrant the belief that both are dependent upon a similar set of factors.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

15038. LEENHART. Notes d'ethnologie Néo-Calédonienne. [Notes on the ethnology of New Caledonia.] *Univ. Paris, Travaux et Mémoires de l'Inst. d'Ethnol.* (8) 1930: pp. 265. (36 plates, 2 maps.)

15039. LINDGREN, J. E. North-western Manchuria and the Reindeer-Tungus. *Geog. J.* 75(6) Jun. 1930: 518-536.—The portion of the province of Heilungkiang lying west of the Khingan Mountains is known as Barga and is the home of several Tungus and Mongol tribes, as well as Chinese and Russian settlers. The area is forested and difficult of access because of the swamps and rivers. The least known of the various Tungus groups of Manchuria are those of northern Barga who number but 250 and live a nomadic hunting life with reindeer for their transport.—*George B. Cressey.*

15040. NIEUWENHUIS, A. W. De Minahassers en hunne mythen. [The people of Minahassa and their myths.] *Tropisch Nederland.* 2(12) Oct. 7, 1929: 186-188; (13) Oct. 21, 1929: 201-205; (15) Nov. 18, 1929: 231-235; (16) Dec. 2, 1929: 247-253; (17) Dec. 16, 1929: 263-267; (18) Dec. 30, 1929: 279-283.—The fol-



lowing legends are recorded: (1) The land tortoise and the apes; (2) the ape, the thrush, and the springboard (i.e., the jumping board of a bird's nose); (3) the ape and the sago-worm; (4) stories of men in the form of plants and animals; (5) the son of the widow and the young parasite leaf; (6) story of the young of a pumpkin; (7) Kekekow and the two brothers. (See also Entry 2: 15791).—*J. C. Lamster.*

15041. OKA, MASAO. Das Bärenfest bei den Ainu. [The bear festival of the Ainu.] *Anthropos*. 25 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 1088-1090.

15042. ПРЕОБРАЗHENСКИЙ, П. Ф. Разложение родового строя и феодальный процесс у туркменомудов. [Disintegration of the clan structure and feudalism among the Turkmen Iomud.] *Этнография*. [*Etnografia*.] 12 (4) 1930: 11-28.—The clan structure of the Turkmen Iomud is not a simple unified social-economic formation, but is a deformation, which is a result of three social-economic causes: (1) introduction of the ancient structure of Turkmen into the loosely constructed, state system of the Khivin Khanate; (2) the civil war of 1917; and (3) the systematic struggle with the clan system carried on by the government. Agriculture is more and more replacing cattle breeding. This change began in the Khivin times; during the civil war this process became still more rapid and brought about a new aspect of land and property clan relationships. Only in a few *kishlak* settlements, is a unified clan membership preserved. The reason of this mixture of clans in one *kishlak* is to be found in the stormy *basmach* (independent farmer) movement, connected at first with processes of feudalization and separation of national or rather tribal Iomud Khanate, which later on degenerated in counter-revolutionary banditism. In cattle breeding *kishlaks* the disintegration of clan society and class stratification can be observed more vividly. The weakening of the clan

ties was also brought about by the rearrangement of clan divisions through the mobilization of the population after the fall of the Khanate. Exogamy disappeared long ago, but clan revenge still exists. The principle of blood revenge is mostly a weapon in the hands of the well-to-do. This institution is being replaced by ransom for blood. The most widely spread explanation of the origin of clans is the individualistic one.—*G. Vasilevich.*

15043. VUUREN, L. van. Westlicher Einfluss auf die einheimische Kultur im malayischen Archipel. [The effect of western influence on native civilization in the Malay Archipelago.] *Z. d. Gesellsch. f. Erdkunde zu Berlin*. (5-6) 1930: 178-185.—Schrieke of Batavia University has collected a series of articles on the influence of western civilization on the inhabitants of the Malay Archipelago. Historical facts discredit Middendorp's conception of an old imperial Sumatran government. The former colonizers, the Hindus, were conquerors like all subsequent colonizers. Dutch administration has been most intense on the east coast of Sumatra, an economic center of world-wide importance. No solution is given to the problems arising therefrom. Ranneft realizes that in the extraordinary development of Java there may be forces at work that would overthrow every theory of evolution along preconceived lines. According to van Gelderen, the food producing area cannot be enlarged. He suggests allowing the autochthonous population to share in the development of the country. Europe has had little influence upon native agriculture. In the native languages we find influences from Hindu (Tamilian, Gudjerat), Arabic languages, Persian, Portuguese, and Dutch. European influence upon native laws and jurisdiction came from five sources: European administration, laws, legal assistance through lawyers, missions, and tendency of imitation.—*Werner Neuse.*

## HISTORY ARCHAEOLOGY

(See also Entry 16438)

### EGYPT

(See also Entries 11862, 13432)

15044. G., S. R. K. Egyptian figure of a swimming girl. *Brit. Museum Quart.* 6 (3) Dec. 1930: 96-97.—An unusual example of the favorite Egyptian spoon in the form of a swimming girl holding a receptacle in outstretched arms. The head, a separate piece pegged to the back of the shoulders, is covered with a neatly carved wig in the full style of the period, made of slate. This is a device confined to the last few reigns of the 18th dynasty. The figure is of ebony and in craftsmanship and design compares with the best of the British Museum series. (Illus).—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

15045. HALL, H. R. The oldest representation of horsemanship. An Egyptian axe in the British Museum. *Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol.* 13 (1-2) Mar. 1931: 3-5.—Photograph of the axe with the earliest known representation of an Egyptian man riding a horse, dated a few years after the time of the Hyksos, probably somewhere in the 18th dynasty (1580-1450 B.C.).—*W. W. Fisher.*

15046. PETRIE, FLINDERS. Daggers with inlaid handles. *Ancient Egypt*. Part 4 Dec. 1930: 97-102.

### BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA

15047. ALBRIGHT, W. F. Reports from our expeditions in Iraq. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (41)

Feb. 1931: 19-27.—A composite report of the season's excavations in Iraq by the directors. E. A. Speiser's work at Tell Billah shows Assyrian occupation. Portions of the palace of Ashurnasirpal were laid bare. Under the Ashurnasirpal period were found levels of beautifully painted pottery of a type hitherto unknown in Mesopotamia. The pre-Assyrian inhabitants of Billah must have been Hurrians, since similar ceramic shapes have been found in the Hurrian city of Nuzi. This "strange interlude" in the history of Billah dates back to the 2d millennium B.C. Additional evidence of the Hurrian civilization is seen in the tombs which yielded numerous objects including a terra-cotta figurine of a bull, wine cups, and small bronzes. A fairly complete collection of bronze weapons was also found. The expedition then cleared a series of rooms dating from the Hurrian occupation. The Hurrians, it is believed, formed the main bridge between the eastern and western, or Mesopotamian and Aegean worlds. T. J. Meek of the Baghdad School, operating at Nuzi, reports the discovery of tablets written in Sumerian, dating from 2500 B.C. The inscriptions are in columns and are lined; they contain lists of grain and cattle. Nuzi was of mixed Akkadian-Sumerian stock and may have been Sumerian originally.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

15048. BROSSE, C.-L. Tell Beidar en Haute Djezireh. [Tell Beidar in Upper Djezireh.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archeol.* 10 (1) 1929: 36-39.—Tell



Beidar is situated on the trail from Hassetcheh to Karamanieh in the center of a vast solitary district of Djezireh. Its crest is now hardly 4 to 7 meters above the plain. Indications of a water ditch may be seen. Two openings in the wall are still evident and are oriented north and south. One part of the Tell is higher than the other, forming a sort of acropolis. This is on a wider "plateau" which occupies the central part of the district within the walls. This latter is surrounded by a series of circular platforms, separated by ditches. The whole probably represents a fortress, of which the "plateau" formed the upper part, near the edge of which were parapets, evidences of which still remain. The central acropolis may have been a sort of dungeon, retreat, or sanctuary. Some pottery fragments from the Tell are of lustrous black. Some red and a simple brilliant blue potsherd were found.—*H. G. May.*

### PALESTINE AND SYRIA

15049. McCOWN, CHESTER C. Archaeology in Palestine in 1930. *Bull. Amer. Schools Orient. Res.* (41) Feb. 1931: 2-18. A concise description by McCown, director of the Jerusalem School. Sir Flinders Petrie excavated Tell el Ajjul, near Gaza. Several ancient wells yielded sherds of middle bronze age pottery. The Egyptian residency of the Ramesside period, cleared at Tell el-Farah, was found to be luxuriously furnished. The expedition discovered in the Hyksos defense trench 6 large and 50 smaller tombs of the 19th and 20th dynasties. The Haverford Expedition at Ain Shems continued the work of 1929. A potsherd inscribed in ink from the 1500 B.C. level, represents perhaps an early form of the Semitic alphabet. The possibility of the alphabet going back to 2000 B.C. is indicated also by other recent finds such as the Ahiram inscription, the cuneiform alphabet from Ras Shamra, and the Serabit inscriptions. The University of Chicago Expedition at Megiddo is rapidly exposing the Solomonic city. The University of Pennsylvania Expedition at Beisan unearthed a Byzantine monastery with mosaic floors in good condition. The excavators are now at the Ramses II level. Work at Jerash was continued by Crowfoot with the clearing of the Artemis temple area, in front of which were the remains of a Byzantine pottery factory including hundreds of lamps. Arab, Byzantine, and Roman houses were found containing many valuable objects. In the prehistory department Dorothy Garrod's expedition at Mugharet et-Wad yielded valuable results, especially in the excavation of a great cave of 60 metres, where was found what is believed to be a Neandertal tooth.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

### PERSIA

15050. MECQUENEM, R. de. Les derniers résultats des fouilles de Suse. [The latest results of the excavations at Suse.] *Rev. d. Arts Asiat.* 6 (2) Apr. 1929-1930: 73-88.—Excavations at Susa to November, 1928, were carried on at the acropolis, the apadana, and the *ville royale*. New soundings on the acropolis revealed: (1) Proto-Elamite tablets (characters almost pictographic) not yet deciphered, with pottery antedating the ceramic of Susa II; (2) a singular style of pottery: wheel made, well baked, undecorated, and the first copper hatchet yet found at Susa—by comparison with finds at Ur this level is dated the beginning of the 3d millenium; (3) painted wares, some of which recall those of Rhages rather than the *I-bis* style of Musyan, while others recall the Susa I style. Beneath the apadana has been discovered a cemetery typical of all periods except of the *I-bis* style of Musyan and of the third millenium B.C. Vaulted neo-Babylonian tombs and huge jar sarcophagi containing the usual funerary equipment were found. The contents of a bronze lamp proves the use of natural oil for lighting purposes. Beneath these, "late"

and "middle-" Elamite cemeteries were opened, but by the beginning of the 2d millenium vaulted tombs disappear; gold and silver ornaments recall Mycenaean, Egyptian, and Indian work. Graves contemporary with Ur III were here also, but the lowest level, that of the end of the Agade period (c. 2300), is characteristic of the end of Susa II. Achaemenian graves under the *ville royale* contained Egyptian amulets and scarabs, and vaulted neo-Babylonian tombs were opened here. At the Hammurabi level the myth of Etana tablets, already published by P. Scheil, were found, and also a list of the great *Sukkals* of Elam during the Babylonian period. In 1927 an important Arab level containing many coins of the 11th century Abbasids was also excavated.—*George G. Cameron.*

### CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 13439, 13450, 14957)

15051. ALLAN, D. A. Hittite and Aegean material in the Liverpool public museums. *Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol.* 18 (1-2) Mar. 1931: 50.—Casts of sculpture from Iasily, Kaia, and Kara-Bel, carvings from Marash, Sinjerli and Sakje-Genzi, and a palace portico from Sakje-Genzi are again on view in the Liverpool Free Public Museums. There is also Hittite pottery from the last named place, and Aegean material from Knossos and Mycenae, and from Meröe, Cypriote material.—*W. W. Fisher.*

15052. BUSCHOR, E. Heraion von Samos, frühe Bauten. [The Samian Heraeum, early buildings.] *Mitteil. d. Deutschen Archäol. Inst.: Athenische Abt.* 55 (1-2) 1930: 1-99.—The sanctuary was founded about 900 B.C. on the site where a primitive xoanon was said to have been discovered. The principal features of the cult were a ritual bath of the image, the decking of it with new garments, a sacred meal, a procession, and a musical program. There are remains of an altar and three small temples of the geometric period. In the 8th century a hecatompedon was built, and another dedicatory building. Beneath the temenos, separated by debris of 100 years, are traces of a prehistoric, circularly walled city. Between 700-550 B.C. the temple was remodeled: a hall was built at the south and retaining walls were constructed for the brook and the ritual bath. Ex-votos of earlier periods were used to fill in the ground. In the middle of the 6th century the architects Rhoeus and Theodorus remodeled the entire area. The temple of Rhoeus extended over the sites of several older buildings and hitherto unoccupied space. The surrounding pavement and foundations were of white limestone, the walls and columns of poros. The vaulting was probably of wood covered with tiles. Scanty fragments of antefixes and acroteria have been identified. The building was dipteral, probably with interior columns to support the roof. A great altar stood at the east of the temple. A frieze of poros originally adorned the top. In a Roman rebuilding marble was substituted. The building of Rhoeus indicates that Samos was prosperous before Polycrates seized the tyranny. A fire destroyed the temple early in his reign and he rebuilt it. After vicissitudes under Attic and Roman sway the temenos was destroyed in A.D. 360. Hera was, however, worshipped here until Christianity was introduced on the island. [Many plans and photographs.]—*H. J. Leon.*

15053. CARPENTER, RHYS. Identification d'une statue du Parthénon au Musée de l'Acropole. [The identification of a statue of the Parthenon at the Museum of the Acropolis.] *Museion.* 13-14 (1-2) 1931: 118-120.

15054. DROOP, J. P. Some limestone heads from Cyprus in the Liverpool public museums. *Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol.* 18 (1-2) Mar. 1931: 29-38.—Description of pottery and 140 pieces of sculpture given by Captain Fothergill in 1872, among which are 119



heads in the round, 30 being from the 6th century B.C., 15 from the 5th century B.C., 3 from the 4th century B.C., and the rest from Greco-Roman times. The heads are Hellenic.—*W. W. Fisher.*

15055. RICHTER, GISELA M. A. A fragment of a Greek stele from the Lansdowne collection. *Metropol. Mus. Studies.* 3 (2) 1931: 147-157.

15056. SHEAR, THEODORE L. Excavating the Agora of Athens. *Discovery.* 12 (136) Apr. 1931: 113-116.—Describes the preparations in progress for the excavation.—*Donald McFayden.*

## ITALY, SICILY, NORTH AFRICA

15057. COUISSIN, P. Guerriers et gladiateurs Samnites. [Samnite warriors and gladiators.] *Rev. Archéol.* Nov.-Dec. 1930: 235-279.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

15058. MORPURGO, L. La Pentesele del Tevere (con due tavole). [The Pentesele of the Tiber (with two tables).] *Bull. d. Commissione Archaeol. Comunale di Roma.* 56 (1-2) 1928: 53-73.

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 13520, 15339)

15059. BENHAM, W. G. Temple of Mithras at Colchester. *Essex Rev.* 38 (151) Jul. 1929: 109-112.

15060. DROOP, J. P., and NEWSTEAD, R. Excavations in the Deanery Field, Chester, 1928. Part. I. The excavation. *Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol.* 18 (1-2) Mar. 1931: 6-18.—A review of the work of excavation. Plate and photographs accompany. A 14th century tile kiln was found. Description of objects found is to follow later.—*W. W. Fisher.*

15061. LANTIER, R., and BRUEIL, H. Villages pre-romains de la péninsule ibérique. [Pre-Roman villages of the Iberian peninsula.] *Rev. Archéol.* Nov.-Dec. 1930: 209-216.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

15062. MÜLLER, GEORG. Die Fibel mit umgeschlagenem Fuss in Ungarn und Siebenbürgen. [Brooches with twisted foot found in Hungary and Transylvania.] *Ungarische Jahrb.* 11 (1-2) Apr. 1931: 56-76.—A detailed study and classification of this type of brooch found at various places in Hungary. Five plates with reproductions. Concludes that they cannot be ascribed to any single original. They show Celtic influence, but may have been taken over from that source by Romans or Germans.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

15063. ZUROWSKI, JÓZEF. Dalsze wyniki badań archeologicznych kościoła św. Jakóba w Sandomierzu. [Further archaeological discoveries in the vicinity of St. Jacob's church in Sandomierz.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 1-3 Jan.-Mar. 1930: 44-50.—Finds going back from the middle ages to neolithic times.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

15064. FERNALD, HELEN E. A new Chinese bronze in the University Museum, Philadelphia. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51 (1) Mar. 1931: 16-22.—A bronze wine-jar or *tsun* of recent excavation was purchased for the museum in 1929 and proves to be a very valuable type of the 10th century B.C. or earlier. Its inscription states that it was made by Shou for Father Keng, and it corresponds closely to another jar in the National Museum of Peking. The mask or ogre face is conventional, but the significance of facial features such as the lips and eyebrows has not been lost. The character *z*, meaning sacrificial vessel, is analyzed carefully to show that Chalfant's description is faulty, for the Shang dynasty form showed hands holding up a cock or two birds as an offering. Because of peculiar patination, a metallurgical analysis of a piece of this ancient bronze was made and it showed crude methods of smelting, particularly in the non-elimination of sulphur, gold, and lead.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

## THE WORLD TO 383 A.D.

### GENERAL

15065. SKALSKÝ, G. O převodech starých cen s hlediska numismatického. [Comparing ancient and modern values by the use of numismatics.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku.* I 1930: 445-461.—Skalský shows how fruitless have been the attempts from a general economic as well as from a special numismatic standpoint, to attain a definite comparison between the values given in ancient sources and modern conditions and values. He treats of various transfers and considers how this difficult, but very important, problem could be solved, at least partly, by cooperation between numismatists and economic historians.—*J. Susta.*

## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 15119, 15288)

15066. D'IRSAY, STEPHEN. Christian medicine and science in the third century. *J. Relig.* 10 (4) Oct. 1930: 515-544.—The third century was one of profound change, affecting man's concepts of nature, and, through these, his theories of disease, medicine, and surgery. Plotinus revived Platonism and the dualism of soul and mind. Pythagorean numerology, arithmetic, geometry, and music were rated above the applications of mathematics in astronomy, optics, and mechanics. A still lower rating fell to the lot of scientific effort. Knowledge was to be derived through intuition. This paved the way for magic, demonology, astrology, and demonotherapy. Medical science was still divided between the

hellenistic schools. Followers of Hippocrates, the Dogmatists, were believers in specific forces, while Empiricists all but vanished. The Methodists or classifiers and the Asclepiads received new impetus from Soranus the gynecologist and historian of medicine, whose influence made for observation and correct classification. The greatest influence, however, came from Galen of the 2d century, whose affinities were with the Pneumatists. He saw things whole, but failed to see the parts in their relations. Thus even lunar control of epilepsy was accepted. To a greater extent the *Collectanea* of Solinus show the influence of medical magic in lapidaries, achates, heliotropes, catochites, and galactites. Alexandria was full of religious swindlers and magicians, and the Museum and the Serapeum were decaying, though the former still cultivated the exact sciences, linked mathematics with Egyptian Platonism, and the theory of musical harmony with the musical foundations of Platonic mathematics. In the Serapeum the Asclepides waned. Interest in geography flourished and maps were extended to include Svecia, Ceylon, and Java. Clement of Alexandria (160-220 A.D.) maintained the hellenistic doctrine of moderation as the basis for hygiene, in diet, exercise, bathing, and sexual relations, but attacked sleep, since the soul does not need rest. He also recognized the social significance of overpopulation, but rejected the Marcionite opposition to marriage and procreation. Blood was to him only liquid flesh and the essential principle of the human body. In the latter half of the 3d century there occurred a series of epidemics, variously attributed to typhoid, typhus, meningitis, and cholera. Lactantius'



*De opificio dei* was a teleological demonstration of the wisdom and greatness of God, applying anatomy and physiology to theology. He carried the theory of the four humors a bit further into pathology. His psychology is sound in its recognition of the reliability of the senses, a revulsion against Platonic influences. His medical contributions are *nil* and his cosmology Mosaic. With Lactantius the Neo-Platonists recede and the Latin middle ages begin.—*Charles A. Kofoid.*

15067. KRETSCHMANN, PHILIP MILLER. The problem of gravitation in Aristotle and the new physics. *J. Philos.* 28(10) May 7, 1931: 260-267.—Aristotle's theory of gravitation was geocentric in concept and analysis. The causal factors were (1) the nature of the element, its being in some sense heavy, and the capacity of that nature to be realized; and (2) the action of an efficient cause. In the new physics gravitation is a more general phenomenon signifying the behavior of any and all ponderable organizations within the universe which come within their respective fields of influence. The contributing factors are (1) the nature of each body, and (2) the nature of the space-time continuum surrounding each. The new physics tends to limit itself to the behavioristic presentation rather than, with existing knowledge, presenting a causal explanation. Aristotle and the new physics are alike in their hostility to the Platonic conception of gravitation as the attraction of like to like. The notion of a force of attraction acting at a distance, the lineal descendant of the Platonic theory, finds no place in Aristotle's system. On the contrary, he looks to place and to the nature of the body moved for the derivation of his theory and so also, with wider knowledge, do the moderns.—*Charles A. Kofoid.*

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 15044, 15053-15055, 15062, 15064, 15086, 15090, 15120)

15068. DOHAN, EDITH HALL. Archaic Cretan terracottas in America. *Metropol. Mus. Studies.* 3(2) 1931: 209-228.

15069. FOSSING, POUL. Vases chypriotes nouvellement acquis par le Musée National de Copenhague. [Cypriote vases recently acquired by the National Museum at Copenhagen.] *Acta Archaeol.* 1(3) 1930: 277-283.—Five Cypriote vases acquired by the Copenhagen museum since the last publication of its collection are here described and illustrated. One is of the type called by Myres "base-ring ware," common over the Near East from 1500 B.C. on, the others are "Greco-Phoenician" products of the 8th-7th centuries, illustrating the transition from purely geometrical to freer designs. A bird used for decoration on one has possible connections with a type of griffin found on Corinthian vases.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

15070. GĄSIOROWSKI, S. J. "Drzewo Zycia" i motywy kandelabrowe w ornamentyce starożytniej. [The motives of the tree of life and the so-called candelabra-motives in ancient art.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 1-3 Jan.-Mar. 1930: 3-10.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

15071. HERBIG, REINHARD. Zwei Strömungen späthellenistischer Malerei. [Two tendencies in late hellenistic painting.] *Antike.* 7(2) 1931: 135-160.—The great wall-paintings of the Villa Boscoreale were probably made half or three quarters of a century later than those of the Villa Itern, both groups lying within the century about the birth of Christ. They represent clearly two diverse schools of painting corresponding to the leading literary styles of the same period, the simple Atticizing school in the paintings of the House of the Mysteries, and the baroque Asiatic style in the Boscoreale paintings. The same contrast and parallels may be traced in the sculpture of the period, in which

the Pergamene school corresponds to the Boscoreale frescoes. (Illus.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

15072. JOHANSEN, K. FRIIS. An antique replica of the Priam bowl from Hoby. *Acta Archaeol.* 1(3) 1930: 273-277.—A fragment of a vase of Arretine ware has recently been found to be nearly identical with the Priam-before-Achilles scene on a silver bowl found at Hoby in Denmark. The differences are changes in relative position of the two figures made necessary by the different shape of the vase. The vase was produced mechanically from the bowl, or a cast of it, and the necessary changes were very unskillfully made. It is interesting to have an actual specimen of the manufacturing methods of the Augustan age (methods previously known from Pliny), to which the objects belong.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

15073. LÉVY-BRUHL, H. Le bas-relief n° 26 du Musée de Mariemont. [Bas-relief number 26 of the Mariemont Museum.] *Rev. Archéol.* Nov.-Dec. 1930: 217-222.—*F. R. B. Godolphin.*

## BABYLONIA-ASSYRIA

(See also Entries 13446, 15085)

15074. FRANK, CARL. Ein Klage lied der Muttergöttin aus Uruk. [A prayer of lamentation to the mother-goddess from Uruk.] *Z. f. Assyriol. u. Verwandte Gebiete.* 40(1-2) Jan. 1931: 81-94.—A translation with philological notes of a lamentation prayer to the mother-goddess from Uruk. The copy of this text is very late, coming from the Seleucid period, but there are also parallel texts in the earlier periods from the library of Assurbanipal. The inscription is considered a copy with translation of an old Sumerian hymn of the Isin-Larsa or Hammurabi period.—*Ignace Gelb.*

15075. KNOPE, CARL S. An ancient inscribed cone of Sin-Gashib, king of Erech. *Univ. So. California Studies, Language & Lit. Ser.* #2 1930: pp. 10.—*Milton Halsey Thomas.*

15076. LUTZ, HENRY FREDERICK. The Warka cylinder of Ashurbanipal. *Univ. California Publ. Semitic Philol.* 9(8) 1930: pp. 385-390.—In addition to two photographic plates of the cylinder, the text is transcribed, transliterated, and translated.—*Elizabeth Stefanski.*

## PALESTINE AND SYRIA

15077. COOK, S. A. Semitic theism. *J. Theol. Studies.* 32(127) Apr. 1931: 228-250.—A criticism of Baudissin's *Kyrios als Gottesname im Judentum und seine Stelle in der Religionsgeschichte* (1929) as recently edited and supplemented by Eissfeldt. Baudissin's work is treated in comparison with Robertson Smith's *Religion of the Semites*. Much attention is paid to the nature of the terms for deity in Semitic religions and the title "Kyrios." Cook questions the legitimacy of discussing the fundamental problems of religion solely on the basis of Semitic ideas instead of comparative religion. The modern study of religion must include, e.g., the origin of totemism, which probably did not arise among the Semites. Old Testament religion is a "middle" type and must be studied in connection with more primitive forms and also its offspring, Judaism and Christianity. Robertson Smith's volume is still more valuable than that of Baudissin, because it takes us into the ultimate problems of religion in general and not merely the Hebrew or Semitic phase.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

15078. FREY, J. B. Le Judaïsme a Rome aux premiers temps de l'église. [Judaism in Rome in the early days of the church.] *Biblica.* 12(2) Apr. 1931: 129-156.—Judaism showed a marked decline in Rome from the coming of St. Paul (in 61 A.D.). This is explained



principally by the fact that the Jewish religion was opposed by the worship of the gods as well as by the religion of Christ. The Jews moreover had no central authority, whereas the Christians were united in their allegiance to the apostles and their doctrine.—*Wm. F. Roemer.*

15079. KAISER, ALFRED. *Neue naturwissenschaftliche Forschungen auf der Sinai-Halbinsel.* [Recent scientific investigations on Sinai peninsula.] *Z. d. Deutschen Palästina-Vereins.* 53 (1) 1930: 63-75.—A brief summary of the "Results of the Sinai expedition of 1927 of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem," edited by Friedrich Simon Bodenheimer and Oskar Theodor (Leipzig, 1929). The author became acquainted with members of this expedition when he was investigating Sinai peninsula and supplements from his own observation their report. The investigation revolved about the manna question. The scientist can no longer doubt that the Biblical manna is to be identified with the excretion of various insects and that the secretion is to be ascribed principally to the tamarisk cochineal.—*L. Waibel.*

15080. LÖHR, MAX. *Das Asylwesen im Alten Testament.* [Asylum in the Old Testament.] *Schr. d. Königsberger Gelehrten Gesellsch. Geisteswissenschaftl. Kl.* 7 (3) 1930: 177-217.—This was not granted to workmen who were fugitives from another country; the Deuteronomic law not to return such (23:16f) is exceptional. But politically important fugitives became protected retainers and warriors of a political king, in David's case as well as with the Hittite overlord. The only clearly extradited person is the preacher Uriah; Egyptians and Hittites agreed to extradite each other's fugitives. When half-nomads were protected by a city king, it was under special respect for Yahweh, as later also with sojourners and Levites. The king extended private guest-friendship to protect traveling merchants. Sojourners could possess an inheritance of land only when they joined the tribe and cult. Personal names and passages in the Psalms make it possible that one who fled to Yahweh's altar lived in the sanctuary as a hierodule, as in Babylon and Egypt. A strong king protected fugitives from unjust blood-revenge. Yet in certain asylum cities the citizens administered this right. All these things must have taken place in Israel before the exile.—*Henry H. Walker.*

15081. MOWINCKEL, SIGMUND. *Der Ursprung der Bil'amsage.* [The origin of the Balaam legend.] *Z. f. d. Alttestamentl. Wissensch.* 7 (4) 1930: 233-271.—Balaam's second group of songs (Num. 24: 3-9, 15-19) is the oldest element, apparently having arisen during the united monarchy. To furnish an explanatory narrative for these songs, the Yahwist put together a story, using extant elements which originated outside Israel. The story's suspense is good, but the idea of God remains primitive. The Elohist based his own variant upon the Yahwist's, keeping the outlines but altering features to correspond with advancing ideas about God's spiritual character and about the pious prophet. An increased religious tone makes myth instead of mere story. The Elohist's sons (the first pair about Balaam, Num. 23: 7-10, 18-24) express the awakening of national and religious self-consciousness which occurred at the end of the Assyrian period, along with the Blessing by Moses and the Deuteronomic movement. These conclusions support Wellhausen's differentiation between J and E.—*Henry H. Walker.*

15082. SIDERSKY, D. *L'époque des patriarches hébreux.* [The age of the Hebrew patriarchs.] *Rev. d. Études Juives.* 89 (177-178) Jan. 1930: 72-78.—Genesis XV, 12 reflects a solar eclipse which could have taken place only Aug. 24, 1939 B.C.E., thus enabling us to determine the dates of the life of Abraham.—*Jacob Rader Marcus.*

15083. SPRENGLING, MARTIN. *The alphabet—its rise and development from the Sinai inscriptions.* *Oriental Inst. Communications (Orient. Inst. Univ. Chicago.)* #12 1931: pp. 71.—Improved facsimiles of the "Sinai inscriptions," due chiefly to Leibovitch and to Grimme, have enabled Sprengling to make "not another . . . but a real solution" of their script and contents. He finds among the texts only simple votive inscriptions and a few graffiti identifying their writers. He dates the group as a whole to about 1850-1800 B.C., and calls the writers Se'irites and their West Semitic dialect Se'irite. The new dating gives rise to a most illuminating picture of the invention and the spread of the alphabet. It was derived acrophonically from pictures largely similar to Egyptian hieroglyphs read with Semitic values. Its inventors were fortunately too stupid to be able to take over the complicated Egyptian system of ideographic, multiliteral, and alphabetic signs, but utilized the last sort only. Their script was differentiated at their dispersion, upon the downfall of the Egyptian Middle Kingdom, into South Arabic and Canaanite-Phoenician-Aramaic forms and even gave rise to the recently discovered cuneiform alphabet of Ras Shamra. The spread of the Arameo-Arabic alphabet, particularly through the conquests of Islam, and of the Canaanite-Phoenician via the Greeks and then the Romans to its present world-dominance are better-known parts of the story. With them both have gone the "Arabic" numerals and zero contributed by India.—*T. George Allen.*

## ASIA MINOR

(See also Entry 13453)

15084. GÉNOUILLAC, HENRI de. *Idole en plomb d'une triade cappadocienne.* [A lead idol of a Cappadocian triad.] *Syria; Rev. d'Art Orient. et d'Archéol.* 10 (1) 1929: 1-11.—This idol consists of a god and goddess with their female offspring between them. The god wears a conical hat, a short pointed beard, a double collar with a medallion attached, and a wide-bordered loin cloth wrapped twice around his body. His right hand rests on the shoulder of the goddess. The goddess wears her hair in two long tresses, around her neck a double collar, and around her loins a narrow double girdle. She is completely nude. The child is an exact duplicate of the mother. Several analogous objects have been found in Asia Minor. Note also the trinity at Bogbaz-Koi, where the offspring is a male. The image, described by Lucian, which had a god and goddess on each side of it, was perhaps that of a youthful female goddess. Contenau has discovered on the Babylonian cylinder seals, a small naked goddess between two principal deities (Adad and Sala?). In most cases the third member of the triad, although much smaller and probably an offspring, is a mature figure of another goddess. These figures probably represent the religion of the Hittite kings.—*H. G. May.*

## PERSIA

(See also Entry 15089)

15085. GRESSMANN, HUGO. *La religion manichéenne d'après les découvertes de Tourfan.* [Manichean religion in the light of the Turfan discoveries.] *Rev. de Théol. et de Philos.* 16 (69) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 245-269.—These discoveries would seem to indicate for Manicheism a Babylonian provenance. The cult received its immediate impetus from the so-called pre-Manichean Baptists and retained much in common with them. These Baptists are not to be identified with the Mandeans because they do not agree in essential matters of emphasis. The highly syncretistic character which Manicheism acquired gave to it a universal ap-



peal and being in a commercial center its teachings became widespread. The Turfan discoveries at least make some suggestions toward solving the problem of the place of Manicheism as a medium of influence between oriental and occidental civilizations.—*S. Lessly.*

15086. SYKES, SIR PERCY. The influence of Persia on Europe. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (647) Jan. 1931: 38-46.—A survey of the influence Persia has exercised on Europe in historical times. In religion, Zoroastrian-

ism is probably the source of Jewish monotheism and of its conception of Satan; Persia is also the birth place of Mithraism so powerful at Rome, and of Manichaeism, the early heresy. To Persian scholars the preservation of Greek philosophy and medicine is due. Finally in art Persian influence has come through importation of vault and dome styles of church architecture, the manufacture of carpets, painting of miniatures, and in metal work.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

## CRETE AND GREECE

(See also Entries 15269, 15454)

15087. CAMPBELL, A. Y. The fringe of the bowl of Thyrsis. *Ann. Archaeol. & Anthropol.* 18 (1-2) Mar. 1931: 19-28.—Suggestion to read lines 30-31 of Theocritus' Idylls, I, to mean "Around its rim winds the 'trailing' ivy, while the 'trailer' goes curling 'down over' the handles," with substantiating arguments.—*W. W. Fisher.*

15088. DE SANCTIS, GAETANO. Aristagora di Mileto. [Aristagoras of Miletus.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 59 (1) Mar. 1931: 48-72.—An interpretation of the tyrant of Miletus who was instrumental in bringing on the Ionic revolt. This one act entitles him to a place among the great defenders of liberty. The interpretation is based on a criticism of Herodotus, who was often at fault particularly in the motives attributed to the actors. The expedition to Naxos was a perfectly natural outgrowth of Persian policy. Its hope for success depended on surprise, but the Naxians were prepared for a siege, and the undertaking failed. The success of the Naxians aroused the hope of the other Ionians. In Greece, help was first sought from the Peloponnesian League, which had at its disposal the fleets of Corinth and Aegina. When the Spartans had refused aid and the Athenians sent their 20 ships, Herodotus is mistaken in considering the Athenian force the beginning of troubles. A Persian invasion of Greece was inevitable, but the Persians could have been kept away if the fleet of the home country had been united with that of Ionia.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

15089. DE SANCTIS, GAETANO. Barca. *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica.* 59 (1) Mar. 1931: 102-103.—Herodotus's account concerning the transplanting of the inhabitants of Barca in the Cyrenaica to Asia by the Persians is nothing but a myth based on etymology.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

15090. LEHMANN-HARTLEBEN, K. Wesen und Gestalt griechischer Heiligtümer. II [Character and form of Greek sanctuaries.] *Antike.* 7 (2) 1931: 161-180.—Before the 5th century the plan of Greek sanctuaries depended largely on the development of a free group of buildings and shrines on a spot hallowed by ancient tradition; after the Persian wars there was a more definite plan, conditioned in part by the walls built about the sanctuary, and carefully worked out in detail, with a notable concordance between the axes of the temples and the surrounding walls. Of this development the most complete example is the Acropolis at Athens, which also illustrates the earlier and the later ground-plans. Other instances are the Dionysus precinct at Athens, and the sanctuary at Eleusis. In the hellenistic period the open court becomes canonized as the distinguishing element in the sanctuary plan, and this type is combined with Italian characteristics under the Empire to form the imperial fora at Rome, and the sanctuary at Baalbek. From the Roman adaptations was derived in turn the Christian basilica with its forecourt, as in the old plan of St. Peter's. The total development thus runs from the early Greek natural sanctuary, with hill, rock, cave, water and tree, to the Christian plan in which all that lies outside the temple

itself serves as a waiting room for those who are denied access to the house of God. (Illus. with photographs and plans.) (See Entry 3: 8676.)—*Eva M. Sanford.*

15091. KERN, FRITZ. Die Welt, worin die Griechen traten. [The world at the beginning of the Greek era.] *Anthropos.* 25 (5-6) Sep.-Dec. 1930: 793-799.

15092. KLINGER, W. Trzy podania z historii Herodota. [Three legends from Herodotus.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 1-3 Jan.-Mar. 1930: 16-22.—The story of the founders of the Macedonian dynasty; the king of Sparta's tale to influence the Athenians in favor of the Eginetans; and the sad history of Amenocles of Magnesia.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

15093. LATTE, K. Beiträge zum griechischen Strafrecht. [Studies in Greek criminal law.] *Hermes.* 66 (2) Apr. 1931: 129-153.—The early principle of individual responsibility for the punishment of crime lasted longer in Sparta than elsewhere. In general, the development of criminal law shows a clear correspondence with Greek political development. When the exile was inevitably exposed to attack like any other man outside his own citizen territory there was no need for provision for the punishment of a murderer who had taken flight; when international law afforded protection for aliens, the killing of escaped criminals was legalized. Similarly, the increase in the jurisdiction of the state is accompanied by the lessening of individual rights of summary punishment of criminals. And the distinction between different grades of a crime was first developed with the increased use of money and the introduction of money fines. In general, Greek penalties were limited to death, banishment or atimia in various forms, confiscation of property, and money fines. But there remained individual penalties that reflected, sometimes in bizarre fashion, the older warfare between the injured person and the criminal.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

15094. TACKABERRY, WILSON HAMILTON. Lucian's relation to Plato and the post-Aristotelian philosophers. *Univ. Toronto Studies, Philol. Ser.* #9. 1930: pp. 92.—*H. G. Robertson.*

15095. WERNER, CHARLES. La finalité d'après Aristote. [Finality according to Aristotle.] *Rev. de Théol. et de Philos.* 19 (78) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 5-16.—Greek philosophy emphasized the dependence of all things upon an absolute principle of perfection. Plato joined Anaxagoras and Socrates in the recognition of intelligence in the universe. He exalted the Idea as true reality. Aristotle conceived Idea as active form and the motivation of living beings. Nature as the internal principle of movement is a final cause directing things toward their end. Finality and intelligence in the form of nature are everywhere operative in the existence of natural beings. Finality manifests itself in the world but has its source outside the world in God.—*Ray C. Petry.*

15096. WESTERMANN, WILLIAM LINN. Warehousing and trapezite banking in antiquity. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (1) Nov. 1930: 30-54.—Athenian mining was an important factor in Athenian history, especially the silver and lead mines at Laurium in the



5th and 4th centuries B.C. Many and deep shafts were sunk with great precision, and an endless labyrinth of subterranean passages built. The mining technique used has been studied through archaeological evidence. The land was probably privately owned and the mineral rights were owned by the state. The state derived extensive revenues from the mines. In the 4th century the mines were worked privately under concessions from the state, probably with a system of state inspection.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

## HELLENISTIC AGE

(See also Entries 14980, 15090, 15184)

15097. CHARPENTIER, JARL. Antiochus, king of the Yavanas. *Bull. School Orient. Studies (Univ. London)*. 6(2) 1931: 303-322.—Two rock edicts of Asoka make it probable that here the king Antiochus referred to is Antiochus I (281-262/261 B.C.) rather than Antiochus II, on the basis of his varied connections with the East, particularly with India. There is also an attempt to draw some general chronological conclusions from it.—*W. W. Fisher.*

## ROME

(See also Entries 15059, 15066, 15071-15072, 15078, 15086, 15090, 15124-15125, 15218, 16493)

15099. DE WITT, NORMAN W. Virgil and the New Testament. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. 2*. 24(3) May 1930: 71-78.—The *Aeneid* and the New Testament were products of the same age, and Virgil's messianic eclogue was written by 40 B.C. Men looked for a savior king and a new order. "Augustus" and "Christos" are almost equivalent. Augustus was the fulfillment of prophecy, Apollo, the sun-god, the "light of the world." The *Aeneid* became a text-book of the new order, it glorified and sanctified by recorded miracles the ancestors of the Caesars, and it was the gospel of Roman imperialism. Numerous parallels between it and the New Testament can be demonstrated, in their reverence for sacred numbers, in the pastoralism of the messianic eclogue and the announcement to shepherds of Jesus's birth, and in their attitude towards revelation. Both used past prophecy with history as its fulfillment, and this helps to explain the ultimate alliance of empire and church and the natural elevation of Virgil to be prophet of the gentiles. *Aeneid* and New Testament were studied together, the doctrine of purgatory is Virgilian, and without Virgil "the medieval church might have been very different."—*J. B. Brebner.*

15100. DOBIÁŠ, J. Ke stykům zadunajských Germánů s říší Římskou. [Transdanubian Germans and the Roman empire.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku*. I 1930: 6-20.—This article discusses some disputed points in the history of the relations between the Roman empire and the Marcomanni and Quadi in the period 97-222 A.D., particularly the war of the Nervii against the Marcomanni, and the vassalship of the Germanic rulers in the district beyond the Danube to the Roman empire in the first half of the 2nd century A.D., and the struggles under Marcus Aurelius, Caracalla and Elagabal. He makes various minor corrections on these subjects.—*J. Susta.*

15101. DUNAND, MAURICE. La strata Diocletiana. [A road of Diocletian.] *Rev. Biblique*. 40(2) Apr. 1, 1931: 227-248.—A study, based on observation and on new epigraphical evidence, of a road from the Euphrates to Palmyra and thence southwest. This road, of strategic importance, formed a part of the Roman imperial frontier. [19 inscriptions and a map.]—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

15102. FRANK, TENNEY. Il nono "Catalepton" dell' "Appendix vergiliana." [The ninth "Catalepton"

15098. LEVI, MARIO ATTILIO. Un documento d'arbitrato fra Megalopoli e Thuria. [A document of arbitration between Megalopolis and Thuria.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 59(1) Mar. 1931: 93-97.—A discussion of a Greek inscription first published two years ago. The document is a commemorative decree of the *synedrion* or council of the city of Thuria. The subject of the dispute in question is not mentioned, but the original editor, Valmin, correctly connected the document with another inscription of the 2nd century B.C. referring to the settlement by arbitration of a boundary dispute involving Megalopolis, Messene, and Thuria. These cities, as well as Patrae, the city acting as arbitrator, were members of the Achaean League. Yet the league is not mentioned. This indicates that the cities belonging to a federal league were free to settle disputes of this kind without federal intervention. The decision made favored Thuria at the expense of Megalopolis—an indication that the league tried to conciliate the Messenian cities, after these had been forced to join the league.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

of the "Appendix vergiliana." *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 59(1) Mar. 1931: 1-11.—The author, who feels certain that the poem in question is the work of Vergil, argues that it should be dated 42 B.C., rather than 27 B.C., the date commonly assigned to it.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen.*

15103. FUNAIOLI, GINO. Ancora la IV egloga di Virgilio e il XVI epodo di Orazio. [Again the fourth Eclogue of Vergil and the sixteenth Epode of Horace.] *Mus. Belge*. 34(1-6) 1930: 55-58.—A refutation of the charge made by Skutsch in 1909, that Vergil was guilty of plagiarism. Funaioli would attribute the manifest parallelism to a Vergilian approach of a theme by Horace and to the influence of sources, perhaps Sibyllin, upon both authors.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

15104. GAGER, L. T. Vergil's tribute to military surgeon. *Military Surgeon*. 67 Dec. 1930: 767.—The author quotes with comments that portion of the *Aeneid* which deals with the removal of the arrow which struck Aeneas during an encounter shortly after he landed in Latium.—*Charles M. Thomas.*

15105. HERRMANN, LÉON. La IV<sup>e</sup> Bucolique virgilienne et l'histoire. [The fourth Eclogue of Vergil and history.] *Mus. Belge*. 34(1-6) 1930: 83-87.—A recapitulation of the author's position that the "child" of the fourth Eclogue is Marcellus, son of Octavia and Antony. Carcopino's identification of the child as a younger son of Asinius Pollio is not historically sound. Marcellus was literally a child of the peace of Brundisium. A poem in his praise might well be dedicated to Pollio the chief negotiator of that peace.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*

15106. HOLMSEN, ANDERS. Korleis a verd gjekk til grunne. [How the Roman world went down.] *Syn og Segn*. 36(9) 1930: 406-418.—*Theo. Huggenwik.*

15107. KLINGNER, F. Über das Lob des Landlebens in Virgils Georgica. [On the praise of farm-life in Vergil's Georgics.] *Hermes*. 66(2) Apr. 1931: 159-189.—An analysis of the themes of Vergil's praise of the farmer and his activities, resting in large part on the schematization of his phrases.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

15108. KRAHE, HANS. Die Ortsnamen des antiken Apulien und Calabrien. [The place names of ancient Apulia and Calabria.] (*Ser. 3*) *Z. f. Ortsnamen Forschung*. 7(1) 1931: 9-33.



15109. ŁEMPICKI, Z. Pindar w świetle sądu literackiego wieków XVII i XVIII. [Pindar as viewed by the literary critics of the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 1-3 Jan.-Mar. 1930: 28-39.—Interpretations by French and German critics.—G. P. Schmidt.

15110. LEOPOLD, H. M. R. Scoperta di iscrizioni romane ad Utrecht. [Roman inscriptions found in Utrecht.] *Boll. Assoc. Internaz. p. g. Studi Mediterranei*. 2 (1) Apr.-May 1931: 15-16.

## OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE

(See also Entries 8423, 8623-8624, 8707, 8709, 10561, 11942, 11955, 13574, 15059, 15115)

15112. NIEDERMANN, MAX. Zur altillyrischen Toponomastik. [On the place names of ancient Illyria.] *Z. f. Ortsnamen Forschung*. 7 (1) 1931: 3-8.

15113. SENN, ALFRED. A contribution to Gothic-Finnish relations. *J. Engl. & Germanic Philol.* 30 (2) Apr. 1931: 143-151.—German linguistics has always been actively interested in the Finnish language. By studying Germanic loan-words in Finnish, the relations between the Germanic and Finnish tribes in pre-Christian centuries can be investigated. The author gives linguistic evidence for the possibility of direct Gothic-Finnish relations in East Prussia from about 500 B.C. The Goths must have been the ruling class in this district. To the south of them were situated the Prussian settlements. In the course of several centuries the ruling Gothic class became entirely assimilated by their Finnish subjects. Later, pressed by Prussians, this Finnish population left East Prussia and moved northward.—*Sol Liptzin*.

## OTHER PARTS OF ASIA

(See also Entries 11924, 11926, 11929, 12063, 14987, 15064, 15277)

15114. CREEL, HERRLEE GLESSNER. Confucius and Hsün-Tzu. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51 (1) Mar. 1931: 23-32.—In rebuttal to the criticism of H. H. Dubs in a previous article on "Nature in the Teaching of Confucius" [See Entry 3: 2163] the author of *Sinism* further elaborates his interpretation of passages of the *Analekts*, particularly VI, 17. References to various pre-Sung commentaries on this passage are cited, and it is concluded that the Confucian doctrine of the inherent goodness of human nature is indicated in this "crucial" passage. In disagreement with Dubs the writer feels that the philosopher Hsün-Tzu taught that human nature was evil, that he was not popular with the later Confucianists, and that the true follower of the sage was Mencius who held views like the orthodox teachings in the *Analekts* regarding man's birth. The character *sheng* is shown to mean birth rather than life in one portion of the text passage.—*Dwight C. Baker*.

15115. HERRMANN, ALBERT, and HENNIG, R. Gibt es noch ein Oxusproblem? [Is there still an Oxus problem?] *Petermanns Mitteil.* 76 (11-12) 1930: 286-289.—The historical researches of Barthel have confirmed the geological investigations of Obrutschev to the extent that the dry river bed of the Usboi flowing into the Caspian Sea, carried water from the Amu-darja in historic times whenever the latter had filled the swampy lake Sarykamysh to capacity. Hennig, overlooking this conclusion of geographers, geologists, and historians, refuses to acknowledge the trustworthiness of ancient and medieval sources or explains them as to refer to the Volga river. Although there is no longer an Oxus problem, it is still necessary to investigate whether culture in former times spread much farther to the north than at present. That the Araxes of Herodotus is the

15111. SOLARI, ARTURO. Fidentia e Fidentiola vicus. [Fidentia and Fidentiola vicus.] *Riv. di Filol. e d'Istruzione Classica*. 59 (1) Mar. 1931: 98-102.—The community known at different times by the two names cited probably owes its origin to a colony of Sullan soldiers. It was on the site of Borgo S. Donnino. The place had originally been a *forum* in the territory of Parma. Later it was given urban autonomy. When it declined economically, it was again subordinated to Parma, this time, as a *vicus*.—*Jakob A. O. Larsen*.

Volga is suggested by Herrmann. There has been a transcontinental connection between the Caspian Sea and the Amu, but no river traffic. The Massagetes did not live on the Amu and Usboi, but north of the Syrdarja between Lake Aral and the Caspian Sea.—*Werner Neuse*.

15116. ICHIKAWA, S. Shinto—the way of the gods. The ancient cult of the islands of Japan. *Natural Hist.* 30 (4) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 377-388.

15117. KRAUSE, F. E. A. Geschichte des chinesischen Reiches, von O. Franke. *Göttingische Gelehrte Anz.* 193 (3) Mar. 1931: 91-100.—Franke's *History of the Chinese empire* is planned as a three volume work. The first volume just published covers the ancient period including the beginnings of the Han dynasty; the second will give the history of the "Confucian period" up to the republican revolution of 1911-12; the last will contain source materials, glossaries, and various indices. The first chapters discuss the geographical and social backgrounds. The rise of Confucian dogma to a position of prominence is the theme of succeeding chapters, and the writer particularly stresses the development of the idea of the state in China. He holds to the critical views of modern orientalists in regard to chronology and places the earliest established historical event in China at B.C. 841, and the verification of this is said to be the eclipse of B.C. 775. Earlier history is largely legendary, but certain data on the origins of the Chou tribe and the government under the Shang kings are presented.—*Dwight C. Baker*.

15118. LALOU, MARCELLE. La version tibétaine des Prājñāpāramitā. [The Tibetan version of Prājñāpāramitā.] *J. Asiatique*. 215 (1) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 87-102.

15119. LANE, E. W. Ingenuity of the ancient Chinese. *Civil Engin.* 1 (1) Oct. 1930: 17-22.—Engineering works, 24 centuries old, in use today.

15120. PELLIOU, PAUL. Les bronzes de la collection Eumorfopoulos publiés par M. W. P. Yetts (1 et 2). *T'oung Pao*. (4-5) 1931: 359-406.—The editor of *T'oung Pao* gives extensive critical notes on the pioneer work of W. Perceval Yetts in the cataloguing of the Eumorfopoulos bronzes. Aside from one or two studies no work in European languages has appeared in this important field, and Yetts has carefully consulted many Chinese monographs and encyclopedias for his classifications and his deciphering of ancient inscriptions. His exposition of the manufacture of these objects is also unique in western literature. Pelliot criticizes especially the dating of the *Shuo Wen* (100 A.D.) and the tradition of the destruction of bronze vases (*ch'i*) by Ts'in Shih Huang. He gives interesting data on the invention of the writing brush, on the classes of drums and possible Indo-Chinese origins of some, and on Scytho-Siberian types of tiger-tallies (*hu fu*) bestowed on Chinese commanding officers "subduers of the waves."—*Dwight C. Baker*.

15121. SARMA, R. NAGA RAJA. Ethics of divorce in ancient India. *Internat. J. Ethics*. 41 (3) Apr. 1931: 329-342.—Ancient Sanskrit texts known as the *Smritis*, traditionally handed down from teacher to pupil, support severance of matrimonial ties through divorce, in



exceptional circumstances. Atri and Devala in their contributions to these writings take a charitable view of conduct and misconduct of women, and in their times were pioneers in a feminist movement now becoming powerful in India. Manu and Bohayana represent the conservative position that wives may be divorced because of lack of issue, death of children, or sharp and bitter tongue. Other teachers include incendiaryism, attempted murder, adultery, drunkenness, and larceny as contributory causes for divorce. Smṛiti texts are very mild in denunciation of misconduct of husbands toward their wives.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

## EARLY CHRISTIANITY

(See also Entries 15078, 15086, 15099, 15106)

15122. BACON, B. W. Andronicus. *Expository Times*. 42 (7) Apr. 1931: 300-304.—Rom. 16 is a letter of Paul intended for Ephesus. This widely accepted view is supported by the Gnostic *Acts of John* (A.D. 175), in which Andronicus appears as patron of that church. From Rom. 16 therefore we get our only primitive check on Acts 18:18-19:7, a difficult passage implying some sort of pre-Pauline church in Ephesus. The nature of this can be inferred from what is known of Apollos and the later developments among the churches of Asia, particularly Colossae. The greetings of Rom. 16 warrant the conclusion that for a considerable time before the coming of Paul Christianity had found lodgment in Ephesus and even extended up the Maeander valley towards the Phrygian hinterland. As one "of note among the apostles," and even "in Christ before" Paul, Andronicus represents this pre-Pauline hellenistic evangelism.—*B. W. Bacon.*

15123. BACON, BENJAMIN WISNER. *Johannes Redivivus*. *J. Relig.* 11 (2) Apr. 1931: 222-241.—The Papias tradition of the martyrdom of the Apostle John must be accepted. Papias found no difficulty in reconciling it with his acceptance of the Revelation as authentic because his date for the latter was that of the older tradition found also in Epiphanius, viz, "under Claudius." Papias held that after the vision in Patmos (dated in 42 A.D.) John returned to Jerusalem and was there "slain by the Jews." The tradition of the long surviving John of Jn. 21 arose after the earlier dating of Revelation had been forced out by the later ("end of the reign of Domitian"), and a literary activity of the Apostle at Ephesus "until the times of Trajan" made a necessary inference.—*B. W. Bacon.*

15124. BECK, ALEXANDER. *Römisches Recht bei Tertullian und Cyprian: eine Studie zur frühen Kirchengeschichte*. [Roman law in the writings of Tertullian and Cyprian: a study in early church history.] *Schr. d. Königsberger Gelehrten Gesellsch. Geisteswissenschaftl. Kl.* 7 (2) 1930: 27-175.—Beck identifies Tertullian with the jurist of that name referred to in the Code of Justinian as *juris antiqui interpres*. He examines the legal aspect of Tertullian's teaching, with reference to such matters as the rule of faith, the law of discipline, the conception of tradition, *corpus ecclesiae*, *lex* and *consuetudo*, *jus* and *potestas*, merit and satisfaction, and the doctrine of the Trinity. A classified tabulation of passages in which law terms appear is appended to this section. Cyprian differed from Tertullian in making the episcopate all-important, and regarding the apostles as the first bishops. He carries on Tertullian's view of discipline, and advances from his treatment of merit and satisfaction to furnish the "classical" theory of alms as a means of grace. Cyprian's conception of church unity is rooted in two ideas: (1) that the church is the mother of all to whom God is the Father, and (2) the rule of bishops, which he builds about the commission to Peter in Matt. 16, 18-19. The bishop exercises magisterial power over the other clergy

and the plebs, with rights of intercession and of coercion corresponding to the functions of the Roman magistracy. A series of quotations again exhibits the terms drawn from the language of Roman law and government. The study is amply documented.—*J. T. McNeill.*

15125. BROUWER, P. C. de. *Tacitus en de brand van Rom*. [Tacitus and the burning of Rome.] *Hist. Tijdschr.* 10 (1) 1931: 36-49.—Even after E. Theodor Klette's *Die Christenkatastrophe unter Nero* (1907) Brouwer seeks to determine out of Tacitus alone the Roman author's opinion in this case. Tacitus anxiously avoids anything which would prove Nero guilty, and remains entirely neutral. He excludes the guilt of the Christians and any interpretation to the contrary is a mistake. Tacitus merely says that Nero to quiet the rumor that he had caused the fire, threw the blame on the Christians.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

15126. CAMELOT, PIERRE. *Les idées de Clément d'Alexandrie sur l'utilisation des sciences et de la littérature profane*. [The ideas of Clement of Alexandria on the use of the sciences and of secular literature.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 21 (1) Feb. 1931: 38-66.—Clement thought of the true gnostic as being consecrated to those exercises which would prepare him for knowledge and also as borrowing from each discipline that which would be useful in the attainment of truth. In this endeavor the sciences collaborate with philosophy. Hence they are not an end in themselves but means to an end, i.e., for the effective defense of the faith against the attacks of error and incredulity. With regard to rhetoric and sophistry of the Greeks, Clement spoke in disparaging terms, yet he frequently gave himself up to paragraphs of exalted expression. He did not express himself concerning the use of the poets, nevertheless he was well-acquainted with them and used them extensively where their writings supported his argument.—*S. Lessly.*

15127. CASEY, ROBERT P. *Armenian manuscripts of St. Athanasius of Alexandria*. *Harvard Theol. Rev.* 24 (1) Jan. 1931: 43-59.—A few works by Athanasius not previously known are introduced by two newly discovered codices. The lists of his works now available furnish data for a reconstruction of the history of the Armenian version.—*Henry H. Walker.*

15128. JAMES, M. R. *The Rainer fragment of the Apocalypse of Peter*. *J. Theol. Studies*. 32 (127) Apr. 1931: 270-279.—The fragment under consideration is a parchment double leaf of the 3d or 4th century in the Rainer collection at Vienna. There are two divergent texts of the *Apocalypse of Peter*: one is represented by the Akhmim fragment; the other, by the Ethiopic version, patristic quotations dating from the 2d century, the Bodleian fragment of the 5th century, and the Rainer fragment. James argues from internal and external evidence for the originality of the latter text. The Akhmim text is an edition and was made to fit into another context, viz. a Petrine writing—the *Gospel of Peter*, with which it is found.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton.*

15129. KOCH, HUGO. *Tertullianisches*. [Concerning Tertullian.] *Theol. Studien u. Kritiken*. 101 (4) 1929: 458-474.—Here are the headings of the paragraphs of the critical article: (1) Concerning the lost work on fate; (2) Concerning the work *Adversus Judaeos* and the age of the Latin translation of Irenaeus; (3) *Habes Romam unde nobis quoque auctoritas praesto est*.—*W. Pauck.*

15130. SCHMIDT, CARL. *Ein Berliner Fragment der alten Πραξις Παύλου*. [A Berlin fragment of the old "Acts of Paul."] *Sitzungsber. d. Preuss. Akad. d. Wissenschaft. Philos. Hist. Kl.* (4-5) 1931: 37-40.

15131. WINDISCH, HANS. *Das Problem der Geschichtlichkeit Jesu: Die ausser-christlichen Zeugnisse*. [The historicity of Jesus: non-Christian testimony.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 1 (4) 1929: 266-288.—After a



brief survey of the position of various exponents of the modern Christumyths school Windisch gives a digest of the more recent studies upholding the historicity of Jesus on the basis of the non-Christian sources, par-

ticularly the Talmud, Josephus, and Tacitus. He concludes that the non-Christian evidence is sufficient to prove the actual existence of the man Jesus. [Valuable bibliography, pro and con.]—*Martin Rist*.

## THE WORLD, 383 TO 1648

### HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entry 15288)

15132. COEDÈS, G. À propos de l'origine des chiffres arabes. [The origin of Arabic figures.] *Bull. School Orient. Studies (Univ. London)*. 6(2) 1931: 323-328.—Coedès notes the appearance of the Arabic figures and the zero in the 7th century A.D. in Indo-China, two centuries before India proper. Discovery of ultimate origin is yet to be made.—*W. W. Fisher*.

### HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 15017, 15188, 15258, 15312)

15133. GRANCSAY, STEPHEN V. The mutual influence of costume and armor: A study of specimens in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. *Metropol. Mus. Studies*. 3(2) 1931: 194-208.

15134. HILDBURGH, W. L. On a copper processional cross in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. *Metropol. Mus. Studies*. 3(2) 1931: 238-255.

15135. JAUSE, OLOV. Les arts mineurs en Suede à l'époque des Vikings. [The lesser arts in Sweden in the epoch of the Vikings.] *Arethuse*. 6(3) 1929: 82-87.

15136. KAPOSSY, JOHANN. Stellung des ungarländischen Barock in der europäischen Kunstentwicklung. [The position held by Hungarian baroque in the development of European art.] *Ungarische Jahrb.* 11(1-2) Apr. 1931: 38-55.—Does the material available permit us to speak of a local color in Hungarian baroque? Under Turkish rule local art suffered. With the victory of the Counter-Reformation in upper Hungary there began in the 1630's important development of the baroque. Italy and Vienna had real influence, but in time a decided contribution of local influences came to be added to the Italian and French influences. The work of architects, painters, and sculptors is studied in detail. The final word must wait for more extensive delving into the relations between Hungarian artists and western Europe on the one hand, and their absorption and expression of local motifs on the other.—*H. M. Lydenberg*.

15137. LANYI, JENŐ. Quercia-Studien. [Quercia studies.] *Jahrb. f. Kunstwissensch.* (1-2) 1930: 25-63.

15138. MARTIN, A. R. The Dominican priory at Canterbury. *Archaeol. J.* 86 (for year 1929) 1930: 152-177.—This priory, begun in the middle of the 13th century, marks the beginnings of the Dominicans in England. A concise architectural description, with drawings, of the site, extent of the precinct, construction and development of the church, the cloister, the frater, the dorter, the chapter house, the guest house, the cemetery, and the "Anker House," is given.—*Philip D. Jordan*.

15139. NICHOLSON, ALFRED. The Roman school at Assisi. *Art. Bull.* 12(3) Sep. 1930: 270-300.

15140. REINACH, S. Ni Flémalle ni Falin. [Neither Flémalle nor Falin.] *Rev. Archéol.* Nov.-Dec. 1930: 223-234.—The paintings now in Frankfurt probably came from the cathedral of Notre Dame d'Elant, not Flémalle or Falin. Perhaps Rogier of Bruges not Rogier of Tournai was the artist.—*F. R. B. Goldolphin*.

15141. ŠTECH, V. V. K otázce praslovanského umění. [Early Slavonic art.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku*. 1 1930: 21-32.—The author tries to apply the historical method to the remains of the

oldest plastic art of the heathen Slavs and to explain their origin. He is opposed to the audacious theories of Strzygowski, who makes of the Slavs the founders of a new art, as important as the Nordic, and accepts also a special Slav theory of ornament. Stech deals in detail with plastic remains from Poland and East Germany. He divides them into two groups, primitive and technically more advanced, with the exception of certain of the newer remains, which had already undergone foreign influence. He concludes that the old Slavs, to whom the higher Christian culture was unknown, had no considerable inclination or ability for plastic creative art. [Illus.]—*J. Susta*.

15142. UPTON, JOSEPH M. Dated Egyptian-Arabic textiles in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. *Metropol. Mus. Studies*. 3(2) 1931: 158-173.

15143. VALENTINER, W. R. Pieter Bruegel, a painter of the people and Antonio Moro, a painter of the court. *Art in Amer. & Elsewhere*. 19(4) Jun. 1931: 149-166.—Both of the burgher class, each painter developed according to the stratum of society to which he was attracted. Their social likes are reflected in their early sojourns in Italy, Moro serving as court painter to Granvella and living at the palace of Cardinal Sforza while Bruegel lived anywhere, associated with almost anyone. Bruegel's paintings clearly show the emphasis which he placed upon human attributes and the sense of allegory and strong folk humor with which he represented the life of the people. Bruegel's training as illustrator and engraver preserved his great simple style and his spirit enabled him to depart from tradition. Moro remained a court painter. Full appreciation of his work requires a knowledge of historic incidents. Moro's art can never command the universal esteem accorded to the timeless art of Bruegel—Bruegel the warm-hearted understanding friend of the naïve public.—*Alan K. Laing*.

### CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 15056, 15090, 15138, 15209, 15254, 15275, 15441)

15144. AIGRAIN, RENÉ. Le voyage de Sainte Radegonde à Arles. [The voyage of Saint Radegond to Arles.] *Bull. Philol. & Hist. du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* (1926-1927) 1928: 119-127.—*G. C. Boyce*.

15145. BARDY, G. Autour de Denys l'Areopagite. [Dionysius the Areopagite.] *Rech. de Sci. Relig.* 21(2) Apr. 1931: 201-204.—J. Stiglmayr's thesis (*Skolastik*, 3, 1928: 1-27; 161-189) that the Dionysian writings took their origin from Severus of Antioch has been combatted by J. Lebon and R. Devresse. Devresse makes much of the testimony of Liberatus in a work of A.D. 560-566 which would put the date of the writings about 435-440, before the birth of Severus. Bardy shows reasons for discounting this evidence. He points out, however, in agreement with Lebon, that if Severus remains the earliest to show acquaintance with the Dionysian books, it does not follow that he was their author.—*J. T. McNeill*.

15146. BAUMGARTEN, PAUL MARIA. Francisco de Borjas Plan einer Bibelausgabe vom Jahre 1563. [Francisco de Borjas' plan for an edition of the Bible of the year 1563.] *Biblische Z.* 18(3-4) 1929: 301-307.—The earliest notice of the plan of Francisco de Borjas for an edition of the Bible is contained in a letter to him



from Lainez, general of the Jesuits, June 3, 1563, from Trent, still the scene of the council. Lainez approves the plan if "an edition approved by the church" is to be followed, and recommends having the work done at Rome and beginning with the New Testament. On the next day the general secretary of the Jesuits wrote to consult Jerome Nadal in Prague, disclosing that the edition was to be as small in format as that of Robert Étienne. The references in this correspondence to interlinear glosses may mean that the *editio regia* was to be the basis of the text. Francisco secured the co-operation of the exegete, Emmanuel de Sa, who prepared notes on Matthew 1. The general liked this material, but suggested shortening the notes. A publisher was secured for the New Testament. The correspondence in which these facts appear is quoted. The abandonment of the project may have been due to the cooling of Francisco's zeal, or to the decision of Lainez after consultation with one of the legates. An account is given of the biblical studies of de Sa (d. 1596).—*J. T. McNeill*.

15147. BERTHOUS, ALVYS. La controverse pélagienne. Un conflit psychologique entre l'orient et l'occident. [The Pelagian controversy: a psychological conflict between the orient and the occident.] *Rev. de Theol. et de Philos.* 17 (71) May-Jun. 1929: 134-145.—The Eastern church had a speculative tendency while the church of the West tended rather to a positive and practical or utilitarian matters. Pelagius was greatly influenced by the oriental idealism. He leaned toward moral stoicism and contended for the natural capacity of man for the good. Nevertheless he considered himself orthodox and wished to change no dogmas. He wanted to institute a purely moral reform in the church through the natural energies of man and his own will power, since man is capable of good and responsible for his acts. The doctrine of redemption had no place in thinking and the work of Christ was reduced to a minimum. Hence his system threatened the ruin of the existing doctrine of the church.—*S. Lessly*.

15148. BIHL, MICHAEL. Die Streitschrift eines Kölner Konventualen gegen einen Observanten-Prediger zu Osnabrück. [The polemic of a Cologne monk against a preacher of the Observants in Osnabrück.] (1455-60.) *Franziskan. Studien.* 18 (2) May 1931: 151-162.

15149. BLANQUART, F. Enquête canonique au sujet de l'élection de Jean Balue à l'évêché d'Évreux. [Concerning the election of John Balue as bishop of Evreux.] *Bull. Philol. & Hist. du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* (1926-1927) 1928: 177-203.—*G. C. Boyce*.

15150. BOONE, HENRI. Le protestantisme à Saint-Hilaire-sur-Autise. [Protestantism at Saint-Hilaire-sur-Autise.] *Bull. Philol. & Hist. du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* 1926-1927 1928: 33-93.—*G. C. Boyce*.

15151. BURKITT, F. C. St. Felicity in the Roman mass. *J. Theol. Studies.* 32 (127) Apr. 1931: 279-287.—An article dealing with current controversy relative to the history of the Christian liturgy in the early part of the middle ages.—*Fred Gladstone Bratton*.

15152. CLEMEN, OTTO. Ein ausgetretener Zwickauer Franziskaner. [A Franciscan of Zwickau who withdrew from the order.] *Franziskanische Studien.* 16 (4) Dec. 1929: 306-308.—Refers to Johann Gunter in 1525.

15153. DOUMERGUE, EMILE. What ought to be known about Calvin. *Evangelical Quart.* 1 (1) Jan. 1929: 60-82.—The article makes comments on certain theological phases and gives biographical material.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

15154. FILIPOV, NIKOLA. Filozofski problemi v uchenieto na bogomilite. [Philosophical problems in the doctrines of the Bogomils.] *Filozofski Pregled.* 2 (3) 1930: 280-283.—The Bogomil sect goes back to

the 10th century. It appeared in Bulgaria and from there it spread to neighboring nations and to northern Italy and southern France. Its basis is dualism as in Manichaeism. The founder, the priest Bogomil, adapted Mani's philosophy to Bulgarian conditions. Matter is a work of evil, spirit is created by the good or God. Hence, the ethical principles of Bogomils are very high. They hold that immortal soul must triumph over matter; so they lead ascetic lives.—*V. Sharenkoff*.

15155. FREITAG, A. Die Zainerbibel als Quelle der Lutherbibel. [Zainer's Bible a source of Luther's Bible.] *Theol. Studien u. Kritiken.* 100 (4) 1927-28: 442-455.—Luther made extensive use of the medieval Bible translation of Zainer (1475).—*W. Pauck*.

15156. GRAF, GEORG. Unechte Zeugnisse römischer Päpste für den Monophysitismus im arabischen "Bekenntnis der Väter." [False testimony of the Roman popes in favor of the Monophysites found in the Arabian "Confession of the Fathers."] *Röm. Quartalschr.* 36 (3-4) 197-234.—*G. C. Boyce*.

15157. GREENSLADE, W. G. Origin of Christianity in South Arabia. *Moslem World.* 21 (2) Apr. 1931: 177-184.—At the time of Mohammed's birth, strong Christian churches existed in South Arabia. In the traditions relating to early South Arabian Christianity, the importance of Byzantium, Persia and Abyssinia is very evident. Since the relationship between Yemen and Abyssinia was very close, it is probable that their introduction to Christianity approximately coincided. But, according to generally accepted chronology, Christianity was first known in Abyssinia about 340 A.D., and an account exists of a Christian mission to Yemen at about this period. The beginning of Christianity in Nejran, however, is quite obscure. Probably the oldest source of our knowledge here is the "Book of the Himyarites," a document discovered in 1920 by Axel Moberg of the University of Lund. Careful analysis would indicate that Christianity was introduced into South Arabia partly through intercourse with Abyssinia, but not until the 5th century was there a strong indigenous church in the country. Along with the growth of Christianity came increasing friction with the Jews, so that the religious war of 525 may roughly mark the end of the original missionary movement there.—*H. W. Hering*.

15158. HÉLIN, MAURICE. Goberti Laudunensis De tonsura et vestimentis et vita clericorum. [Gobertus: On tonsure, vestments and life of the clergy.] *Mus. Belge.* 34 (1-6) 1930: 135-160.—Introduction, text, and variants based on three MSS of a poem, 418 verses, by Gobertus. The poet describes only incidentally, directing his attention rather to interpretation.—*J. J. Van Nostrand*.

15159. HRUBÝ, FR. Filip du Plessis-Mornay a Karel Žerotín v letech 1611-1614. [Philippe du Plessis-Mornay and Charles Žerotín in 1611-1614.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku.* 2 1930: 39-69.—The famous spiritual leader of the French Huguenots, Du Plessis-Mornay, was in constant correspondence with certain members of the Moravian nobility at the time when the Bohemian Brethren were inclining to Calvinism. The medium of these contacts in 1611-1612 was the Polish Calvinist Ondřej Rej of Nagłowicz. From his letters to Mornay Hrubý derives an interesting picture of evangelical Moravia at the beginning of the 17th century, because in his reports Rej observed keenly political and religious as well as cultural relations. He describes in particular the intellectual crisis of the Bohemian Brethren in Moravia, after their first prosperity in the 16th century. Hrubý supplements his description also from other contemporary sources.—*J. Susta*.

15160. JOUVE, ODORIC-M. Le trésor de l'église du grand couvent des Frères Mineurs de Paris de



1550 à 1791. [The treasure of the church of the great convent of the Minorite Friars of Paris, 1550-1791.] *France Franciscaine*. 14 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 67-112.

15161. KRATZ, WILHELM. Neues zur Kirchenpolitik Gregors VII. [New light on the ecclesiastical policy of Gregory VII.] *Stimmen d. Zeit*. 121 Jun. 1931: 221-224.—Gregory's name is identified with an ecclesiastico-political program, which recent historians have subjected to a rigorous examination. They show that Gregory invented or fixed no new principles; all that is new is the consistency and clearness with which he applied old thoughts to the needs of his time. He followed no new system peculiar to himself. He expressly emphasized the justice of secular sovereignty and nowhere meddled with purely political issues. There is no trace in the sources to show that he claimed or endeavored to acquire the supreme power in secular affairs.—*Francis S. Betten*.

15162. LACOMBE, GEORGE. The Lombard's commentary on Isaias and other fragments. *New Scholasticism*. 5 (2) Apr. 1931: 123-162.—If Peter Lombard really wrote a treatise on the Prophets it has been overlooked. The only safe conclusion from conflicting evidence is to hold to a fair probability that the Lombard glossed the Prophets, to a possibility that he composed postils on the Gospels, and that his name is some way connected with the Gloss, especially with that on the Pentateuch. The problem must wait until Wilmar gives us the study which he has promised on this vast subject.—*W. F. Roemer*.

15163. LANG, AUG. Martin Bucer. *Evangelical Quart.* 1 (2) Apr. 1929: 159-165.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

15164. LASSERRE, DAVID. L'histoire de l'Eglise Réformée du pays de Vaud sous le régime bernois, par Henri Vuilleumier. [The history of the Reformed Church of the Vaud under the Bernese regime, by Henri Vuilleumier.] *Rev. de Theol. et de Philos.* 16 (69) Oct.-Dec. 1928: 300-324.—Lasserre reviews the first volume of Vuilleumier's work. This volume deals with the Reformation period and stresses the relations of the Pays de Vaud with Bern. The Bernese pressure for state control in the church is a prominent theme. The issue reached a crisis in 1559, when Viret stood out as the protagonist of the Calvinist principle of church autonomy. The author, though generally impartial, shows his preference for the steady and scholarly Viret over the ardent Farel. The story is carried to 1572, and closes with the arrival of refugees from St. Bartholomew. The volume sheds special light on: The coincidence of the Reformation with the rise of the bourgeoisie in the Vaudois towns; the absence here of the intellectual preparation for the movement; the advantages gained by Lausanne from the Reformation; the methodical care of Bern to maintain control of the region, and the consequent disinclination to the holding of conferences and synods.—*J. T. McNeill*.

15165. MACLEAN, DONALD. The Counter-Reformation in Scotland. *Evangelical Quart.* 2 (1) Jan. 15, 1930: 46-69.—Much of the severity of the Reform church in Scotland arose from the fear of the decrees of the council of Trent. The Jesuits, most active of the Counter-Reformationists, came mostly from England. Under Parsons and Holt elaborate plans were made, requiring military force should they fail to convert James VI to Catholicism. Lennox was the chief of the Scottish nobles to favor the Catholic party. Efforts were made, many treasonable, to carry out the decrees of Trent, but all, ranging from the assassination of Elizabeth to the conquest of England by the Armada, failed.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

15166. MARMELESTEIN, J.-W. Calviniana. *Neophilologus*. 16 (1) 1930: 1-6.—Calvin's *Institutes* of 1536 has a *Præfatio ad regem Galliae*, and the edition of

1541 (French) has an *Epistre au Roy de France*. But the date of the latter preface is Aug. 23, 1535. The king of France did not understand Latin; and though he would be flattered by receiving this dedication in Latin, yet Calvin did not merely want to flatter the monarch. He meant to bring his burning message to the king's attention in a form that he could understand, hence he sent a separate preface to the king in French (1536) at the same time that the first (Latin) edition of the *Institutes* was published. There is evidence that directly after the first edition was on the market Calvin began to make a translation of the whole book into the French. In 1544 the Sorbonne drew up a catalogue of censured works, among which are two of Calvin, one appearing to be the regular French edition of 1541, and the other a lost French translation of the 1536 edition.—*Q. Breen*.

15167. MAURER, W. Franz Lambert von Avignon und das Verfassungsideal der Reformatio ecclesiarum Hassiae von 1526. [Francis Lambert and the constitutional ideal of the "Reformatio ecclesiarum Hassiae" of 1526.] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 48 (2) 1929: 208-260.—The question to be raised in connection with any church policy on the soil of the Lutheran Reformation is whether Luther's ideas of church of faith and church by law established are retained. Lambert's projected *Reformatio* is examined from this angle. The history of the interpretation of the plan since 1830 is briefly summarized; and the writer emphasises the importance of treating it in relation to Lambert's other writings—a point stressed by W. Köhler. He discusses the possibility of Lambert having felt the influence of (1) the Franciscan thought-circle from which he came, (2) of humanism, (3) of Luther and the Wittenberg theologians, and (4) of Bucer and the Strassburgers. His biblical interests developed while he was a Franciscan preacher; humanism contributed nothing; he followed Luther's teaching on points on which the Strassburgers and Zwinglians diverged from it, and frequently cited Luther. The ideal in this and in Lambert's other writings is that of a bibliocracy, as shown by the provision that all civil law is to be derived from the Bible, and teachers of law who depart from the Bible are to be excommunicated. Sometimes he fails to distinguish clearly between ecclesiastical excommunication and state punishment. He does not grasp Luther's distinction between the secular and the spiritual power. His bibliocracy leads directly from the middle ages to the age of orthodox state-churchism. His conception of the synod is essentially that of the Conciliarists, a Franciscan and medieval conception.—*J. T. McNeill*.

15168. MAURER, WILHELM. Humanismus und Reformation. [Humanism and the Reformation.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 3 (1) 1931: 49-74; (2) 104-145.—The original humanistic movements of the northern Renaissance were independent of Italy, showing national differentiations. These differences are bound up with the religious struggles of the age and are also determinative in the national variations of the Reformation. The religious question is also treated as the dividing point of humanism in the North. The influence of Italy in the later stages of the northern development introduced elements which originated a dualistic heritage. In the field of Reformation and Counter Reformation, humanism involved the return of the Roman church to its own past and an educational program consistent with its historical conformity. For the church of the Reformation, humanism hindered the return toward the evangelical as the "Word of God." [Extended bibliography.]—*E. D. Sturkie*.

15169. MEIER, P. LUDGER. Die Erforschung der mittelalterlichen deutschen Franziskanerscholastik. [The study of medieval German Franciscan scholasticism.] *Franziskan. Studien*. 18 (2) May 1931: 109-150.



15170. MONSABERT, DOM PIERRE. Le "testament" de Sainte Radegonde. [The "testament" of Saint Radegond.] *Bull. Philol. & Hist. du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* (1926-1927) 1928: 129-134.—G. C. Boyce.

15171. MOURANT, JOHN. St. Augustine's quest for truth. *New Scholast.* 5 (3) Jul. 1931: 206-218.

15172. MÜLLER, JOH. Die Legationen unter Papst Gregor X (1271-1276). [Legates during the pontificate of Gregory X.] *Röm. Quartalschr.* 37 (1-2) 1929: 57-136.—G. C. Boyce.

15173. ODLOŽILÍK, OTAKAR. Comenius and Christian unity. *Slavonic & East European Rev.* 9 (25) Jun. 1930: 79-93.—Since the beginning of the Protestant revolt, the Protestants suffered from increasing disunion. Attempts to bring Lutherans and Calvinists together had failed. In the Thirty Years War the final fate of Christianity in western Europe was involved and the movement toward unity was revived. Some instances of this were: the religious peace among the north Germans; the peace and toleration in Elbing; the understanding in 1570 among the Polish Protestants (*Consensus Sandomiriensis*); the works of David Paraeus and Jan Hoornbeeck; the agreement to a common confession in 1575 of the Utraquists and the Brethren; the work of Bartholemew Bythner. Another worker in the field of unity was John Dury one of Comenius' most sympathetic co-workers (sketch of Dury's life). Comenius and Dury began to work together for Christian unity through the good offices of Samuel Hartlib, who was interested in Comenius' educational plans and who endeavored to secure a London foundation for his "College of Light." Due to the civil war the college was never founded and Comenius went to France, where he expected help from Richelieu, who unfortunately was on his deathbed. However, many able men notably Leibniz and his collaborators followed in his footsteps and in Jablonsky, Comenius' grandson, his designs for more rapid progress in science and Dury's endeavor to unite the churches were combined and revived.—George Waskovitz.

15174. RICOLFI, ALFONSO. La setta dei Catari a Firenze e la "Mandetta" di Guido Cavalcanti. [The sect of the Cathari at Florence and the "Mandetta" of Guido Cavalcanti.] *Nuova Riv. Storica.* 14 (6) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 560-571.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

15175. SCHERDING, P. Zum Marburger Religionsgespräch. Die dogmatisch-kultische Bedeutung des Abendmahlsstreites. [The Marburg discussion. The dogmatic and cultic significance of the controversy on the Lord's Supper.] *Z. f. Theol. u. Kirche.* 11 (1) 1930: 1-14.—Luther's protest against Zwingli must be understood as a protest against a radical spiritualism which neglects the essential objective element of the religious cult.—W. Pauck.

15176. SCHULTZE, ALFRED. Nachträge zu "Augustin und der Seelteil" S. 185 ff. [Additions to "Augustine and the soul-portion," pp. 185 ff.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 376-385.—Further evidence is introduced to determine the exact date when the inheritance portion of the Germanic law known as the soul-portion made its appearance in the writings of St. Augustine. Schultze calls particular attention to certain persons within the years 403 and 426, and concludes with two other minor points on the significance of St. Augustine for Christology.—A. Arthur Schiller.

15177. SCHULLER, G. A. Die evangelische Kirche der Siebenbürger Sachsen in ihrem Werden und Wesen. [The origin and nature of the evangelical church of the Saxons of Transylvania.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13 (18) Sep. 1930: 634-637.—The Saxons of Transylvania, originally Catholics, affiliated themselves, in the middle of the 16th century, with the Reformation in its Lutheran form, under the leadership of Johannes Honterus. The ecclesiastical form has undergone development: it is based upon a presbytery and a synod with a bishop at the head. From the beginning, the evangelical church has particularly cultivated school systems—a fact which has been of great importance in the maintenance of German culture in Transylvania.—Karl Thalheim.

15178. UNSIGNED. Il centenario Benedettino. [The centenary of St. Benedict.] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1892) Apr. 20, 1929: 97-109.

15179. UNSIGNED. L'origine dell'anima razionale secondo Dante e Alberto Magno. [The origin of the rational soul according to Dante and Albertus Magnus.] *Civiltà Cattolica.* (1894) May 18, 1929: 289-300.

15180. VANNI-ROVIGHI, SOFIA. L'immortalità dell'anima nel pensiero di Giovanni Duns Scoti. [The immortality in the soul in the thought of John Duns Scotus.] *Riv. Filos. Neo-Scholastica.* 23 (1-2) Jan.-Apr. 1931: 78-104.—Duns Scotus thought impossible a rigorous demonstration of the immortality of the soul which nevertheless remained for him a certain truth through faith and fortified by good reasoning. The author compares his position with that of St. Thomas and points out the philosophic basis which led Scotus to this position. He finds it in the Scotist conception of the substantial union of body and soul, in the doctrine of the real identity between essence and being in creatures and in the eager emphasis which divine transcendence and the contingency of all created beings had in his system.—G. Bontadini.

15181. VÖLKER, CHRISTOPH. Ein neuer Lösungsversuch zur Hülfsensbergfrage. [A new attempt at the solution of the Hülfsensberg problem.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 18 (2) May 1931: 184-194.

15182. VOSTÉ, J. M. L'oeuvre exégétique de Théodore de Mopsueste au IIe concile de Constantinople. [The exegetical work of Theodore of Mopsuestia at the second council of Constantinople.] *Rev. Biblique.* 38 (3) Jul. 1, 1929: 382-395.—At the second council of Constantinople Theodosius ordered that all of Theodore's works should be sought out and burned. The order was so severely executed that of all Theodore's abundant literary productions only the commentary on the minor prophets has come down to us in the original language. Hence Theodore's opinion on the various canonical books of the Bible must be sought among the ancient Syrian exegetes for whom he was the supreme authority. These Syrian sources confirm at every point the sharp reproaches of Leontius of Byzantium against Theodore and the incriminating quotations given by the second council of Constantinople.—S. Lessly.

15183. WULF, M. de. L'augustinisme "avicensisant." *Rev. Neo-Scholast. de Philos.* 33 (29) Feb. 1931: 11-39.—It is doubtful whether the coinage of this phrase, "Augustinisme 'avicensisant'" will find popularity. A new phrase such as this should express an apt and unequivocal connotation of the author's meaning.—Wm. F. Roemer.



## EASTERN EUROPE

## BYZANTINE EMPIRE TO 1453

(See also Entry 15194)

15184. BOGNER, HANS. Stegemann: Astrologie und Universalgeschichte. Studien und Interpretationen zu den Dionysiaka des Nonnos von Panopolis. [Rev. of Stegemann: Astrology and universal history. Studies and interpretations of the "Dionysiaca" of Nonnus of Panopolis.] *Gnomon*. 7(4) Apr. 1931: 177-194.—Stegemann's estimate of Nonnus rests almost entirely on the one-tenth of the poet's work that is not merely the reflection of Greek authors. He depicts a credulous astrologer, an occultist, and pacifist—as much a picture of his own times as of Nonnus. Nonnus is an example of the purely external hellenizing of the Orient, an assimilation who uses purely Greek means of expression for utterly un-Greek principles, writing not as a prophet and earnest thinker, but as a humanist at his desk, leafing over his books, and scanning his verses. The Indian journey of Dionysus represents the victory of the peaceful vine and thyrsus over the iron of Mars in India, but it is a conquest and not a peaceful penetration. It is to result in a regime of peace which clearly prefigures the Roman rule of Nonnus' own time.—*Eva M. Sanford*.

15185. GRÉGOIRE, HENRI. Le Congrès d'Athènes. [The Athens congress.] *Flambeau*. 14(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 95-103.—The congress of Athens, attended by 300 scholars and specialists, indicated an increasing revival of interest in all branches of the study of Byzantine civilization.—*F. B. Stevens*.

15186. HALECKI, O. Byzance et Venise à la veille de la guerre pour la possession de Ténédos. [Byzantium and Venice on the eve of the war for Tenedos.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 7-10 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 214-215.

15187. TAESCHNER, FRANZ. Georgios Gemistos Plethon, ein Vermittler zwischen Morgenland und Abendland zu Beginn der Renaissance. [George Gemistos Plethon, an intermediary between East and West at the beginning of the Renaissance.] *Byzantinisch-Neugriechische Jahrb.* 8(1-2) 1931: 100-113.—Plethon spent his youth at the courts of Murad I and Bajezid I at Adrianople and Brussa where he is said to have been a pupil of the Jewish polytheist, Ellisaios, who familiarised him with the doctrines of Zoroaster and was burned alive in 1390. Plethon then went to Mistra, where he died in 1452. His doctrine was that of a freethinker, directed against all positive religions, which he wished to replace by a philosophic system on ancient Greek lines. He was unconsciously influenced by the oriental world, in which he had been brought up; indeed, his reform of the calendar follows the Islamic practice of lunar years. The secret society, which he founded, was borrowed from the dervishes and similar Turkish corporations, such as the *Achis*; and, under the name of Zoroaster he may conceal other oriental tendencies. Plethon's popularity with the Islamic world is shown by the Arabic translation of a part of his work, which was discovered in 1909.—*William Miller*.

## SLAVIC EASTERN EUROPE

(See also Entries 15141, 15154, 15159, 15220, 15242, 15249, 15253, 15439, 15449)

15188. BIRNBAUM, VOJTĚCH. K datování portrétní galerie v triforiu chrámu svatovítského. [Dating of the portrait-gallery in the triforium of the cathedral of Saint Vitus at Prague.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku*. 1 1930: 233-242.—The origin of this famous gallery of the Luxemburg period has been placed by historians in the reign of King Venceslas IV, after 1380.

Birnbaum shows that this gallery was started already under Charles IV, after 1373, and that under Venceslas IV, only a few statues were added. The majority of the portraits are the work of the builder of the cathedral, Pierre Parlier; two other sculptors also worked there. He supports his deductions with the building accounts preserved in the metropolitan archives.—*J. Susta*.

15189. CHALOUPECKÝ, V. Uherská politika Přemysla Otakara II. [Přemysl Otakar II, and Hungary.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku*. 1 1930: 138-188.—In the policy of the prominent Czech monarch, Přemysl Otakar II, relations with Hungary had an important and later a tragical meaning. Chaloupecký endeavours to show that in these relations Přemysl Otakar II had some bold plan. The Czech king intended, by acquiring West Slovakia and former Pannonia, to widen his kingdom, which had been rather narrow and torn asunder by mountainous ridges. Making use of various family controversies between the Arpads in which Přemysl himself was involved by his marriage to Kunhuta, grand daughter of Béla IV, the king of Bohemia intended to divide the remainder of the Hungarian state into two parts and so permanently weaken it. These imperialistic plans were, however, especially between 1270 and 1273, in conflict with the policy of Přemysl towards the Holy Roman Empire and the powerful Charles of Anjou, who brought to bear the influence of the papal curia against the expanding tendencies of Czech politics. This was the foundation of a coalition against the Bohemian king, through which Rudolf of Habsburg and Stephen of Hungary found opportunity to ruin Přemysl Otakar.—*J. Susta*.

15190. GLÜCKLICH, J. Majestát Rudolfa II. z roku 1608 o nekonfiskování statků. [Rudolf II's majesty-charter of 1608 restraining the confiscation of forfeited estates.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku*. 2 1930: 15-29.—In 1608 the Bohemian nobles extorted from Rudolf II a solemn promise that the crown would renounce the right to confiscate Bohemian estates, even when the owners were condemned to death. This was an important security for family property and a great advantage for the landed aristocracy. The document was, however, destroyed by Ferdinand II after the battle of the White Mountain, and its text was hitherto unknown. Glücklich found a draft of it dated June 3, 1603, and shows the considerable meaning which it might have had for the Czech party in its farther evolution if the party itself had not ignored this principle in its struggle against the Habsburgs in 1618 by confiscating the estates of their Catholic adversaries and thus making it easy for the Emperor to make devastating use of confiscation when punishing the revolt in 1621.—*J. Susta*.

15191. HARTLEB, KAZIMIERZ. Najstarszy dziennik podróży do Ziemi Sw. i Syrii Jana Tarnowskiego. [The oldest diary of the travels of John Tarnowski to the Holy Land and Syria.] *Kwartalnik Hist.* 44(1) 1930: 26-44.—*Frank Novak*.

15192. KRZYŻANOWSKI, M. Deux chapitres de l'histoire de l'ancienne nouvelle polonaise. [Two chapters in the history of the old Polish novel.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 7-10 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 235-240.—Mainly a discussion of the influence of the *Decameron* on Polish literature.—*G. P. Schmidt*.

15193. MACARTNEY, C. A. On the Black Bulgars. *Byzantinisch-Neugriechische Jahrb.* 8(1-2) 1931: 150-158.—The "Black Bulgars" are mentioned only twice in the oldest Russian chronicle and twice in the *De administrando imperio* of Constantine Porphyrogenetos, the two former allusions being dated 864 and 945. These



allusions practically may be reduced to two, with the result that the "Black Bulgars" must undoubtedly be placed on the Volga, and any hypothesis based on the survival of a Bulgar horde on the Don or the Cuban down to this late date should be dismissed without hesitation. This disposes of the former theory that they were "a remnant of the Bulgarian nation," which remained in its old homes when the rest emigrated to what is now Bulgaria.—*William Miller*.

15194. NIEDERLE, L. Byzantský obchod a země české v IX a X. století. [Byzantine trade and the Czech countries in the 9th and 10th century.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku*. 1 1930: 33-37.—The author shows with the aid of archaeological finds how the missionary activities of Cyril and Methodius in Moravia, by raising the level of culture, led to the increase of the needs of the Slav peoples and founded the import trade from Byzantium to Moravia via the Balkans, Pannonia and the Danube. The effect in Bohemia was less pronounced: archaeological finds of Byzantine culture are here very rare. The invasion of Hungary by the Magyars weakened, but could not interrupt, the trade connections between Moravia and the Balkans. The connections were maintained in the 10th century and show that the Magyar domination of Moravia was not permanent. The domination was more effective in the so-called Great Moravia, that in Pannonia.—*J. Susta*.

15195. NOVÁK, J. B. Jazyková praxe na generálním sněmu 1611. [The language problem in the general diet of 1611.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku*. 2 1930: 30-38.—In the general diets of Czech crown lands some countries, preponderantly German-speaking, also took part, as for example Silesia and Lusatia. Novák shows here, from writing preserved by the diet, held in Prague in 1611, what was done about this language difficulty. The official proceedings were in Czech throughout, and Czech was also spoken to the foreign deputations in public matters. The documents were, however, translated for Silesia and Lusatia or at least a German summary was given; and their German speeches were translated by Czech interpreters during the sessions. In special commissions further concessions were made to the Germans.—*J. Susta*.

15196. ODLOŽÍLÍK, O. Poslední Smiřičtí. [The last Smiřickýs.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku*. 2 1930: 70-87.—Among the Czech noble families of the beginning of the 17th century the Smiřickýs, a family with Calvinistic tendencies, excelled by their prosperity. Odložilík studies the last three members of this family, with the help of rich material gathered from various great European libraries: he tells of their stay in various universities, notably Basle and Heidelberg, of their journeys in France, the Netherlands, England, and Italy, and of their death (1608-19). The article is interesting because it reveals the educational

methods in the aristocracy of that time, and their relation to studies and humanistic literature.—*J. Susta*.

15197. PARKHOMENKO, VLADIMIR. ПАРХОМЕНКО, ВЛАДИМИР. Кризис Варяжской державы в Киеве. [The crisis of the Varangian state in Kiev.] *Slavia*. 8(4) 1930: 765-770.—The Kievan state from its very foundation was at the cross-roads between the orient and the occident. The Varangian princes of Kiev attempted a policy of close understanding with the occident. However, economic and cultural ties with the orient proved to be more essential; hence the crisis which took place between 1117 and 1139.—*G. Vernadsky*.

15198. RYBARSKI, R. Gospodarstwo księstwa oświęcimskiego w XVI wieku. [Finances of the duchy of Oświęcim in the 16th century.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 1-3 Jan.-Mar. 1930: 39-42.

15199. ŠUSTA, J. Přemysl Otakar II. a římská koruna v roce 1255. [Přemysl Otakar II and the Roman crown in 1255.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku*. 1 1930: 119-129.—The question whether the Bohemian king, Přemysl Otakar II hoped to be elected Holy Roman emperor in 1255, and to end the rule of William of the Netherlands, has been treated in historical literature in connection with a series of fictitious letters conserved in a contemporary formulary, which probably originated in Bamberg. Šusta removes some obstacles by a different dating of these fictitious letters than that proposed by Scheffer Boichorst and describes the steps taken by the king himself, as shown by an authentic letter sent by him on July 19, 1255 to Bishop Prandota of Cracow, never before used in this connection. He shows that the king tried at that time to settle his difficulties with Poland, so that he might have a free hand in his candidature to the Holy Roman throne, but desisted when commanded by the pope.—*J. Susta*.

15200. VOJTÍŠEK, VÁCLAV. O nejstarších českých knihách městských, pražské a novobydžovské. [The registers of Prague and Nový Bydžov, the two oldest town-registers in Bohemia.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku*. 1 1930: 189-214.—The Prague register begins in 1310, that the Nový Bydžov in 1311. The former was the book of the town council, which differs essentially from the courts of justice books, which were kept in the Prague courts as early as the 13th century, but which were not preserved. Prague had a municipal administration of the South German type, while that of Nový Bydžov was of the North German or Magdeburg type. An interesting reminder of this is a court book from 1311, which, unlike the Prague book, takes us to the heart of a modest little town, with a culture rather agrarian than industrial. [Photographic reproductions.]—*J. Susta*.

## WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

### EARLY MIDDLE AGES TO 962

(See also Entries 15144, 15170)

15201. LAMMENS, H. Al-sūriyūn fi faransah fi al-qarnayn al-sādis w-al-sābi'li-al-masīh. [The Syrians in France during the 6th and 7th centuries, A.D.] *Al-Machriq*. 29(5) May 1931: 341-347.—For almost two centuries covering the Merovingian rule, the Syrians succeeded in making Gaul a commercial colony of their homeland. Syrian colonies in Gaul are noticed in the early centuries after Christ, but most of the colonists adopted Latin names and used the Latin language. But with the onrush of the Teutonic tribes into the Roman empire, the Syrians began to maintain their identity as a people. The term "Syrian," however, was

applied not only to the immigrants from Syria proper but to the Greeks, Armenians, Persians, and Egyptians. These Syrian merchants imported the various brands of wine from Ghazzah and 'Asqalān, cotton and silk fabrics from Baysān, Byblus, Tyre, and Beirūt, purple from Caesarea, dates from Jericho, fruits from Damascus and perfumes and oils from different parts of their country. They also acted as medium for importing spices and precious stones from Arabia and India. Gregory of Tours testifies to the excellence of the Syrian wines. All this made the colonists wealthy and influential. In the Roman period a Syrian family succeeded in installing itself in the throne of the Caesars. In the 6th and 7th centuries five Syrians were elected popes. Many colo-



nists distinguished themselves in the field of music and singing.—*Philip K. Hitt.*

15202. LAUER, PHILIPPE. Examen de la théorie de Gaudenzi sur l'origine romaine de la minuscule caroline. [An examination of Gaudenzi's theory concerning the Roman origins of the Caroline minuscule.] *Bull. Philol. et Hist. du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* (1926-1927) 1928: 95-105.—*G. C. Boyce.*

15203. LAUER, PHILIPPE. Les actes carolingiens suspects de l'abbaye de la Grasse conservés à la Bibliothèque Nationales. [The Carolingian diplomas of doubtful authenticity claimed by the abbey of La Grasse now found in the Bibliothèque Nationale.] *Bull. Philol. & Hist. du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* (1926-1927) 1928: 219-232.—*G. C. Boyce.*

15204. LINTZEL, MARTIN. Der Poeta Saxo als Quelle Widukinds von Korvey. [The Poeta Saxo as a source for Widukind of Korvey.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellschaft. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 49 (1) 1930: 183-188.—The Poeta Saxo, not Einhard, was the source for Widukind's description of Otto I. However, in his account of the Saxon wars of Otto, Widukind used Einhard directly, tempering it by further use of the Poeta.—*H. P. Lattin.*

15205. LOT, FERDINAND. La conquête du pays d'entre Seine-et-Loire par les Francs. La ligue Armoricaire et les destinées du Duché du Maine. [The Frank conquest of the territory between the Seine and the Loire. The Armorican league and the destinies of the duchy of Maine.] *Rev. Hist.* 165 (2) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 241-253.—Although that region of the *tractus armoricanus* north of the Loire maintained a degree of autonomy under Frank authority for some time, yet it was obliged to pay a tribute of a fixed amount for each pagus, consisting one-half in cattle (*infernenda*) and one-half in gold (*aurum pagense*). This tribute was collected at least as late as 829. Under Frank domination Maine enjoyed a privileged position. Along with abbots, priests and people, the bishop of le Mans had the right of choosing the count in late 7th century; in the 8th century Maine and almost the whole territory between the Seine and Loire formed an appanage of the crown. After 885 Maine became a county under the dukes of Francia, in the 11th century an object of dispute between the counties of Anjou and the dukes of Normandy, and ultimately an annex of the former.—*E. N. Johnson.*

15206. MEYER, HERBERT. "Ligurisches" Erb-recht. ["Ligurian" law of succession.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 354-375.—A review of E. M. Meijers' first volume supporting his theory that there lies behind much of the Germanic law of early times a common origin, the so-called Ligurian law, indicia of which is to be found all over Europe. After a discussion of the general background of Meijers' theory and a careful study of the four common points that he adduces in his volume on inheritance law, namely, co-ownership between spouses, descent from male to male and female to female, succession to the same degree, and succession by share, Meyer concludes that there is no validity to Meijers' theses, but grants that his studies prove valuable for Germanic law itself.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

15207. MANITIUS, M. Zwei Remigiuskommentare. [Two commentaries of Remigius.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellschaft. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 49 (1) 1930: 173-183.—Remigius, in his commentary on Martinianus Capella (*MS Dresden Dc 180*), shows how dependent he was on John Scotus, particularly in the fields of philosophy and physics. The commentary of Remigius on Sedulius has not previously been analyzed. His sources were: Isidore, Varro, Paulus Diaconus, Servius, Cicero, Hyginus, Aratus, Vegetius, Martianus Capella, Prudentius, the *Mythographa Vatican 2*, and he reveals some knowledge of Greek.—*H. P. Lattin.*

## FEUDAL AND GOTHIC AGE 962 TO 1348

(See also Entries 15174, 15199, 15205, 15244, 15401)

15208. CZIMER, KARL. Az 1282. évi hódí csata helye és lefolyása. [The place and the events of the battle of Hód in 1282.] *Hadtörténelmi Közlemények.* 30 (4) 1929: 385-416.—After the great invasion of the Mongols in 1241-2, King Béla permitted entry into the desolated southern region of Hungary to the Cumans, an equestrian Turkish people from Rumania. The uncivilized nomads, however, could not accustom themselves to the new situation. They constantly raided the neighboring Hungarian villages and domains, and when the attempt was finally made to civilize them forcibly, the Cumans took to arms. In the battle of Hód they were defeated by King Ladislaus IV and compelled to settle down. Gradually the Cumans went over to agricultural pursuits and adapted themselves to the neighboring Hungarian population.—*E. G. Varga.*

15209. BULL, EDV. Kong Olav Haraldsson. [King Olaf Haraldsson.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm).* 50 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 141-170.—The real King Olaf Haraldsson was an entirely different character from the St. Olaf of Norway. Oral tradition and the saga literature have idealized him. Contemporaneous scaldic eulogiums must also be used with caution. Olaf performed mission work for the Christian church, but most of his struggles were with chiefs and yeomen for worldly power. Strange and little known is the story of how his flight and defeat were after his death translated into victory and sainthood. In the battle of Sticklestad, 1030, where Olaf fell, heathens and Christians alike fought on both sides: it was not a conflict between heathens and Christians as such.—*A. B. Benson.*

15210. CLARK, ALEXANDER. The Northern Hanse. *Aberdeen Univ. Rev.* 18 (53) Mar. 1931: 113-123.—An ancient charter of the time of William the Lion, the most interesting document in the archives of Aberdeen, granted "to the burgesses of Aberdeen, and to all burgesses of Moray, and all burgesses residing north of the Munth their free hanse to be held where they will and when they will." The Northern Hanse was a mercantile association or league among these burghs, and its origin must be traced to Flanders, the only country with which Aberdeen then had commercial dealings. The formation of the league was probably due to the merchants of Aberdeen in order to extend the area from which to draw supplies for the foreign ships which were frequenting this port.—*Alison Ewart.*

15211. DANFORTH, J. M. Some medieval Latin poetry. *Catholic World.* 133 (796) Jul. 1931: 455-459.

15212. ECKHARDT, KARL AUGUST. Zur Schulausgabe des Deutschenspiegels. [On the school-edition of the German "Mirror."] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 115-170.—Roman-canonical law in the German Mirror of Justice can be identified in the *Summa Raymundi* upon which portions of the German Mirror is based. There also seems to be some borrowing from the Gregorian decretals in the subject of legitimation, while the material on suretyship shows analogies to Justinian's *Institutes*. Eckhardt then considers the relation of the German Mirror to the Suabian Mirror and strongly denies von Schwerin's contention that the former is a valueless compilation based on the Suabian and Saxon Mirrors. By manuscript studies and other comparisons Eckhardt comes to the conclusion that the archetype German Mirror was the fount of the archetype Suabian and that, therefore, there is justification for editing a school edition in addition to refuting von Schwerin's views.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

15213. EDWARDS, J. G. The site of the battle of "Meismeidoc," 1295. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (182) Apr. 1931: 262-265.—The site of the battle won by the Eng-



lish under the command of the Earl of Warwick, March 5, 1295, the last pitched battle of the Welsh wars, is to be sought in the modern township of Moydog, part of the parish of Castle Caereinion, about ten miles from Montgomery.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

15214. FAVRESSE, F. Les significations du mot "juré" dans les actes bruxellois du moyen-âge. [Significance of the word "juré" in the registers of Brussels during the middle ages.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 10 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 111-136.—Brussels had three types of *jurés* or jurors during the middle ages. During the 13th century they were the chiefs of the commune interested in preserving the privileges of the bourgeoisie. In the 14th century they represented only one element of the bourgeoisie—the plebeian against those of lineage. After 1421 *juré* always meant *jurés de métiers*, the chiefs of the guilds.—*P. S. Fritz.*

15215. GEBAUER, J. H. Die Stiftungsurkunde des St. Johannishospitals zu Hildesheim von 1161. [The foundation-deed of the hospital of St. John at Hildesheim of 1161.] *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 49 (1) 1930: 193-200.—This is here printed from the recently discovered original. It was granted by the chancellor of Frederick I, Reinold von Dassel, later archbishop of Cologne. Although doubts were raised by Ficker as to the date, there is no reason to doubt it.—*H. P. Lattin.*

15216. GÜTERBOCK, FERDINAND. Zur Edition Otto Morenas. II. Das Lodeser und das Mailänder Werk. *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 49 (1) 1930: 126-149.—The text of Morena and that of Arnulf of Milan (*MS Pommersfeld 98*) did not belong together originally. This corrects author's statement in the *Neues Archiv* (Vol. 48). Morena's work, earlier than Arnulf's, was known to the latter but was not used by him as the two works were written from politically different points of view. (Detailed comparison of the two works.) [See Entry 1: 6995].—*H. P. Lattin.*

15217. INGLOT, ST. Koloni w średniowiecznej Alzacji. [The coloni of Alsace during the middle ages.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 1-3 Jan.-Mar. 1930: 11-16.—Organization of Alsatian rural life in feudal times. Officials and functions listed.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

15218. LAEHR, GERHARD. Vom mittelalterlichen Imperium Romanum. [On the medieval Roman Empire.] *Antike.* 7 (2) 1931: 120-134.—Laehr traces the history and development of the idea of the Roman Empire throughout the middle ages, concluding that the fiction of the medieval empire grew out of the superstition that he who would share in the goods of the ancient culture must share also in its empire. Thus it became a symbol of the unity of western civilization, which it sheltered and guarded for posterity. The present conviction of the unity of western culture is the last reflection of the medieval idea of the Roman Empire.—*Eva M. Sanford.*

15219. LATHAM, L. C. The manor. *Hist. Assn. Leaflet* #83. 1931: pp. 23.—A short account of the origins, organization in its most flourishing period, and decay of the English manor.—*A. Feinstein.*

15220. LEESMENT, LEO. Über das Alter des livländischen Rechtspiegels. [On the age of the Livonian Mirror of Justice.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 171-179.—The Saxon Mirror of Justice was received in Livonia but variations render the Livonian Mirror somewhat different. The Mirror forms the first part of the Weik-Ösel feudal law which affords us the date of the Livonian Mirror. The last book of Weik-Ösel law (Bk. 5: knight's law) is to be dated between 1315-21 while the whole was existent in 1422. In a document of 1551 the bishop of Ösel mentions that the "chapter rights" of Alt-Pernau, a district of Ösel, were recognized as early as the first quarter of the 14th century. By the identification of these

"chapter rights" and the first books of Weik-Ösel feudal law, Leesment shows that the Livonian Mirror existed in the first quarter of the 14th century.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

15221. LLOYD, R. B. London in the twelfth century. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (781) Jan. 1931: 93-100.—Aspects of the city and its bridges, buildings, and social conditions in the 12th century, drawn chiefly from Stowe and Fitzstephen.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15222. MANTEL, KURT. Die Ebersberger Waldordnung aus dem 13. Jahrhundert. [The Ebersberg forest ordinance of the 13th century.] *Forstwiss. Centralbl.* 53 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 8-31.—The first comprehensive ordinance dealing with the protection, management, and utilization of a Bavarian forest was the one promulgated in the latter half of the 13th century for the forest east of Munich belonging to the Ebersberg monastery. The provisions of this ordinance reveal a surprisingly high standard of forest management, not only for game but also for timber.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

15223. MEYER, HERBERT. Die rote Fahne. Begrüßungsansprache beim Göttinger Rechtshistorikertage zu Pfingsten 1929. [The red banner. Introductory speech at the Legal Historians session at Göttingen, Whitsunday, 1929.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 310-353.—As an opening address to a German legal historical meeting Meyer tells the story of the *Reichsbanner*. Red was a color of the Reich in the middle ages, for then the "blood" banner was indicative of the highest judicial supremacy. Even earlier the red flag meant prerogatives. Going back further the cross banner, a white cross (not Christian) upon a red background was the flag of the Holy Roman Empire; in this the red was the original. The Hansa and France also had red banners. The red banner has nothing to do with the Roman purple but would seem to be an old Germanic banner, possibly dating from pagan times.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

15224. REYNOLDS, ROBERT L. Genoese trade in the late twelfth century. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (3) May 1931: 362-381.—The southern center of trade in 12th-century Europe, Lombardy and Tuscany, reached out to Byzantine and Islamic areas on the one hand and on the other to the northern trade center, the area draining into the English Channel and the North Sea. In this trade Genoa was important. Caravan merchants purchased cloth at the northern fairs, carried it overland to Genoa and sold it, largely to cloth merchants. These were not wealthy but had establishments for working up the cloth and formed partnerships for exporting their product. These cloth dealers were financed in part by caravan merchants, who were not generally Genoese but of Asti or other towns. Their work was routinized, they operated in complex associations and interlocking partnerships, and loaned money to churchmen and others. They bought goods to carry north and secured credit from the "great Genoese merchants," the wealthy importers of Genoa.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

15225. SAYOUS, ANDRÉ-É. Dans l'Italie, à l'intérieur des terres: Sienne de 1221 à 1229. [Inland Italy: Siena, 1221-1229.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 3 (10) Apr. 15, 1931: 189-206.—In medieval Italy certain important differences are apparent between the commercial activities of the sea-port towns and those of the inland cities. Whereas the risks of the sea-faring traffic led to the early development of insurance and to the formation of capitalistic societies (*commenda* and *societas maris*), in the inland cities, commercial activities were usually carried on by family groups, and there was far less division between the trading and the capitalistic function. In Siena, at the beginning of the 13th century, a number of family groups (notably the Piccolomini and the Buonsignori), members of the oldest aristocracy, controlled the commercial activities of the city. They developed trade in textiles, skins, etc., and also



played an important part as money lenders. The documents throwing the most light on their activities are the numerous contracts drawn up by the notaries. Their wealth was accumulated only in part from landed property and was more largely the result of their commercial operations.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

15226. SCHÜTT, MARIE. The literary form of William of Malmesbury's "Gesta Regum." *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (182) Apr. 1931: 255-260.—The literary form of the *Gesta regum*, which departs from the chronological order to group events under certain topics is due to the influence of Suetonius' *Vitae Caesarum*.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

15227. SLOVER, C. H. Avalon. *Modern Philol.* 28 (4) May 1931: 395-400.—An attempt is made to determine the meaning and origin of the name Avalon. The name, as it appears in Geoffrey's *Historia regum Britanniae*, "insula Avallonis," is the same linguistically as the present form. To Geoffrey, this term meant the same as "insula pomorum," probably "the isle of apples" rather than "the isle of fruits." In the *Historia*, "insula Avallonis" is the place to which Arthur is taken after the battle of Camlann and where Excalibur was forged. In Geoffrey's *Vita Merlini*, Arthur's retreat is called "insula fortunata" as well as "insula pomorum." In the *chansons de geste*, Avalon is referred to as a place of great wealth and supernatural plenty—an earthly paradise. William of Malmesbury, in his tract *De antiquitate glastoniensis ecclesiae* (1129-35) traces the word to a certain Avalloc who lived in the place. Guillaume de Rennes, in his metrical redaction of the *Historia regum Britanniae*, perpetuates William's error.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

15228. UNSIGNED. Dante filosofo. [Dante as a philosopher.] *Civiltà Cattolica*. (1889) Mar. 2, 1929: 397-407.

15229. VERLINDEN, CHARLES. Le chroniqueur Lambert de Hersfeld et les voyages de Robert le Frison comte de Flandre. [The chronicler Lambert of Hersfeld and the voyages of Robert the Frisian, count of Flanders.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 10 (1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 97-109.—This German chronicler gives the fullest account of Robert's exploits before 1063. Although the chronology is quite accurate, there seems to be some confusion in the mind of Lambert with the exploits of some other contemporaries.—*P. S. Fritz.*

15230. VINOGRADOFF, IGOR. Miscellanea Petrarchesca. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46 (182) Apr. 1931: 265-272.—Three petitions from the *Registri Supplicationum* which throw new light upon Petrarch's preferences, his brother Gherardo, and the relation of Louis Sanctus to Sanchia of Majorca.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

15231. VOLTELINI, HANS v. Ottokars österreichische Reimchronik und der Schwabenspiegel. [Ottokar's Austrian rhymed chronicle and the Suabian Mirror.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 385-388.—The rhymed chronicle of Ottokar, knight of Styria, of the 14th century, was the work of a "Meistersinger," yet disclosed passages that indicate borrowing from the Suabian Mirror of Justice. Further, parallelism in expressions is often found and in two places Ottokar refers to a law-book which v. Voltelini shows to have been the Suabian Mirror.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

15232. WRETSCHKO, A. v. Nochmals zur Rechts- und Verfassungsgeschichte von Rattenberg. [Again on the legal and constitutional history of Rattenberg.] *Z. d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 391-393.—A note on the new researches concerning "Burg" ("Berg") and the significance of this term as regards Rattenberg.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

## LATER MIDDLE AGES AND EARLY MODERN TIMES, 1348 TO 1648

(See also Entries 15164-15168, 15173, 15186-15187, 15189-15190, 15195, 15214, 15268, 15341, 15482-15485, 16202)

15233. ANDERSAON, INGVAR. Erik XIV och Machiavelli. [Eric XIV and Machiavelli.] *Scandia Tidskr. f. Hist. Forskning.* 4 Mar. 1931: 1-29.—Eric XIV of Sweden is generally described as a cruel king, hostile to the nobles. The author places the king against a contemporaneous European background. Political science in his generation emancipated from theology and morals, had been carried through with unscrupulous consequence by Machiavelli in *Il Principe*. Eric XIV may be regarded as the type of a Machiavellian prince. He had a great interest in foreign politics and accordingly in military problems, he founded the national army recommended by Machiavelli. He was cruel to the conquered, supported the peasantry against the nobility, while he himself applied to the citizens for help. He established a royal law-court which practiced torture; nor did he shrink from political murders. Point by point his conduct is in accord with his age and with Machiavelli.—*Sverre Steen.*

15234. BESSON, MAURICE. La première exposition coloniale, 1550. [The first colonial exposition in 1550.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 123-127.—The first colonial exposition was held in the city of Rouen on Oct. 1 and 2, 1550. It was staged by local merchants as a new form of entertainment for Henry II and Catherine de Médicis who were then visiting the city and proved enormously successful. A special Seine barge was constructed for the purpose and fifty Caribs were brought from the new world to lend local color.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15235. BONDOIS, P.-M. Deux documents sur l'alarme de la Somme à Paris (août 1636). [Two documents concerning the raising of the alarm between the Somme and Paris.] *Bull. Philol. & Hist. du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* (1926-1927) 1928: 205-217.—One of the most tragic hours in the history of Paris was when in August, 1636, the Spaniards caused Corbie to capitulate and thus opened the way to the capital by crossing the Somme and the Oise. The two documents published here are: (1) *Procès-verbal et information faite par un commissaire du Châtelet, de l'ordre du prévost des marchands, contre un séditieux, mis prisonnier à l'hôtel-de Ville et depuis transféré de l'hôtel-de ville au Châtelet par ledit commissaire, 6 août 1636*; and (2) Letter of John Scudamore, ambassador of England to J. H. Coxe, August 1636.—*G. C. Boyce.*

15236. BUTTIN, CH. L'armure de Henri II dauphin. [The armor of Henry II as dauphin.] *Arethuse.* 6 (4) 1929: 98-108.

15237. CARLSSON, GOTTFRIED. Kalmarunionen. Till frågan om rättsgiltigheten av 1397 års union-savtal. [The Union of Kalmar. The question of the legality of the agreement of 1397.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm).* 50 (4) Oct.-Dec. 1930 (1931): 405-481.—A re-examination of the Scandinavian source material proves that we must accept the old view regarding the legality of the Union of Kalmar and not the current modern conception which denies the legality of the convention acts of 1397. Carlsson finds that the agreement of that year was legally binding in every way, and was considered so, even though the official documents or letters affirming the fact were not drawn up.—*A. B. Benson.*

15238. CARLSSON, WALDEMAR. Stralsund och Kejsaren 1636-1637. [Stralsund and the emperor, 1636-1637.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm).* 50 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 196-211.—In the archives of Stralsund, Germany, are several letters from the years 1636 and 1637 which show that the emperor made energetic efforts through his



representative, Alexander Greiffenclaw, to win the city over from the Swedes. These efforts caused considerable anxiety among some members of the city council, but proved futile for the overtures of the emperor were courteously but definitely rejected.—*A. B. Benson.*

15239. DAVILLÉ, LOUIS. *La jeunesse d'un bourgeois de Bar-le-Duc au milieu du XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle.* [The youth of a middle class young man of Bar-le-Duc in the middle 17th century.] *Bull. Philol. & Hist. du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* (1926-1927) 1928: 233-245.—*G. C. Boyce.*

15240. DEMPF, A. *Geisteswissenschaftliche Aufgaben der Erforschung der Renaissancephilosophie.* [Scientific tasks of research in Renaissance philosophy.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr. f. Literaturwissenschaft u. Geistesgesch.* 7(4) 1929: 628-641.—The philosophical movement of the 14th and 15th centuries, which is only comparable in intensity and variety to the German idealism of about 1800, has never been properly studied. Aside from the difficulties of language, inadequate texts, and the suspicious attitude of both Catholics and Protestants toward the writers of the period, the real reason for this neglect lies in the method of the history of philosophy which has hitherto been too much historical and too little systematic, too much history of philosophy and too little *Geisteswissenschaft*, that is, *Philosophie der Philosophie*. Research in this period in which various philosophical ideals were in conflict and in which originated the intellectual currents of the modern era requires a kind of philosophical approach which is not narrowly specialized nor mathematical, but one striving toward a constructive and creative conception of life as a whole. More complete and better editions of the writings of the period should be produced by the cooperation of interested scholars.—*Dwight E. Lee.*

15241. DENKINGER, EMMA MARSHALL. *Minstrels and musicians in the registers of St. Botolph Aldgate.* *Modern Lang. Notes.* 46(6) Jun. 1931: 395-398.—Of some value to students of the history of the theater. A simple list of "musition" or "minstrell" residing in the London parish of St. Botolph Aldgate from 1592-1622.—*H. G. Plum.*

15242. DOSTÁL, J. "Princesse de Bohême" a její cesta na francouzský trůn. [The princess of Bohemia and her accession to the throne of France.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku.* I 1930: 414-427.—The author made extensive use of the reports of the French ambassador to the emperor's court, le comte Fiesque, from 1567-1570, which are found in the National Library in Paris, to describe the negotiations for the marriage of Isabella, daughter of Maximilian II, to the French king, Charles IX. These negotiations show the absolute dependence of the emperor on the court of Madrid. It was Philip II. who decided that Isabella should be queen of France, and not her elder sister, Anne, who had been originally chosen, and whom Philip II. himself chose as his wife.—*J. Susta.*

15243. DOUCET, ROGER. *L'état des finances de 1567.* [The financial memorandum for 1567.] *Bull. Philol. & Hist. du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* (1926-1927) 1928: 1-32.—Incomplete and mutilated in many sections, nevertheless the *État de la valeur des finances du roy . . . pour l'année 1567* found in the British Museum is a precious document. Showing in some detail the receipts and expenditures of the realm, the *État* permits a general understanding of the financial status of the kingdom and, at the same time, shows how this affected governmental policies. The report existing for the year 1567 is made more valuable by the fact that it represents a period not marked by civil or foreign wars and one in which normal conditions may be studied.—*G. C. Boyce.*

15244. EVANS, ALLAN. *Some coinage systems of the fourteenth century.* *J. Econ. & Business Hist.*

3(3) May 1931: 481-496.—A study of the coinage systems of Europe and the Mediterranean region essential to the interpretation of the merchant's handbook of Pegolotti.—*Henrietta Larson.*

15245. GRIEG, SIGURD. *Cologne and Bergen. Imports of German glasses into Norway in the middle ages.* *Acta Archaeol.* 1(3) 1930: 283-292.—Bergen is fortunate in possessing a number of fine deposits which provide evidence for the dating of its late medieval and early modern remains. In particular, there are represented the main types of wine glasses which were made in Holland and Germany in the 15th to 18th centuries. This fits in with what we know of the development of the German glass industry from about 1500 and on; though it is possible that some of the earlier specimens came from Dutch furnaces, the importation of the popular Rhenish wine probably brought with it glasses from the same area, as soon as glass began to be made there. These remains call our attention to the trade connection between Norway and the Netherlands and Rhine towns, which seems to have been historically even older than its medieval connection with the Baltic ports.—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

15246. GLENN, GARRARD. *Edward Coke and law restatement.* *Virginia Law Rev.* 17(5) Mar. 1931: 447-460.—The author first discusses a number of modern books and cases where Coke's authority has been accepted, for good or ill, and then observes that both Coke and Bacon had plans for restating the law. Bacon's plan may have been the better, but it was Coke's which became effective, largely through his strong idealism, and because the restatement problem then was clearer than it is at the present moment.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

15247. GÜNTHER, RUDOLF. *Zur Geistes- und Kunstgeschichte der Renaissance.* [The spirit and art of the Renaissance.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 1(6) 1929: 403-422.—The subject is handled through the content of a bibliographical series presented in résumé. The origin, nature, and development of the Renaissance is reviewed. The spirit and art of the northern Renaissance is reviewed in relation to its indigenous significance. (Comprehensive German bibliography.)—*E. D. Sturkie.*

15248. HARSIN, PAUL. *Travaux récents sur le XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle liégeois.* [Recent works on 16th century Liège.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 10(1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 386-397.—*P. S. Fritz.*

15249. KALISTA, ZD. 1644-1645. *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku.* 2 1930: 88-126.—This article deals with an important period of the Thirty Years War, mainly on the basis of reports of the papal nuncio, Camillo Melzi, kept in the archives of the Vatican, and messages from the Venetian ambassador, Giovanni Giustiniani. It describes how the peace negotiations between the Swedes and the Emperor in Osnabrück were interrupted by Torstenson's invasion of Bohemia and his great victory at Jankov, and the hopes which the Czech emigrants placed in the success of the Swedish arms, while the Catholic nobility in Bohemia, which had previously openly opposed the Emperor's increasing despotism, returned to an ostentatious loyalty under the threat of Swedish victory.—*J. Susta.*

15250. ELANDER, RUDOLF. *Om förhållandet mellan Gustav Vasa och hans son Erik under förra hälften av år 1560.* [The relation between Gustav Vasa and his son Erik during the first half of 1560.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm).* 50(2) Apr.-Jun. 1930: 171-196.—The chief reason for the strained relations between Gustav Vasa and his son was the latter's insistence upon wooing Queen Elizabeth of England in order to increase his political and Protestant power. The father saw in this plan a danger for Sweden, since Erik, if successful, would probably neglect his fatherland to the advantage of England. His brother, Duke Johan,



avored Erik's scheme, since he hoped to rule in Sweden during his brother's absence.—*A. B. Benson.*

15251. KLEINERT, VIKTOR. *Die Urkunden des Stadtarchivs in Bregenz. I. Regesten von 1330 bis 1500.* [Documents of the city archives of Bregenz. I. Annals from 1330 to 1500.] *Archival. Beilage d. Hist. Bl.* (1) 1931: 25-120.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

15252. MARTIN-CIVAT, PIERRE. *Essai sur les institutions communales de Cognac des origines à 1507.* [An essay treating of the communal institutions of Cognac to the year 1507.] *Bull. Philol. & Hist. du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* (1926-1927) 1928: 159-176.—This essay, useful for students of institutional history, attempts to amplify materials presented in the important works of F. Marvaud and A. Giry.—*G. C. Boyce.*

15253. MENDL, B. *Zápas o Donaustauf.* [The struggle for Donaustauf.] *Pekařuv Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku.* I 1930: 215-232.—Emperor Charles IV in 1355-1377 made strenuous attempts to maintain his power over Castle Donaustauf near Regensburg against the opposition of the capitulars of Regensburg and the dukes of Bavaria. His purpose was to bring trade from Hungary along the Danube to Germany into Bohemia. Mendl also describes the basic characteristics of the emperor's commercial policy. These attempts were, however, fruitless, and Charles IV later fostered Bohemian trade in Nuremberg.—*J. Susta.*

15254. MICHEL, L. C. *Joannes Stalpart van der Wiele 1630-1930.* *Hist. Tijdschr.* 10(1) 1931: 5-35.—The Dutch Catholic poet, Stalpart van der Wiele, died on Dec. 29, 1630. L. C. Michels remembered him in an enthusiastic address in which he added a few new particulars of Stalpart's life.—*J. C. H. de Pater.*

15255. MORÁVEK, J. *Před vznikem dvorské komory 1519-1526.* [The origin of the Austrian court-chamber, 1519-1526.] *Pekařuv Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku.* I 1930: 383-404.—A contribution to the history of financial administration in Austria during the first years of the reign of Archduke Ferdinand, and the endeavors to create uniform administration in court matters for all the German domains of the Habsburgs. The author derived much information from the *Gedenkbücher* in the archive of the court-chamber in Vienna. He discusses the preceding administrative regulations of Maximilian I. and traces the regulations issued for the various lands under the influence of the general treasurer, Gabriel Salamanca. After the latter's retirement, financial administration underwent changes in 1526 and the foundation of the later court-chamber was laid some time before Ferdinand I. increased his power by the acquisition of the crown of Bohemia.—*J. Susta.*

15256. NEALE, J. E. *Three Elizabethan elections.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46(182) Apr. 1931: 209-238.—The old action of debt, given by statute against a sheriff who misconducted an election, proved an insufficient remedy and those who felt themselves wronged had resort to Star Chamber. From the Proceedings relating to Wales, three cases, Denbighshire, 1588 and 1601, and Montgomeryshire, 1588, show how sheriffs lent themselves to factions of the dominant gentry and stultified elections by suddenly changing the place, by refusing to declare election on the ground that armed men present gave a color of violence, or by manipulation of the voting culminating in falsification of numbers upon a poll. Behind these practices can be seen canvassing of voters, regarded as hardly proper, and the creation of freeholds for election purposes.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

15257. NORDBERG, TORD O. *Son. Die Schiffsfunde im Riddarholmskanal, Stockholm.* [Ships discovered in the Riddarholmskanal, Stockholm.] *Acta Archaeol.* 1(3) 1930: 263-273.—Work in connection with the construction of a new bridge in Stockholm recently brought to light two cannon, one of them loaded. They were found to come from a sunken boat, which

has now been carefully cleared. The ship, 18.75 by 5 meters, dates from between 1450 and 1523; the military operations at the time of the accession of Gustavus Vasa in that year were the last occasion on which such a boat would have appeared at this point with guns loaded. The boat is of a type continuing the viking tradition, in contrast to the German type of ship which was also used in Sweden at this time. Under the deck which covered one end were found a number of cannon balls, powder-magazines, etc., of considerable interest. The investigation produced under the first ship the remains of another, perhaps a century older. (Photographs.)—*Edward Rochie Hardy, Jr.*

15258. PAQUOT, MARCEL. *Les "Vers du balet des nations" de Guillaume Colletet.* [The "Verses of the ballet of the nations" by William Colletet.] *Rev. Belge de Philol. et d'Hist.* 10(1-2) Jan.-Jun. 1931: 53-68.—The author reproduces the text; analyzes the historical allusions contained in it; and concludes that it must have been danced during the carnival of the year 1622.—*P. S. Fritz.*

15259. PLATTARD, JEAN. *Le séjour de Joseph-Juste Scaliger en Poitou.* [The sojourn of Joseph-Juste Scaliger in Poitou.] *Bull. Philol. & Hist. du Comité d. Travaux Hist. et Sci.* (1926-1927) 1928: 107-108.—The visit of Scaliger to Poitou had its direct influence on the little group of humanistic savants collected there. He associated rather with doctors and jurists, than with members of the various university faculties. He was consulted on all sides and spent much time in aiding others to correct faulty texts, in correcting original verses submitted for his perusal, and in giving generously from the great storehouse of ancient learning at his command. Poitiers was not barren culturally, but it could not compare with most of the other centers of learning to which his many wanderings had led him.—*G. C. Boyce.*

15260. ROWE, B. J. H. *Discipline in the Norman garrisons under Bedford, 1422-35.* *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46(182) Apr. 1931: 194-208.—Bedford, by an ordinance of September, 1428, improved the strict disciplinary policy of Henry by assigning to the *vicomtes* and *baillis* the duties of asking for statement of all grievances against soldiers and of searching out wrongs which the victims were too timid to denounce. The result shows that the troops had conducted themselves very well, and that damages, when done, were paid for by stopping the pay of the troops where necessary. The appendix prints the text of the ordinance, samples of *vicomtes'* certificates, and a statement of settlement of claims against soldiers at Falaise.—*Warner F. Woodring.*

15261. STLOUKAL, KAREL. *Portrét Rudolfa II. z roku 1600.* [Emperor Rudolph II in 1600.] *Pekařuv Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku.* 2 1930: 1-14.—The author found in the Vatican archives some confidential messages in cipher from the papal nuncio Filipe Spinelli, which give us a new version of the end of Emperor Rudolph II's rule. It has been known that in 1600 Rudolph had a severe nervous breakdown, but the nuncio's messages show that his brain was affected, that he was reduced for a long time to complete irresponsibility, and improved only towards the end of the year. Rudolph never regained complete mastery of himself and his illness retained the character of progressive paralysis. Stloukal deals with its effect on Rudolph's imperial policy and on his policy in the Habsburg lands, and tries to paint the unfortunate Rudolph's portrait in very dark colors. He denies that he was a supporter of higher artistic culture, and shows how vacillating he was also in religious matters.—*J. Susta.*

15262. TAYLOR, E. G. R. *Master Hore's voyage of 1536.* *Geog. J.* 77(5) May 1931: 469-470.—Recent search in the archives of the admiralty court has brought to light six documents that change our knowledge of the voyage of Master Hore in 1536. No longer



does it appear to have been a journey in which privation led to cannibalism but rather a voyage in which the extraordinary hardships were the result of the imagination.—*E. F. Meyer.*

15263. TEMPLE, MAUD ELIZABETH. Pythagorean echoes in the Savoy and French political ethics and art of the XVth and XVIth centuries. *PMLA*. 46 (2) Jun. 1931: 341-352.—A study of medieval civilization. The author has examined much of the art and traced its relationship to classic art and some of the laws and customs and traced their origins to the Pythagorean period and morals. The study aims especially to relate medieval morals and manners to the morals and manners of the classical period and students will find the special illustrations in both art and law very illuminating and suggestive.—*H. G. Plum.*

15264. VENTO, SEBASTIANO. Un'antica opera siciliana della redenzione dei schiavi. [An old Sicilian organization for the redemption of slaves.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (11) Nov. 1930: 989-997.—The custom of buying slaves from North African slave-holders existed among Sicilian religious brotherhoods from a very early time. It received especial support from the Spanish kings of the 16th and 17th centuries. This article emphasizes the work done by the confraternity of the nobles of Santa Maria la Nova.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

15265. WEIBULL, LAURITS. Unionsmøtet i Kalmar 1397. [The union-meeting at Kalmar 1397.] *Scandia Tidskr. f. Hist. Forskning*. 3 Oct. 1930: 185-222.—The author examines the two documents which have been kept since the meeting at Kalmar 1397: the Coronation Letter and the so-called Union Letter. The Union Letter is no more than a rough draft, the sketch of a compact, not between three kingdoms, but between two groups of rulers, viz. the royal power, and the "councillors and men" of the three kingdoms. The Union Letter lacks and has always lacked validity in law. Such validity would not have taken effect till the issue and

the sealing of the six letters mentioned in the Union Letter. The meeting at Kalmar was, therefore, a decided defeat for the policy of Queen Margherita, which aimed at creating unity and cooperation in the North.—*Sverre Steen.*

15266. TINGSTEN, LARS. Några data angående Gustav II Adolfs basering och operationsplaner i Tyskland 1630-1632. [A few facts concerning Gustavus Adolphus's military bases and plans of operation in Germany, 1630-1632.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm)*. 48 (3-4) 1928: 322-337.—There were three reasons why Gustavus Adolphus, after Breitenfeld, marched on Thuringia instead of moving against Vienna: (1) He must establish contact with the Protestant princes of southwestern Germany, having been publicly asked for aid by the council of Frankfurt a/M; (2) he felt that he must personally command in central Germany instead of leaving that task to the elector of Saxony; and (3) he had to keep strict watch over Richelieu. The cardinal played a double hand. While he subsidized Gustavus Adolphus, to humble the Hapsburgs, he was in reality friendly to all Catholics, entered into secret negotiations with Bavaria and cast covetous eyes toward the Rhine district. One result was the Evangelical League formed at Heilbronn. Gustavus rejected Richelieu's indirect suggestions that they operate together at Germany's expense.—*A. B. Benson.*

15267. ZANDER, HERBERT. Das rote Buch der Stadt Görlitz (1305-1416). [The Red Book of the city of Görlitz (1305-1416).] *Leipziger Rechtswissenschaft. Studien*. #42. 1929: pp. 76.—This city act-book is described, and many extracts from it are here printed and commented, arranged under the following heads: trade and commerce; surrenders of land; rents; pledge and mortgage; suretyship; wardship; wills; soul-gifts and executors; execution against property; judgments. The influence of the law of Magdeburg upon that of Görlitz is apparent.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

## THE MOSLEM WORLD

(See also Entries 15132, 15156-15157, 15187, 15191, 15201, 15278)

15268. BARROIS, A. Itinéraires en Terre Sainte conservés à la bibliothèque d'Amiens. [Itineraries through the Holy Land preserved at the library of Amiens.] *Rev. Biblique*. 38 (3) Jul. 1, 1929: 404-420.—The municipal library of Amiens possesses important works and manuscripts relative to the Holy Land. Among the unpublished works in this collection the itineraries make some contribution to the history of the holy places and the sea-ports of the Levant during the early 16th century. Among these is the somewhat detailed account of Pierre Mesenge, priest and canon of Rouen, who with three priests and many merchants made the journey to Jerusalem. This itinerary is especially valuable as a source of information for the topography of the Holy Land and the culture of its people of the period.—*S. Lessly.*

15269. HUSAYN, TAHA. Al-nathr al-'arabi fi al-qarnayn al-thāni w-al-thālith li-al-hijrah. [Arabic prose in the second and third centuries after the hegira.] *Al-Mukhtaf*. 72 (2) Feb. 1931: 204-209.—Pre-Islamic composition was all poetical, the very few extant prose pieces being extracts from orations. The Koran itself is neither prose nor poetry. With the Arab conquest of western Asia involving changes of first magnitude, ancient poetry ceased to be a sufficient medium for expressing Arabic thought. Hence the rise of prose, influenced by contact with foreign cultures, particularly Greek and Persian. By the middle of the 1st century after the hegira the new medium was full-fledged, used mostly for orations, debates and historical narration.

Most orientalists would vote that the Persian rather than the Greek exercised the larger measure of influence over the nascent Arabic prose, their argument being that the earliest writers of Islam were Persian clients (*mawālī*) headed by ibn-al-Muqaffa'. The author, however, believes it was the Greek. Greek culture had been entrenched in Western Asia for over nine centuries at the rise of Islam. By the end of the 2d century, B.C., Greek had become the official language of the Near East. Alexandria, Ghazza, Edessa, and Antioch had academies which were centers of Greek learning. Persian literature was limited and itself influenced by the older Greek. Other than *Kalilah wa-Dumnah* and a few other works, nothing was translated from Persian. The translations from Greek were more extensive and more varied.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

15270. IVANOW, W. Alamut. *Geog. J.* 77 (1) Jan. 1931: 38-45.—The name "Alamut" was applied to the impregnable stronghold of the Grand Masters of Assassins about whom strange tales were told in the days of the Crusaders. The name is now applied to definite fortified villages and surrounding district. Its importance was due to its strategic location on the difficult but shortest road between the shores of the Caspian and the Persian highlands. Today the population is a degenerate Persian type, possibly descended of the ancient race of the district, and gains a scant living by simple agriculture. The famous fortress of Alamut was known before 860 A.D. and was the headquarters of Hasan Sabah in the 11th century. The site of the fortress is in dispute, being located near the village of Gezarkhon, and at the confluence of two streams near Duruyon, on an extension of the main Elburz chain.—*Robert M. Brown.*

15271. JALĀL, IBRĀHĪM. Ihtikāk al-khilāfatayn



al-'abbāsiyah w-al-fāṭimiyah w-āthā dhalika fī siyāsat al-'alam al-islāmī. [Friction between the 'Abbāsīd and Fāṭimid caliphates and its effect on Moslem politics.] *Al-Hilāl*. 39(7) May 1931: 1024-1026.—Of the two rival caliphates the Fāṭimid in Cairo was more aggressive and vigorous than the 'Abbāsīd of Baghdād. The Fāṭimid al-Dāhir sent in 425 A.H. (A.D. 1033) emissaries to Baghdād to spread favorable propaganda for his cause. His son and successor al-Mustanṣir called from Baghdād a general named al-Basāsiri, bribed him and sent him at the head of his troops for the conquest of Baghdād. Al-Basāsiri had no difficulty in occupying the 'Abbāsīd capital. The Caliph al-Qā'im who fled was pursued and forced to sign a document renouncing his rights and the rights of all other 'Abbāsīds to the caliphate in favor of the Fāṭimids. For forty successive Fridays the name of al-Mustanṣir was cited in the *khutbah* in all the Baghdād mosques. Al-Basrah followed the capital in submitting to the new rule. The turban of al-Qā'im, his mantle and a beautiful window from his palace were sent as trophies to Cairo. It was the Saljūq Tughril that finally saved the day for the 'Abbāsīds. He killed al-Basāsiri and restored al-Qā'im. After about a century the famous Saladin who destroyed the Fāṭimid caliphate sent back to Baghdād (560 A.H.=A.D. 1164) the turban and mantle together with the document of renunciation; but the window was used in one palace after another in Cairo until the Mameluke Sultan Baybars al-Jashkanir added it to the dome under which he was later buried.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

15272. KHAYYĀTAH, SALĪM. Ibn-al-rāwandi: fadhlah 'anhu. [A biographical sketch of ibn-al-Rāwandi.] *Al-Mukhtaṭaf*. 78(4) Apr. 1931: 452-458.—Ibn-al-Rāwandi was one of the three leading heretics of Islam, the other two being abu-Hayyān and al-Ma'arri. He was born in Marw between 205 and 215 A.H. (A.D. 820 and 830) of Jewish origin and died between 298 and 301 A.H. (A.D. 910 and 913). Most of his life he spent in Baghdād. Ibn-al-Rāwandi was an encyclopaedist whose knowledge encompassed most of the sciences and religious literature of the time, but the remarkable thing about him was that he stuck to no creed or philosophy and would one day compose a book in defense of a religion or sect and the next day attack it. Born a Moslem, he later joined the Mu'tazilah (rationalist) sect, but later composed sensational works criticizing both Islam and I'tizāl. He even wrote a book for the Jews refuting the Moslem creed. For the Shi'ites he penned articles against the Sunnites, and for the Sunnites against the Shi'ites. He ended by discrediting all prophets and composing a work similar to the Koran intended to show that there was nothing miraculous in the composition of the Sacred Book of Islam. According to ibn-Khallikān, ibn-al-Rāwandi produced 114 works, none of which survived except in parts quoted by his supporters and adversaries.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

15273. SAMAK, MUHAMMAD ṢALĪH. Amīr al-shi'r fī al-'aṣr al-qadim: Imru' al-qays wa-'aqidatuḥu al-diniyah. [The prince of poets in ancient times: Imru' al-Qays and his religious creed.] *Al-Mukhtaṭaf*. 78(4) Apr. 1931: 481-488.—Imru' al-Qays was the leading pre-Islamic poet of Arabia. In his days, the peninsula was mainly heathen, but there were a few Christians and Jews in the southwestern part and a very small number of Mazdakeans who had come under the influence of the religion of Persia. There is no evidence that Imru' al-Qays was a Jew. Some scholars maintain that he was a heathen and cite in support of their claim the latter part of his name, Qays, which is also the name of an idol. Others hold that he was Mazdakean because his grandfather had accepted that creed in the days of Chosroes Qubādh. But a critical study of the poetry of Imru' al-Qays would show that he was a Christian. He acknowledges in his compositions the oneness of God, His all-mightiness and His judgment of the righteous

and the wicked. There are many references in his poems to monks, hermits, and other Christian institutions.—*Philip K. Hitti*.

15274. SHELLABEAR, W. G. Is Sale's Koran reliable? *Moslem World*. 21(2) Apr. 1931: 126-142.—Admittedly, the Koran is a difficult book to translate, even Arabs from the earliest times having disagreed as to the meaning of the words. In 1698, Marracci made a complete and accurate translation into Latin, and in 1734 Sale published an English edition, based largely on this Latin version. In 1930 appeared an English translation from the Arabic by an Indian Mohammedan, H. G. Sarwar, in the introduction of which for the first time a violent attack is made on Sale, charging him with wilfully dishonest translation and prejudiced, distorted interpretation. A careful check of the Arabic text, Marracci, Sarwar, and Sale, in parallel columns, must, however, absolve Sale from intentional dishonesty, must even increase respect for the careful and accurate work done 200 years ago, and can hardly fail to raise the question as to whether or not Sarwar is himself entirely free from a "blind spot."—*H. W. Hering*.

15275. STEWART, GEORGE. Is the caliph a pope? *Moslem World*. 21(2) Apr. 1931: 185-196.—Every theory concerning the caliphate developed after the death of Mohammed, and from the beginning election by the tribe constituted the actual investiture of power. The greatest treatise on the caliphate was promulgated during the middle of the 11th century, when Mawardi indicated the necessary characteristics of a candidate for the office. While the Abbasid caliphate practically died out in Baghdad in 1258, it was revived in Egypt by the Mameluks who needed sanction for their rule. But it was only after 1700, when Europe was coming increasingly into contact with the Moslem world, that the Ottomans began astutely to exploit the idea of similarity between caliph and pope, Ottoman diplomats taking their cure from Christians. Actually, there has never been one oecumenical caliph ruling over a unified Mohammedan culture and religion.—*H. W. Hering*.

15276. ZWEMER, S. M. The sword of Mohammed and Ali. *Moslem World*. 21(2) Apr. 1931: 109-121.—The "Sword of Islam" which the prophet used to destroy unbelievers, first came into prominence at the decisive battle of Badr where it formed part of the rich booty. Around this famous sword are clustered many legends in all lands, while in both Chinese and Persian art it figures frequently. The custom of carrying a sword into the pulpit of the mosque every Friday is universal, the preaching of Islam and the power of its warlike propaganda having been wedded together by its founder. Although before Mohammed's death Islam thus became "the religion of the sword," the propagation of the faith at first was by teaching, by preaching, and by argument. It was after he came to power that Mohammed, conscious of a new authority, sanctioned and enjoined the use of the sword.—*H. W. Hering*.

## INDIA

(See also Entries 13373, 13561, 13733)

15277. BELVALKAR, S. K. An authentic but unpublished work of Sankaracarya. *J. Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Soc.* 6(1-2) Dec. 1930: 241-246.—Sankara's commentary on the whole of the second and third Aranyakas has not attracted sufficient notice from scholars. No copy of it exists in India and two fragments are to be found in England, one in the Bodleian Library and another in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society. A third is reported to be in Berlin. The writer comments on the fragment found in the Royal Asiatic Society Library.—*Julian Aronson*.



## FAR EAST

(See also Entries 14812, 15132)

15278. EDWARDES, MARIAN. Glimpses of China in the ninth century. *Engl. Rev.* 52(4) Apr. 1931: 478-487.—The manuscripts of two Arabians, who traveled to the Far East, one about 850, one early in the 10th century, are preserved in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and give us our first glimpse of the real China.—H. D. Jordan.

15279. HUMMEL, ARTHUR W. Ts'ung Shu. J. *Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51(1) Mar. 1931: 40-46.—"Collectanea," or encyclopedic collections of Chinese literature, have their origin in efforts of scholars of the Sung period to preserve important texts for posterity. Since the publication of the modern edition of the *Ju hsiieh ching wu* seven years ago, it has been determined that this compilation made in 1201 was the ancestor of all later collectanea. Previous to this discovery it was thought that the "Hundred Monographs" entitled *Po chüan hsiieh hai* and dating from 1273 was the earliest example. The popularity of such publications in China today is indicated in the sale of 5,000 sets of the new Commercial Press library, already comprising 2,010 volumes, the *Wan yü wen k'u*, many of the sets being sent to district officials as the nucleus for public libraries. During the last half century wealthy scholars have used their fortunes for such worthy publications, a notable example being Wang Hsi-ch'i whose labors included the printing of 1,413 works on Chinese geography. Monographs long buried in the older collections and "first editions" of the Sung period are being brought to light in the Chinese renaissance.—Dwight C. Baker.

15280. LIGETI, LOUIS. La collection Mongole Schilling von Canstadt à la bibliothèque de l'Institut. [The Canstadt Mongol collection at the Institute of France.] *T'oung Pao.* 27(2-3) 1930: 119-178.—Baron von Canstadt was an outstanding collector of manuscripts and other documents in Tibetan, Mongol, Ouigur, and Chinese languages. In publishing his catalogue of one of the baron's two great collections as it now exists in the Institute of France Jacques Bacot rendered important service to orientalists (in *Journal Asiatique*, 1924, 321-348). The present article is an expert appraisal of the Mongol collection, especially of ritualistic books of the *gZuns bsdus*, a Buddhist collection originally written in Tibetan ca. 1300. Titles in Mongol and in Sanskrit with notes in French and bibliographical references to Buddhist texts accompany each item. Several colophons are printed in romanized characters.—Dwight C. Baker.

15281. MOULE, A. C. An introduction to the I-Yü-T'u-Chih or "Pictures and descriptions of strange nations." *T'oung Pao.* 27(2-3) 1930: 179-188.—Voyages of the noted Chinese admiral Cheng Ho from the East

to the Arabian peninsula were productive of numerous interesting geographical accounts of countries to the south and southwest of the Middle Kingdom. The rare book published anonymously as one of the earliest of the Ming series under the title above is now a part of the Wade collection at Cambridge University. Its chief value lies in the 168 illustrations of foreign places. Textual matter is mere extracts from histories and narratives not entirely reliable. With no external data as to the date of issue it is shown from numerous internal evidences to have been compiled between 1392 and 1430. It was then reprinted or printed for the first time in 1489. The Cambridge volume may be a copy of the latter edition. Two eminent authors are suggested: Governor Chin Hsien and Prince Ch'üan, a son of the founder of the Ming dynasty. Moule inclines to the latter because of the unscholarly character of the publication. Ying T'ien (Nanking) is quoted frequently as the capital and distances are calculated from there.—Dwight C. Baker.

15282. STUTTERHEIM, WILLEM. The meaning of the Hindu-Javanese candi. *J. Amer. Orient. Soc.* 51(1) Mar. 1931: 1-15.—Many shrines of Java hitherto considered as temples built by Hindu immigrant peoples are actually Indonesian rather than Indian in character and are not temples but mausolea. The principal reason for the choice of Hindu models of the *stupa* architecture was probably the desire to symbolize the heavenly mountain and abode of the gods. Monuments of Prambanan erected to Siva are such types. The only literary data on ancient Javanese cremation ceremonies at these shrines is contained in the poem honoring King Ayam Wuruk of Majapahit (1365 A.D.). The entombing was originally not Hinduistic but Indonesian, particularly in the consecration of the image of the deceased king in a *candi*, usually in the shape of some god. Javanese shadow plays were once rites for the summoning of deceased ancestors, and the stage scene in the form of the *gunungan* (counterpart of Mount Meru) is really traceable to Dayak conceptions of heaven.—Dwight C. Baker.

## AFRICA

(See also Entry 15264)

15283. AURIGEMMA, SALVATORE. Murad Agha. *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4(10) Oct. 1930: 853-873.—This is a biography of Murad Agha, the Tripolitan *condottiero* who was most responsible for making the sojourn of the Knights of Malta at Tripoli uncomfortable and short (1530-1551). Photographs and a plan of Murad Agha's mosque at Tajura.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

## THE WORLD, 1648 TO 1920

## GENERAL

15284. BLOCH, MARC. Le problème historique des prix. Comment recueillir les anciens prix. [The problem of the history of prices. How to gather material on prices in times past.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 3(10) Apr. 15, 1931: 227-228.—Information concerning the various methods of expressing ancient measures of price and quantity in modern terminology is given in the mimeographed sheets prepared by Hauser for the International Committee on the History of Prices.

These are not for sale, but may be procured from Hauser (68 rue de Lauriston, Paris).—Grace M. Jaffé.

15285. HECKSCHER, ELI F. Den ekonomiska historiens aspekter. [The aspects of economic history.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm)*. 50(1) Jan.-Mar. 1930: 1-85.—This article is a résumé of a series of lectures held in Stockholm, 1929, by the prolific historical writer, Heckscher. The lectures were based on study of the modern international literature in the field of economic theory and development.—A. B. Benson.



## HISTORY OF SCIENCE

(See also Entries 15067, 15331, 15427, 15499, 15501, 15510, 15540, 15749)

15286. BERG, E. J. Oliver Heaviside. A sketch of his work and some reminiscences of his later years. *J. Maryland Acad. Sci.* 1(2) Apr. 1930: 105–114.—Howard Britton Morris.

15287. BRUCK, FRANZ. Semmelweis, nicht Lister. [Semmelweis, not Lister.] *Janus. Arch. p. l'Hist. de la Médecine et la Géog. Médicale.* 33(10) Oct. 1929: 301–309.—Antiseptic and aseptic surgery are widely credited to Sir Joseph Lister in the '70's. The author challenges this award and attributes the invention to Semmelweis, the Hungarian obstetrician. As early as 1847 he advocated the prevention of child-bed fever by cleanliness of the hands. He noted its similarity to surgical pyaemia. He did not, however, speak in terms of bacteria and infection. Lister stressed the infection of wounds from germs in the air rather than from contacts, though Lister used solutions of carbolic acid on instruments and hands. However, Lister performed three operations without once washing his hands, and that in 1885. (See Entry 3: 15291.)—C. A. Kofoed.

15283. BUTLER, C. S. A glance at results of the "last thirty centuries" of venereal-disease prevention. *U. S. Naval Medic. Bull.* 29(3) Jul. 1931: 333–392.

15289. KENNEDY, JULIAN. Fifty years of mechanical engineering. *Proc. Engin. Soc. Western Pennsylvania.* 47(4) Apr. 1931: 211–214.—The developments in the blast-furnace and in the steel plant during the last 30 years are notable. The chief modification in the blast-furnace is concerned with the improvement of the bell and hopper. Explosions still occur but less often than formerly. Another improvement is the increasing refinement in the design of heavy machines, such as reversing mills, in which the cut gears and new types of flexible coupling have caused a drop in maintenance expenses.—Evelyn Aronson.

15290. VALLÉE, ARTHUR. Cinq lettres inédites de Jean François Gaultier à M. de Rhéaumur de l'Académie des Sciences. [Five unpublished letters of Gaultier to Rhéaumur.] *Mémoires de la Soc. Royale du Canada Sec. I.* 24(3) May 1930: 31–44.—The letters are drawn from the *Fonds Rhéaumur* of the French Academy of the Sciences and are submitted as evidence of colonial cooperation in 18th century scientific research. Gaultier was a king's physician who lived in Canada from 1742 to 1756 and along with Michel Sarrazin and the Marquis de la Galissonière acted as a correspondent of various learned societies. His researches were diverse and his communications more literary and less scientific than Sarrazin's. His botanical and zoological works and his acquaintance with Kalm have attracted more attention than what he did in heat measurement. His experiments in Canada centered around the artificial incubation of eggs and in return for the necessary thermometric apparatus he sent to France (in brandy) specimens of animals, birds, and fish.—J. B. Brebner.

15291. VERAART, B. A. G. Welche Bedeutung haben Semmelweis und Lister für den Fortschritt der Medizin? [What importance have Semmelweis and Lister in the progress of medicine?] *Janus. Arch. p. l'Hist. de la Médecine et la Géog. Médicale.* 33(11) Nov. 1929: 360–369.—An answer to Bruck. (See Entry 3: 15287.) Semmelweis held that puerperal fever was a resorption fever due to decomposing animal matter getting into the circulatory system of the genitals where they had lost their epithelial covering. He did not recognize contagion in erysipelas, scarlet fever, and peritonitis, nor extend his explanation to infection in lesions other than those of childbirth. Lister, on the other hand, after his visits to Pasteur in 1865, worked on the basis of combating in-

fection by living germs, the ubiquitous distribution of which he clearly recognized. The contrast was not that between contact-infection of Semmelweis and air-infection of Lister, but rather that of special contact and of general contacts respectively. The one feared too little, the other too much. The work of both has aided the course of social progress.—C. A. Kofoed.

## HISTORY OF ART

(See also Entries 15441, 15443, 15497)

15292. BERLAGE, H. P., and GELDER, H. E. van. Le nouveau musée de la Haye. [The new Hague Museum.] *Museumion.* 13–14(1–2) 1931: 104–109.

15293. CELLERIER, J.-F. Les méthodes scientifiques en usage dans l'examen des peintures. [Scientific methods in use in the examination of paintings.] *Museumion.* 13–14(1–2) 1931: 3–20.

15294. CLARK, KENNETH. Architectural inspiration from Northern Virginia. *Monog. Ser.* 17(3) 1931: 59–60.

15295. EIBNER, A. L'examen microchimique des tableaux et décorations murales. [The microchemical examination of paintings and mural decorations.] *Museumion.* 13–14(1–2) 1931: 70–92.

15296. ESDALE, KATHERINE B. The portrait of our later monumental sculpture. *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 78(4036) Mar. 1930: 546–554.—The period of accurate portraiture in sculpture did not begin in England until 1500. Even so, from 1500 to 1730, English sculpture was still almost wholly monumental. The new nobility, wealthy merchants and country squires, wanted accurate likenesses of themselves in their parish churches. Sculptors deserted the quarries for London where they might be more accessible to patrons. The provincial schools began to decline and by 1610 the Burton school discontinued. Alabaster and marble were sent as raw materials to London sculptors, who were, for the most part, formerly apprentices to masons. Foreigners supplanted the native sculptors who descended to the mason class from which they had come.—Evelyn Aronson.

15297. FOSTER, SIR WILLIAM. John Zoffany in India, 1783–89. *J. Royal Soc. Arts (London).* 79(4095) May 15, 1931: 597–612.—The paper follows by eleven years the account of Zoffany's life and works by Lady Victoria Manners and G. C. Williamson and presents additional material regarding his sojourn in India. The paintings done in India include those for Warren Hastings, Nawab Wazir of Oudh, Asaf-uddaula, and others of importance. The period in India marks the height of Zoffany's powers as his health declined thereafter and he was forced to abandon a contemplated return trip in 1798. India continued to occupy his attention, however, and following his death in 1810, 190 drawings and sketches relative to India were found in his studio.—Alan K. Laing.

15298. GRAEFF, WALTER. L'examen des peintures et les moyens optiques. [The examination of paintings and the optical means.] *Museumion.* 13–14(1–2) 1931: 21–41.

15299. RINNEBACH, HELMUTH. L'examen des peintures aux rayons X. Son importance et ses limites. [The examination of paintings by X-ray. Its importance and its limitations.] *Museumion* 13–14(1–2) 1931: 42–69.

15300. SCHEFFER, F. E. C. L'examen chimique des tableaux. [The chemical examination of paintings.] *Museumion.* 13–14(1–2) 1931: 93–103.

15301. SMITH, R. A. B. Architecture in concrete. [Twenty-first ordinary meeting—Wednesday, May 13, 1931.] *J. Royal Soc. Arts.* 79(4100) Jun. 19, 1931: 720–734.



## CHURCH HISTORY

(See also Entries 15150, 15177, 15394, 15461, 15464, 15476, 15496)

15302. ALBERTY, GERHARD. Gotthilf Samuel Steinbart (1738-1809) und seine Stellung in der theologischen Aufklärung des 18. Jahrhunderts. [Gotthilf Samuel Steinbart (1738-1809) and his position in the theological "enlightenment."] *Z. f. Kirchengesch.* 49 (1) 1930: 1-4.—Steinbart was an effective leader of the *Aufklärung*. His *System of pure philosophy, or Blessedness of Christianity* was declared by his opponent Lavater to be one of the best philosophical works produced in Germany. From 1774 to his death in 1809 Steinbart was the dominant spirit in the university of Frankfurt a/O. Lecturing on the history of dogma after Wollner had prohibited the teaching of its "bare history," Steinbart defended himself by asserting that he offered a system fully acceptable to orthodox and rationalist alike. His irenical, even unionist, intention is one of the foundations of his theology. In 1806 he sought to erect with his colleagues a new school of Protestant theology for both the Lutheran and the Reformed. He claimed to be one of the "exegetical enlighteners" whom he regarded as the true successors of Luther. He was a typical eclectic, deriving his logic from Wolff and his theory of knowledge partly from Locke and others. The theology and philosophy are bound together by the psychological conception of *anschauende Vorstellung* or intuitive representation. This leads to the central conception of Blessedness (*Glückseligkeit*), in which Steinbart finds the essence of Christianity. His treatment of various theological topics is examined.—*J. T. McNeill.*

15303. ALLWOHN, ADOLF. Das liturgische Problem. [The liturgical problem.] *Theol. Rundsch.* 3 (3) 1931: 147-178.

15304. CLEMEN, CARL. Die Bedeutung der allgemeinen Religionsgeschichte für die Religionsphilosophie. [The significance of the history of religions for the philosophy of religion.] *Z. f. Theol. u. Kirche.* 9 (6) 1928: 401-416.—A discussion of the philosophies of religion by Tillich, Brunner, Wobbermin, Scholz, and Otto leads to the conclusion that a philosophy of religion which claims to be a science, cannot dispense with a thorough study of the history of religions.—*W. Pauck.*

15305. DOUGLAS, C. E. Church order in the Channel Islands: a precedent for reunion. *Church Quart. Rev.* 112 (223) Apr. 1931: 88-97.—There has been preserved in the church of the Islands the most ancient form of government. Alone in the west (with the exception of Monte Cassino) the presidency and direction of the local ecclesia is exercised by a priest. For sacramental ministrations of a higher order, resort is had to the appropriate city-bishop (apostle), and the same person, as representing the apostolate, exercises appellate jurisdiction. Otherwise each local ecclesia is free to manage its concerns without interference. The Channel Islands church therefore provides important precedents—the persistence of the ancient pre-Chalcedon order and the sole example of successful assimilation of two scriptural principles of church government, the supremacy of the apostolic college and the independence of the local ecclesia. Its history deserves the most careful consideration.—*J. F. Dilworth.*

15306. HOFMEISTER, P. PHILIPP. Von den apostolischen Administratoren der Diözesen und Abteien. [On the administrators apostolic of dioceses and abbeys.] *Arch. f. Kathol. Kirchenrecht.* 110 (3-4) 1930: 337-392.—The article describes for Germany and Austria the regulations in regard to dioceses and abbeys in case of the resignation of the bishop or his transfer to another see. From the 13th century the appointment of an administrator apostolic was made by the pope. In the 19th century the procedure was according to the understandings arranged between church and state, but

with the establishment of the republic in Germany and Austria, the cooperation of the state is no longer necessary and each case is handled separately. The jurisdiction, consecration, and rights of a temporary administrator apostolic are explained and a brief historical account of a permanent administrator apostolic is given, with an explanation of the small dioceses left over from the middle ages. The rules for the appointment of an administrator apostolic for abbeys of independent jurisdiction are explained, and the cases of secularized abbeys which have been re-erected are treated.—*Marie R. Madden.*

15307. HOGUE, LEO A. The Jesuit martyrs of the commune uprising in Paris, April-May, 1871. *Hist. Bull.* 9 (4) May 1931: 63-66, 77.—*Major L. Younce.*

15308. JOHNSON, JOHN W. Die religionsgeschichtliche Methode. [The religious-psychological method.] *Z. f. Theol. u. Kirche.* 10 (5) 1929: 329-337.—A discussion of the theological method of G. Wobbermin.—*W. Pauck.*

15309. JORDAN, W. G. The higher criticism in Canada. II. The Canadian situation. *Queen's Quart.* 36 (1) Winter, 1929: 31-47.—The Presbyterian church in Canada played an important part in the history of higher criticism. In the 1890's while the general tone was "orthodox," the word "evolution" played a part in theology as well as in science. Canada had no great ecclesiastical trials. The desire to avoid ecclesiastical controversy was partly due to the pressure of practical work.—*Alison Ewart.*

15310. MENTH, REDEMPTUS. Die Sorge für die kranken Franziskaner Mexikos im 17. und 18. Jahrhundert. [The care of the Franciscan sick in Mexico in the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Franziskan. Studien.* 18 (2) May 1931: 163-183.

15311. NAKAHARA, KENJI. Sixty years of Christian and non-Christian currents of thought in Japan. *Student World.* 23 (2) Apr. 1930: 149-162.—Christianity having been forbidden in Japan until a half century ago, many adherents underwent great risks to spread the gospel after its legalization at the restoration of the Meiji. The adoption of French liberalism as a political philosophy helped its propagation, but with the coming of the German philosophy into popularity Christianity underwent a period of adversity, from which it emerged interested in social reforms. Christianity has since expanded greatly.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

15312. POELSCHAU, D. Die evangelische lutherische Kirche Lettlands, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des deutschen Kirchenwesens. [The Evangelical Lutheran church of Latvia, with special consideration of the character of the German churches.] *Neue Kirchl. Z.* 40 (1) 1929: 677-713.—The Germans form a small minority in Latvia. The Reformation in Latvia began with the preaching of Andreas Knopken at Riga in 1522, and resulted in the Lutheranizing of the country. The author describes the disabilities suffered by the Lutheran church under Russian legislation and administration in the 19th century, the disturbances of the Revolution of 1905, the German occupation in the War period, and the persecutions of the Bolshevik regime which took the lives of 28 pastors. After 1919 a process of recovery followed, aided by funds from Germany, America, and the Scandinavian countries. Particulars are given of the new national church organization, the structure and work of its synods, and various developments including educational institutions.—*J. T. McNeill.*

15313. POYNTER, J. W. The Roman church and religious liberty. *Congregational Quart.* 9 (2) Apr. 1931: 136-142.—This article states briefly from the encyclicals of Pope Leo XIII the doctrine of the Catholic church on the nature and functions of the state in regard to religious liberty and gives a few historical illustrations of the author's interpretation of the doctrine.



He considers the ideas of the Catholic church on tolerance to be opposed to modern ideas.—*Marie R. Mad-den*.

**15314. TOMOV, ANGEL.** Religiozno-filosofskiya mirogled na Petur Dünov. [Religious and philosophic conception of Peter Dünov.] *Filosofski Pregled*. 2(1) 1930: 73-91.—Peter Dünov is a Bulgarian mystic, founder of a sect with a strong influence on Bulgarian spiritual life. Among his followers are some prominent intellectuals. The sectarians are known also as White Brothers. Dünov's religious-philosophic system is not well shaped. His problems are predominantly practical, educational. His teaching is a syncretism of primitive Christianity, modern theosophy, and occultism. Life must reach perfection by evolution and through many metamorphoses. Man must strive to be in harmony with God, who is Love. The social side of Dünov's teaching is truly Christian. However, Dunivism does not take part in social and political strife. Due to its rapid spread, the official church strongly opposes this mystical teaching and even persecutes its adherents.—*V. Sharenkoff*.

**15315. WILHELM, BRUNO.** Die Wandlungen der römischen Frage in den letzten sechzig Jahren. [Changes in the Roman question in the last sixty years.] *Gelbe Hefte*. 7(6) Mar. 1931: 353-368.

**15316. WOTSCHKE, TH.** Hallische Kundschafter und Zuträger in Wittenberg. [Spies from Halle in Wittenberg.] *Theol. Studien u. Kritiken*. 101(2-3) 1929: 313-336.—The theological faculty of the university of Halle, at the beginning of the 18th century fully under the influence of Pietism, kept itself informed about the events at the orthodox faculty of Wittenberg by methods which must almost be called a spy system.—*W. Pauck*.

## JEWISH HISTORY

**15317. MEZAN, SAUL.** МЕЗАНЪ, САУЛЪ. Еврейството въ Македония. [The Jews in Macedonia.] *Македонски Прегледъ* (*Makedonski Pregled*). 6(1) 1930: 83-100; (2) 1930: 57-80.—There are few bits of information about Jews in Macedonia before the 4th century. The 4th to the 14th centuries were a period of persecution under the Byzantine government. The crusaders destroyed many Jewish communes. Gradually persecutions in the West caused an influx of Jews to Salonica. The first remarkable Macedonian Jew was Tobia ben Eliezer of Castoria, a Talmudist of the 9th century, who was also a grammarian and poet. His disciple, Rabbi Mayer of Castoria, is also notable. Leo Mangus, archbishop of Ochrida in the same century, was a converted Jew. Most famous of all was Juda ben Moses Moskoni, a great traveler in the 13th century. After 1453, the Jewish colony of Ochrida was transported to Constantinople. Spanish Jews settled in Salonica after the Turkish conquest in 1430. They retained their language and founded schools; and there followed two centuries of brilliant Jewish culture (1492-1666). Under Juda Guedalia, Salonica became a typographic centre second only to Amsterdam. Two false Messiahs arose in Salonica during the 17th and 18th centuries, Sabbetai Tzevi (born 1629) and Jacob Leibovitch (Baron Frank)—1720-1791. From 1839 onwards there was an improvement in the conditions of the Macedonian Jews. In c. 1900 there were about 75,000 in Salonica, 6,000 at Monastir, 2,000 at Seres, Cavala and Uskub. The Greek occupation of Salonica has proved unfavourable to the Jews, while many of their schools were destroyed in the great fire of 1917.—*Steven Runciman*.

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

(See also Entries 15330, 15337, 15433, 15442, 15494, 15543-15545, 15553, 16210, 16213)

**15318. NETTELS, CURTIS.** England and the Spanish-American trade. *J. Modern Hist.* 3(1) Mar. 1931: 1-32.—Soon after its acquisition by England in 1655 Jamaica became an important trade corridor between England and Spanish America. The English sold slaves, provisions, and dry goods for silver coin and bullion, which were then used in the East India trade. Many obstacles stood in the way of this trade, especially the opposition of Jamaica planters and privateers, the treaty of Madrid (1670), the Navigation acts, and the monopoly of the Royal African Company. Most of these obstacles were removed or evaded, and England was on the point of engrossing the Spanish-American trade to the exclusion of French and Dutch rivals. Then the French government gave energetic support to French trade in Spanish America and obtained the transfer of the *asiento* from a Portuguese company, which had obtained most of its slaves from English traders, to a French company. This, *inter alia*, brought England into the War of the Spanish Succession. In 1704, in order to meet Dutch competition, a circular letter granted permission to trade freely with the Spaniards. To combat the French, convoys were provided and the South Sea Company was established. At the close of the war the *asiento* treaty gave England the advantages in Spanish-American trade for which she had gone to war. Jamaica remained the coin center in British America and the best approach to the money trade of the New World.—*A. P. Whitaker*.

**15319. PALMSTIERNA, C. F.** Sverige och den orientalska frågan 1831-1841. [Sweden and the Near Eastern question, 1831-1841.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm)*. 50(3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 257-328.—After Russia and Turkey in July, 1833, had made a defensive alliance and agreed that the Dardanelles should be closed to foreign war vessels, England turned her attention to the Baltic, the only accessible route to Russia that remained. Here the geographical position and attitude of Sweden became important, and after Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia had allied themselves against the French plans in Syria, the Swedish court became a center for diplomatic negotiations, especially on the part of the allies. Russia suggested that Sweden give "categorical explanations" of her attitude toward the different powers. The Swedish king (Bernadotte) saw here an opportunity for uniting a disunited Sweden and for creating respect for himself abroad. He negotiated with Russia for a readjustment of boundaries in the north, a suggestion to which Russia was surprisingly friendly. Little resulted, however, and the culmination of the foreign pressure on Sweden came during the restless years of 1840-1841.—*A. B. Benson*.

**15320. PURYEAR, VERNON J.** New light on the origins of the Crimean War. *J. Modern Hist.* 3(2) Jun. 1931: 219-234.—The secret understanding between England and Russia for the partition of Turkey underwent two definite stages:—(1) the conditions of the making of the understanding and (2) the collapse of the agreement in the spring of 1853. The Nesselrode memorandum was the basis of the Anglo-Russian agreement which was largely aimed at isolating France. The agreement with Russia collapsed due to altered British interests in the Near East and to Russia's attitude towards Turkey.—*Howard Britton Morris*.

**15321. UNSIGNED.** Die russischen Dokumente über die Algeciraskonferenz. [The Russian documents on the Algeiras conference.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(3) Mar. 1931: 207-228; (4) Apr. 1931: 381-391; (5) May 1931: 481-498; (7) Jul. 1931: 687-699.—A German translation of documents from the *Krasnyi Arkhiv*



volumes 41 and 42. Germany felt that Russia was under obligations to her for the aid given her during the Japanese war. The Björkoe interview seemed further warrant of a cooperative policy. Russia, however, was in exceptionally serious need of a loan of 2½ million francs. Paris was the only money market able to meet this need. The French minister of finance let it be known that there was no hope of a loan until a favorable solution of the Morocco crisis had been found. These documents show the Russian anxiety for a settlement favorable to France in order to make the loan possible. [See Entry 3: 15322.]—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

15322. UNSIGNED. Россия и Алжирская конференция. С предисловием А. Ерусалимского. [Russia and the Algerias conference. Preface by A. Erusalimskii.] Красный Архив (*Krasnyi Arkhiv*). 41-42 (4-5) 1930: 1-61.—A collection of Russian documents bearing on the Algerias conference of 1906. The originals are in the Archives of the Revolution and Foreign Policy in Moscow. The first document is a project of a secret instruction to Count Cassini, first Russian plenipotentiary at the conference, dated Nov. 22 (O.S.),

1905. The author is apparently Count Lamsdorff, though the document is unsigned. There follows a series of telegrams from Lamsdorff to Cassini and vice versa, also telegraphic correspondence between Lamsdorff and Nelidov, Russian ambassador in France, and Lamsdorff and Osten-Sacken, Russian ambassador in Germany. Some reports of other Russian agents abroad are also published as well as a few British documents. Russia was seeking a compromise between France and Germany in the Moroccan problem. Great Britain, on the other hand, was interested in sharpening the conflict. According to a secret report of Klemm, a Russian agent in India, the British military circles believed the moment favorable for an attack on Germany. Russia feared a European war as it would make impossible the floating of an urgently needed loan. Russia was finally obliged to give whole-hearted support to France to obtain a loan. Germany then gave way and the possibility of a European war was temporarily averted. The documents throw light on the desperate efforts of Russian diplomacy at this conference to get free of the *impasse*. [See Entry 3: 15321.]—*G. Vernadsky.*

## GREAT BRITAIN AND DOMINIONS

(See also Entries 14877, 14879, 15578)

### GREAT BRITAIN

(See also Entries 14878, 15051, 15054, 15286-15287, 15291, 15296, 15305, 15318, 15320, 15343, 15346, 15347, 15349, 15360, 15460, 15515, 15529, 15543, 15547, 15550, 15554, 16168, 16495, 16528)

15323. DRAPER, JOHN W. Eighteenth century English aesthetics. *Anglist. Forsch.* (71) 1931: pp. 140.—This is a complete bibliography designed to correct the conventional view that there was little or no aesthetic theory in 18th century England. The works are listed without critical comment under General, Architecture and Gardening, Pictorial and Plastic Arts, Literature and Drama, Music, and Recent Comment.—*C. F. Mullett.*

15324. EAST, W. G. The port of Kingston-upon-Hull during the industrial revolution. *Economica*. (32) May 1931: 190-212.—Since the middle ages, Hull has enjoyed a continuously active commerce. Unlike the ports of Boston or Hedon, Hull suffered no detrimental physical changes. The completion in 1778, 1809, and 1829 of three docks is an important phase of Hull's growth. The American Revolution and the Napoleonic wars reduced Hull's foreign commerce to goods smuggled into Germany via Heligoland. Between 1825 and 1835, due to the rivalry of Goole, Hull again suffered a decrease in shipping, from which it recovered between 1835 and 1840. The bulk of her trade was with northern Europe, particularly Hamburg and other Hanse towns, and the chief articles imported were wool, timber, cereals, hemp, and oil seeds in exchange for cotton-twist, textiles, pottery goods, lead, and foodstuffs. Hull's coastwise shipping also was important between 1775 and 1827. After 1827, Goole absorbed most of this. Around 1820 the "Greenland trade" or whale hunting, flourished. Hull sent out one fifth of the British ships engaging in northern fishing. Since the industrial revolution, Hull's increased growth can be explained by improved water-ways and river navigation; the shift of Hull's hinterland from towns like York and Beverley to the West Riding woolen towns; new relations with the cotton towns of East Lancashire and the metal-manufacturing towns of the Birmingham region.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

15325. EDWARDS, T. J. Soldiers' wives with Wellington's army. *Army Quart.* 21 (1) Oct. 1930: 54-69.—This is a graphic and often touching and amusing account of the life of the wives of the soldiers in the

Peninsular Army who accompanied the troops. Their sufferings were many; they had to march with the army, bivouac on the open fields, bear children in the course of a rapid retreat, and were in constant danger of losing their spouses on the field of battle (though this last mishap was rendered somewhat less terrible by the rapidity with which another husband could be acquired). But they cared for the comfort of their conjugal partners despite all the discouragements an unsympathetic General Staff could put in their way.—*A. Feinstein.*

15326. FLETCHER, HARRIS FRANCIS. Contributions to a Milton bibliography 1800-1930. *Univ. Illinois Studies Lang. & Lit.* 16 (1) Feb. 1931: pp. 166.

15327. HAMMOND, J. L. The romance of nineteenth century politics. *Pol. Quart.* 2 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 224-240.—Strangely enough the drabness of 19th century economic and social life produced on the political side a romance and idealism one would not expect in so materialistic a period. Frequent manifestations of anger and sympathy occurred in the public attitude to foreign politics. Russia, the Poles, Turkey, Ireland, and other subjects provided opportunity for the exercise of oratory and public controversy. The leaders, among whom Disraeli and Gladstone are only two, rivalled the greatest actors and artists in attraction and excitement. Politics has ceased to be interesting in the old manner. With widening amusement, wireless, and cinema, politics cannot hold its old place. For parliamentary institutions to continue they must now be efficient, not merely interesting.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15328. HOBSON, J. A. London, forty years after. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (781) Jan. 1931: 1-7.—A review of the first volume of the *New survey of London life and labour* which summarises the chief changes between Charles Booth's *Life and labour of the people* and the present.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15329. LEE, DWIGHT E. A memorandum concerning Cyprus, 1878. *J. Modern Hist.* 3 (2) Jun. 1931: 235-241.—A memorandum from the papers of General Sir John L. A. Simmonds concerned with the choice of Cyprus as the point from which England could best prevent partition of Turkey and defend the Suez canal from southward Russian expansion.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

15330. LEGG, L. G. WICKHAM. Newcastle and the counter order to Admiral Haddock, March, 1739.



*Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46(182) Apr. 1931: 272-274.—Newcastle cannot fairly be charged with blundering evasion with regard to the order which left Admiral Haddock in the Mediterranean and made sure the rupture between England and Spain in 1739, for he made no mystery about it, merely declaring it to have no bearing upon the good relations of England and Spain.—Warner F. Woodring.

15331. MCKNIGHT, W. A., Jr. Power and Matthew Boulton. *Sewanee Rev.* 39(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 170-189.—Matthew Boulton was one of these men who, though not themselves great, serve better than the great to indicate the temper and progress of their age. Though he never achieved great wealth, his business interests were multitudinous. Financier of James Watt in the perfection of the steam engine, competitor of Josiah Wedgwood in pottery.—Boulton founded Soho with his pottery works—dabbler in copper mining, member of parliament, inventor of the collar which protects coins and of the gauge with weights them, he yet found time to keep abreast of the intellectual current of his time. Together with Franklin, Wedgwood, Priestley, Galton, Watt, and Erasmus Darwin, he was a member of the Lunar Society. Throughout his long and active life, he remained an intensely interesting personality.—A. Feinstein.

15332. MACKENZIE, D. C. Lord Colonsay and his island. *Jurid. Rev.* 43(1) Mar. 1, 1931: 1-22.—Duncan MacNeill, Lord Colonsay (1793-1874), was a Scottish judge; but the present article is not concerned with his professional career. A full description is given of social conditions on the island of Colonsay, the relations of landlord and tenant, kelp-burning and agriculture, and means of communication, by one of the few survivors who knew him. The crofts of the West Highlands are described, and some of the habits of the people—their refusal of pork, their feats of "rock-balancing," etc. These conditions have completely vanished now, though the old steam packet of his day is still plying. Lord Sands contributes a note on the position of learned Scotch peers in the house of lords and their influence when questions of Scotch and English law came before them on appeal. (Portrait).—T. F. T. Plucknett.

15333. PLUNKETT, MARGARET LOUISE. The political philosophy of William Blake. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30(1) Jan. 1931: 27-39.—No less than three dozen articles and eleven books have appeared recently concerning William Blake, the arch-prophet of individualism of the 18th century. But there has been no adequate or even superficial treatment of Blake's political philosophy. What that was is briefly presented in this article.—E. M. Violette.

15334. RAVEN-HART, H. Bibliography of the registers (printed) of the universities, inns of court, colleges and schools of Great Britain and Ireland. *Bull. Inst. Hist. Res.* 8(25) Jun. 1931: 19-30.

15335. RIDDELL, WILLIAM RENWICK. Alexander Selkirk and his two "last wills and testaments." *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. 2.* 24(3) May 1930: 39-44.—After his return from Juan Fernandez, Alexander Selkirk or Selkirk, the inspiration of Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, eloped from his home at Largo, in Fife, with Sophia Bruce, who became his "common law" wife. The first will of Jan. 13, 1717, here reproduced, was drawn in her favor. He later married Frances Candis Hall, and before sailing as master's mate on the *Weymouth*, on Dec. 12, 1720, he made his second will, also reproduced, bequeathing everything to her. He died in Guinea on Dec. 12, 1721.—J. B. Brebner.

15336. STRACHEY, LYTTON. Englische Historiker. [English historians.] *Corona.* 1(5) Mar. 1931: 587-601.—Two short essays, one on Macaulay, the other, on Carlyle.—W. Palmer.

15337. TEMPERLEY, HAROLD. Disraeli and Cyprus. *Engl. Hist. Rev.* 46(182) Apr. 1931: 274-279.—

Disraeli, in spite of sentiment in his cabinet, voiced by Derby, for peace, was determined upon military intervention in the Turkish-Russian dispute from June, 1877 forward, but he had no fixed intention of annexing Cyprus, despite the hint in *Tancred*, until the next year, and then the idea was quite as much Salisbury's as his own.—Warner F. Woodring.

15338. UNSIGNED. Source materials.—The establishment of "penitentiary houses." *Soc. Service Rev.* 5(1) Mar. 1931: 74-93.—This article presents in full the Penitentiary Act of Great Britain, enacted in 1779, which made necessary a change in policy in the "transportation system." Blackstone's well-known discussion on crime and punishment is also given.—Mabel A. Elliott.

15339. UNSIGNED. The Ancient Monuments bill. *Nature.* 127(3192) Jan. 3, 1931: 1-3.

15340. WRIGHT, LOUIS B. The Elizabethan middle-class taste for history. *J. Modern Hist.* 3(2) Jun. 1931: 175-197.—The Elizabethan bourgeoisie considered history as the only valuable form of literature because it was of service to the state in showing citizens which examples were worthy of emulation and which were unworthy. Chronicles of England, like those of Hall and Hollinshed were popular. Some were written in the 15th and 16th centuries about London, the most important being those of Richard Grafton and John Stow. Middleton, Ben Jonson, Quarles all held the office of city chronologer. The later works frankly cater to the bourgeois taste and much of the writing was heroic biography rather than history.—Howard Britton Morris.

## AUSTRALIA

(See also Entries 11285, 12742, 14424)

15341. BAYLDON, FRANCIS J. Voyage of Torres. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc., Suppl.* 16(2) 1930: 133-150.—This is a commentary on H. N. Stevens (ed.), *New light on the discovery of Australia as revealed by the journal of Captain Don Diego de Prada y Tovar* (Hakluyt Society, Second Series, LXIV. London, 1930). Bayldon has already published some of his own deductions in this matter (*R.A.H.S. Journal* xi:3), and here draws directly opposite conclusions to those of Stevens from the Prado manuscript. The Torres expedition did not touch Australia or come nearer than 27 miles to Cape York. Its track between Australia and New Guinea was the Bligh Channel of Torres Strait. The author and his associate, William Dixson, have navigated the waters frequently. (Admiralty chart).—J. B. Brebner.

15342. CAMPBELL, J. F. "Squatting" on crown lands in New South Wales. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 17(1) 1931: 43-86.—The movement of "squatters" in the appropriation of Australian crown lands for pastoral purposes was uncontrolled for years. In 1840, however, commissioners were appointed to supervise the grazing establishments and a system of one year leaseholds was put into practice. As this scheme proved detrimental to the profitable management of the runs it was superseded by the "Squatters" Act of 1846-47 which allowed a tenure of 14 years. Before this act was put into effect a period was allowed for the filing of preferred claims, during which time 1513 claims were filed for runs and about one quarter of the whole area was applied for. [List of all the lessees, the names of the runs, and the location and approximate area of each, also a map of the 13 districts into which the unsettled land had been divided].—W. Palmer.

15343. SALIER, CECIL W. Thomas Livingston Mitchell, explorer, surveyor-general, and savant. *Royal Austral. Hist. Soc., J. & Proc.* 17(1) 1931: 1-43.—Mitchell served under Wellington in Spain and remained in the peninsula after the war to make plans of the principal battlefields. These plans were subse-



quently published and used as a text at Sandhurst. In 1827 he went to New South Wales and as surveyor-general explored Western Victoria and Queensland. He further laid out roads, replaced wooden bridges with bridges of stone, and planned the sites of many towns. The problem of civilizing the natives greatly interested Mitchell as he felt that, physically and intellectually, they were capable of real advancement. From the boomerang he got the idea for a propeller which he invented. This propeller, although standing up well in tests, was never commercially exploited. Always an Englishman at heart, Mitchell nevertheless worked with prodigious energy for the development of Australia during the last 30 years of his life.—*W. Palmer.*

## CANADA

(See also Entries 14996, 15290, 15309, 15372, 15485, 15495, 15549)

**15344. GORDON, C. H. M. M. de la Jemmeraye.** *Beaver.* (1) Jun. 1931: 242-243.—De la Jemmeraye was the nephew of Sieur de la Vérendrye, and brother of the Venerable Mother d'Youville. He accompanied La Vérendrye in his expedition of 1731, and for the next few years he was La Vérendrye's lieutenant. About 1734 La Vérendrye sent him to Fort Maurepas on the Maurepas (Winnipeg) River, and in 1736 La Vérendrye's sons returned to Fort St. Charles on the Lake of the Woods, with the news of the death of La Jemmeraye at Fort Maurepas from privation.—*Alison Ewart.*

**15345. HARVEY, D. C.** The Loyal Electors. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. 2.* 24 (3) May 1930: 101-110.—The *Loyal Electors* was the name adopted by a political club in Prince Edward Island, which was active between 1806 and 1811 in opposing the official governmental clique in the island and the designs of the absentee proprietors in London. Composed largely of loyalist elements, the club flourished under the favor of Lt. Gov. Desbarres and the leadership of his right-hand man, J. B. Palmer. They thoroughly frightened the cabal and secured the dismissal of Chief Justice Colclough, but with black reaction dominant in England, their chances in a colony were poor. Desbarres was removed and the club merged with the local reform party.—*J. B. Brebner.*

**15346. HOWAY, F. S.** A list of trading vessels in maritime fur trade, 1785-1794. *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. 2.* 24 (3) May 1930: 111-134.—There are serious gaps in our knowledge of the maritime fur-trade of the north-west coast between 1785 and 1825, because it consisted of a series of individual efforts. It was largely British until Boston gradually built up an almost complete monopoly by 1800. Twenty-one narratives (chiefly MSS) unknown to Bancroft are listed here and this preliminary chronological record of ships gives references to the narratives and some details of activity when the narrative is not easily accessible. Where possible the ship's name is followed by its tonnage, ownership, home port, and master. In all, 101 visits are recorded, 12 being in 1794.—*J. B. Brebner.*

**15347. HUNTER, A. T.** How Upper Canada was saved in the War of 1812. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8 (3) Apr. 1931: 400-404.—The writer has found a few isolated pages torn out of what was evidently the letter-book in the office of the deputy commissioner-general of Montreal, the most important link in the forwarding of supplies to Upper Canada. The letter-book comprises the dates Aug. 11-18, 1812, and Mar. 27-28, 1813. Upper Canada in 1812 was not self-sustaining, and food, ammunition, arms, and clothing had to come from Montreal. These documents give a definite statement of the soldier's ration, and an idea of the transportation services from Montreal to York.—*Alison Ewart.*

**15348. MARTIN, CHESTER.** The completion of confederation. *Queen's Quart.* 38 (2) Spring, 1931: 197-210.—It is only in the past year, with the settlement of the natural resources question that the Confederation of Canada as planned in 1867 has been completed, much of Canada having developed under conditions which were not foreseen at that time. Plans for union were made as early as 1851. By the *Rupert's Land Act* of 1868, the region from the Great Lakes to the Rockies was admitted as a territory subordinate to the federal government. This was altered by the *Manitoba Act* which was designed to place the *Métis* class on the Red River. To compete with the western expansion of United States population Canada was forced to build a trans-continental railroad the financing of which gave rise to the natural resources question, recently settled.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**15349. MASTERS, DONALD C. W. H. Merritt** and the expansion of Canadian railways. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12 (2) Jun. 1931: 168-173.—Merritt is usually regarded as a man of one interest—the Welland canal, and as an uncompromising opponent of railways. However, his entire career was devoted to making Canada the avenue of trade between Great Britain and the western states by improved inland communications and a gradual removal of fiscal restrictions. He advocated an intercolonial railway in 1850, on the condition that the road be built on imperial credit. He also advocated a system of private ownership combined with governmental assistance which proved so successful in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway.—*Alison Ewart.*

**15350. MAURALT, OLIVIER.** Sur les pas des missionnaires explorateurs. [In the footsteps of the missionary explorers.] *Rev. de l'Univ. d'Ottawa.* 1 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1931: 316-341.—Robert Cavalier de la Salle and François Dollier de Casson set out from Montreal westward on July 6, 1669, accompanied by René Bréhand de Galinée who, when he returned in 1670, wrote an account of the expedition. The two priests, having been abandoned by La Salle, spent the winter on the northern shore of Lake Erie. In the spring of 1670 they proceeded to Sault Ste. Marie and thence they returned to the St. Lawrence. Many extracts are given from Galinée's account.—*Alison Ewart.*

**15351. MORIN, VICTOR.** Une société secrète de patriotes canadiens aux États-Unis. [A secret society of Canadian patriots in the United States.] *Mémoires de la Soc. Royale du Canada, Sec. 1.* 24 (3) May 1930: 45-57.—The record of a group of French-Canadian exiles in Rochester after the rebellions of 1837-1838, drawn from their minute-book and other documents. They numbered 70 sworn members, enrolled 12 *Volteurs Canadiens* for the establishment of Nelson's proposed Canadian republic, and raised a small subscription to help defray W. L. MacKenzie's legal expenses. Apathy and even hostility among the exiled Canadians, followed by the amnesty in Canada, brought the society to a close in 1842. In 1840 they proposed to erect a church in Rochester, but were discouraged by the resident Irish parish priest. (Architect's drawings.)—*J. B. Brebner.*

**15352. PENDLETON, GEORGE.** Hudson's Bay Company posts: Mackenzie River-Athabasca district: No. 2.—Fort Chipewyan. *Beaver.* (1) Jun. 1931: 228-229.—Fort Chipewyan is situated on a rocky point on the northwestern shore of Lake Athabasca. Roderick MacKenzie built the first Fort Chipewyan in 1788 on the south side of the lake. It was moved to its present location at the end of the 18th century. Fort Chipewyan was for generations the great depot and distributing centre for the Athabasca, Peace River, and Mackenzie River regions.—*Alison Ewart.*

**15353. ROQUEBRUNE, ROBERT de.** La théâtre au Canada en 1694. L'affaire du "Tartuffe." [The



**Canadian theater in 1694. The "Tartuffe" episode.]** *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 19 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 181-194.—The Count de Frontenac had greatly enjoyed his years at court under Louis XIV and sought to establish a somewhat similar life at Quebec centering around himself and his sprightly wife. The year 1694 had been a very prosperous one for the inhabitants of New France because of the prevailing high prices of furs and the capital was the center of much gaiety during the winter season. Frontenac sponsored an amateur presentation of Molière's classic, but lately licensed for public performance in France, as a special feature, but ran-afoul of Saint-Villier, the local bishop, in doing so. After an acrid controversy, Frontenac cancelled the program, at the same time accepting 100 pistoles which the churchman had offered him by way of inducement to "prevent the corruption of the community." Not in the least venal, the governor seems to have accepted the money as a practical joke.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**15354. SAGE, WALTER N.** Simon Fraser, explorer and fur trader. *Proc. Pacific Coast Branch Amer. Hist. Assn.* 1929: 172-186.—Simon Fraser, son of an American loyalist of Highland Catholic stock, at the age of 16 joined the service of the North West Company, and for many years was a trader and founder of posts in the Northwest. He explored the upper waters of the Peace River and in 1808 made the perilous descent of the river which bears his name. His work opened a vast region west of the Rockies to the fur trade and greatly strengthened the British hold on old Oregon.—*Philip D. Jorcan.*

**15355. SISSONS, C. B.** Recently discovered early records of Victoria University. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12 (2) Jun. 1931: 178-181.—In January, 1931, Victoria University, Toronto, recovered possession of certain documents of great historical value to the university and of general historical interest to students of the social and economic history of Upper Canada in the 1830's and 1840's. Sissons appraises the value of these documents.—*Alison Ewart.*

**15356. TROTTER, REGINALD G.** Canadian interest in the history of the United States. *Queen's Quart.* 36 (1) Winter, 1929: 92-107.—The study of U. S. history began at the University of Toronto in 1858, but it was treated as merely incidental to European history. It appears in Queen's University in 1886-87, in McMaster University of 1889-90, in the University of Western Ontario in 1898-99, and in Nova Scotia in 1886. After the war, the University of British Columbia, McGill University, the University of Saskatchewan, and the University of Manitoba all introduced courses in American history. In the field of economics a considerable portion of the data deals with American con-

ditions. The study of the U. S. government was first inaugurated in Canada at Queen's, and courses are now given at Toronto, Western, McMaster, British Columbia, Montreal, and Acadia. The literature of the United States is now studied at McGill, Acadia, Queen's, and British Columbia. Scholarly works by Canadians dealing with United States are listed. There has been a notable growth of personal and official relations between Canadian and American historical scholars. Many Canadians have studied in American graduate schools, and the Canadian membership in the American Historical Association numbers sixty.—*Alison Ewart.*

**15357. WALLACE, W. S.** The periodical literature of Upper Canada. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12 (2) Jun. 1931: 181-183.—A list of emendations of and additions to the check list published in the March, 1931, number.—*Alison Ewart.*

**15358. WARREN, Mrs. F. C., and SURVEYER, E. FABRE.** From surgeon's mate to chief justice: Adam Mabane (1734-1792). *Trans. Royal Soc. Canada, Sec. 2.* 24 (3) May 1930: 189-208.—This sketch owes much to the Riedesel-Mabane correspondence in the McCord Museum at McGill University and it is critical of the biography by Abbé L. E. Bois. Its authors are able to provide documentary evidence for the years 1764-1766, 1775-1776, and 1781-1792. Mabane was made a councillor and a judge by Governor Murray in 1764. He fell out with Governor Carleton, who dismissed him from the council, but he seems to have reinstated himself in Carleton's esteem by 1775, when he was entrusted with important missions related to the American invasion of Quebec. He was called to Haldimand's Council in 1778. He encouraged the foundation of a theatre at Quebec and was prominent in the social activities as well as official business of his day. He was friendly towards the French Canadians and even his opponents conceded his judicial fairness.—*J. B. Brebner.*

**15359. WATSON, ROBERT.** A Company Indian. *Beaver.* (1) Jun. 1931: 220-222.—A Company Indian was, and is, the Indian who consistently trades with the Hudson's Bay Company. A brief sketch of several of these Indians is given. The most notable Company Indian was Peguis, the chief of the Salteaux Indians who was well known for his friendship with the Selkirk colonists of the Red River settlement.—*Alison Ewart.*

## SOUTH AFRICA

**15360. BUXTON, EARL.** The Jameson raid. *J. African Soc.* 30 (119) Apr. 1931: 113-118.—The article is a résumé of *The Jameson raid* by Hugh Marshall Hole, C. M. G. (London, 1930). While containing little new material, the book is the first to treat the raid in its entirety and without prejudice.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

## FRANCE AND BELGIUM

### FRANCE

(See also Entries 15109, 15150, 15239, 15290, 15307, 15318, 15320-15322, 15339, 15353, 15394, 15405, 15412, 15433, 15455, 15462, 15468, 15473, 15475, 15481, 15532, 15543, 15547-15548, 15551-15552, 15908)

**15361. ABRAHAM, PIERRE.** Arts et sciences, témoins de l'histoire sociale. [Art and science, records of social history.] *Ann. d'Hist. Écon. et Soc.* 3 (10) Apr. 15, 1931: 161-188.—The creative work of disinterested artists and scientists is a valuable source of historical documentation and one too frequently overlooked. This is due in part to the salutary reaction against the older tendency to over-emphasize the influence of ideological movements, e.g., in the French Revolution.

But now the economic factor is being over-emphasized. The historian of the revolutionary movements of 1830 and 1848 in France who neglects the influence of such of artists as Hugo, Vigny, Sainte-Beuve, etc., will fail to understand the fervor of the French populace. The influence of these men was not, however, the outcome of their conscious effort to direct political and social opinion. No trace of revolutionary teaching can be found in Hugo's *Hernani*, yet it was one of the factors in the July Revolution. Pure art and pure science reveal the spirit of the age studied.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

**15362. ANDREWS, GEORGE GORDON.** Making the revolutionary calendar. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36 (3) Apr. 1931: 515-532.—Sylvain Maréchal's *Almanach des honnêtes gens* announced the year 1788 as the first of the "reign of reason." After the successes of the



Revolution, the "era of liberty" was proclaimed. The new era in time received the official sanction of the Legislative Assembly. A vigorous effort to place by the side of the "era of liberty" a sister "era of equality," (1792) was cut short by the Convention on Sept. 22, when it decreed "that henceforth all public acts shall bear the date of the first year of the French Republic." The new calendar was finally adopted in the law of Nov. 24, 1793. The relation of the "years of liberty," and the later "years of the republic" to the years of the Gregorian calendar aroused considerable discussion, but the first decisions were in favor of concordance (Jan. 2, 1792, and Jan. 2, 1793, respectively). On Oct. 5, 1793, however, Sept. 22, 1792 was set as the beginning of both the new era and the first year. This retroactive legislation caused confusion. According to the date headings of the *Moniteur*, for example, the "First Year of the Republic" was from Sept. 24 to Dec. 31, 1792, while the "Second Year" lasted from Jan. 1, 1793 to Sept. 21, 1794. The Republican calendar was carried through by a group of zealots in order (1) to commemorate the triumphs of the Revolution, and (2) to destroy the influence of Christianity and the Catholic church. The chief causes for its failure were inertia, the influence of custom, and the determined hostility of the religious.—*G. G. Andrews.*

15363. BESSON, MAURICE. Les précurseurs de l'expansion française et les modes du jour. [The effect of new habits on French overseas expansion.] *Afrique Française*. 41 (3) Mar. 1931: 190-193.—France early interested herself in the acquisition of tropical territories where the new products, tobacco, cacao and coffee, so much in demand in the sixteen hundreds, might be cultivated under the Bourbon flag. Hence, Jean Nicot, who introduced the first of these, Anne of Austria, who popularized the second, and the Turkish ambassador, who won Louis XIV over to the latter, must be considered most important, though unconscious, figures in French colonial history.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15364. BIDDLE, EDWARD (ed.). Joseph Bonaparte as recorded in the private journal of Nicholas Biddle. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 55 (219) Jul. 1931: 208-224.—This journal, prefaced by an introduction and notes, gives conversations held at dinners at which Joseph Bonaparte and Nicholas Biddle were present, while the former was in exile in America, and throws interesting sidelights on important persons and events during the Napoleonic era.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

15365. BRAHMER, M. L'Italia nella letteratura francese nel periodo del romanticismo. Parte I. [Italy in French Romantic literature.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 7-10 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 203-211.

15366. BROGLIE, DUC de. Mémoires. II. "Ministère Fourtou" 16 mailer juillet 1874. [The Fourtou Ministry, May 16-July 1, 1874.] III. L'avènement de la République. [The coming of the Republic.] *Rev. d. Deux. Mondes*. 54 (1) Nov. 1, 1929: 130-161; (3) Dec. 1, 1929: 558-595.—The ministry of Fortou saw the fall of the old cabinet, the divisions within the conservative group, and intense party hatred. Wallon's proposal "to make the republic without proclaiming or scarcely naming it," was favored by the same group which six months later helped to make France a republic. Article III presents intimate recollections of the work of the Assembly which accomplished the establishment of the Third French Republic.—*M. L. Cox.*

15367. CERVASATO, ARNALDO. Napoleone nella verità storica. [Napoleon and historical truth.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (215) Feb. 1931: 159-171.—Some characteristics of Napoleon are given, as a fighter against Great Britain and as a reformer in the field of internal and foreign policy. The author discusses Napoleon's ideas

on the possibility of a united Europe under a federative form.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15368. COLONNA de GIOVELLINA, GÉNÉRAL. Le général François Gaffori (1744-1796). *Rev. de la Corse Ancienne et Moderne*. 12 (67) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-13.—Gaffori was born at Corte, Corsica, Aug. 14, 1744, of aristocratic lineage, the son of Jean-Pierre, general of the Corsicans against the Genoese. Embarking upon a military career at the age of 40, he had become a brigadier general in the army of Louis XVI and a marshal four years later. In August, 1789, he became second in command in Corsica under the Vicomte de Barrin arriving on the island Sept. 16, 1789. There he was charged with the duty of preventing or retarding the spread of the revolutionary contagion on the island. He found his task a hopeless one. At a dramatic meeting with Paoli, the great patriot, after condemning his conduct, made Gaffori promise to leave Corsica. Accounts concerning Gaffori from this until his death in 1796 are pure supposition.—*Elmer Louis Kayser.*

15369. GURIAN, WALDEMAR. Die Action Française. *Hist. Jahrb.* 50 (4) 1930: 432-463.—The *Action Française*, the organization and school of the monarchistic nationalism, was integral in France, and never exerted a determining influence upon French politics. At best it was a propagandistic power in times of national excitement. But it is by no means without great historical significance. In spite of its political failures it is to be looked upon as a political laboratory. It is to be rated as headquarters for the elaboration of the mighty anti-parliamentarian ideas of the present. Though it began, 1899, as a group which professed its belief in the republic, Charles Maurras, the monarchist, remodeled its program entirely within two years. In 1901 it appeared as determined in its opposition to republican nationalism, anti-democratic, proclaiming the monarchy as necessary condition of the national regime. It has remained true to this program.—*Francis S. Betten.*

15370. LA BRIERE, YVES de. Si la guerre est divine ou infernale. [Is war divine or infernal?] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)*. C. R. 91 Mar.-Apr. 1931: 338-358.—A study of the opinions of Joseph de Maistre, who paradoxically argued that war was both divine and infernal. He rejoiced at the overthrow of Napoleon, but he was a strong supporter of the pope and grieved that the wars of religion had ever occurred. He recognized that war produced suffering, evil, and crime, but felt that such were instruments of Divine Providence to punish the world and make it better.—*J. A. Rickard.*

15371. DUBREUIL, LÉON. Les origines immédiates de lois laïques. [The immediate origins of the laws for laicising education.] *Grande Rev.* 135 (4) Apr. 1931: 191-214.—The Ferry legislation (1882) enacted policies which were already embodied in resolutions adopted in the department of the Yonne, where a group of liberals were demanding that education should be compulsory, free, and lay. The leading spirits were Paul Bert, Ribière, Dethou, and others. The author accords high praise to Bert, although protesting that Victor Basch in *Grande Rev.*, Jun. 1, 1900, did not recognise sufficiently the work of Bert's colleagues. The principal interests of Bert were the higher education of girls to replace the Augustinian order of women teachers, and the establishment of agricultural schools.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

15372. FAUTEUX, AEGIDIUS. Jean Vauquelin. *Mémoires de la Soc. Royale du Canada, Sec. 1*. 24 (3) May 1930: 1-30.—This is the first critical attempt to re-examine the legendary accounts of the life of a French merchant marine and naval officer, who commanded the frigate *Arethuse* at Louisbourg in 1758 with great skill and distinction. In spite of Boscawen's blockade he got into the harbor and out again before the surrender. He returned to Quebec in command of the frigate



*l'Atalante* in May, 1759, and was in charge of the naval defences at the siege. Division of authority gave him little opportunity in 1759, but in May, 1760, he supported the French attack which so nearly succeeded in re-capturing Quebec. His gallant behavior against overpowering odds has been eloquently recorded in prose and poetry. It is here substantiated, and the rest of his life recounted from newly discovered sources.—*J. B. Brebner.*

15373. FORSSELL, NILS. Bernadotte, Bonaparte och brumaire. [Bernadotte, Bonaparte, and Brumaire.] *Hist. Tidskr. (Stockholm)*. 49 (4) Oct. 1929: 369–394.—The reasons why Bernadotte took no hostile active measures against his rival Bonaparte during the Brumaire period will probably never be known; but the position which Bernadotte occupied among the troops may have exerted a powerful influence on Napoleon's methods during the coup d'état and may thus have determined the politically parliamentary course of action under which he sought to reach his goal.—*A. B. Benson.*

15374. GEIGER, RAYMOND. De la bibliophile et du beau livre en France depuis la guerre. [The bibliophile and beautiful books in France since the war.] *La Bibliophilie*. 33 (5–6) May–Jun. 1931: 181–201.

15375. GOTTSCHALK, LOUIS R. Lafayette as commercial expert. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36(3) Apr. 1931: 561–570.—Gottschalk refutes the belief that the "mysteries of vulgar trade and commerce were beyond" Lafayette. When Lafayette first went to America, he was not in the slightest interested in the question of commercial relations. He went from motives of patriotism, *revanche* on England, love of glory, and from an incipient respect for liberty and justice. When the war was over, he realized the importance of tobacco in determining international amity or enmity and for the next six years he was the leading advocate of improved commercial relations between France and the United States. Two long unpublished memoirs, one of which Gottschalk reproduces, support his contention. The one now published was written in 1783 and had almost immediate results. The other, written in 1786 and entitled *Resumé de mon avis au Comité du Commerce avec les Etats Unis lorsque la question des tabacs nous a été présentée*, has recently been discovered in Paris by F. L. Nussbaum.—*Leo Gershoy.*

15376. LEHR, HENRI. L'uniforme. *Rev. d. Quest. Hist.* 57(3) Jul. 1, 1929: 108–129.—French military uniforms from the 17th to the 20th century.—*John Wolf.*

15377. MARION, M. Le bataillon Marseillais du 21 janvier. [The Marseilles battalion of January 21.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris)*, C. R. 91 Mar.–Apr. 1931: 223–239.—The march of the Marseilles battalion which reached Paris August 10, singing its famous song, is generally known. But there was a second battalion from this same city which also deserves notice. When the news reached Marseilles in September, 1792, that Longwy had been taken and Paris was in peril, the Society of the Friends of the People hastily raised a volunteer group. This battalion of about 600 left for Paris Sep. 16, their expenses being paid by the city of Marseilles. In Valence they liberated and also executed a number of prisoners. They reached Paris Oct. 20, and remained there till Jan. 30, 1793, taking part in the stirring scenes there. Then, as Paris was no longer in peril, they started home, taking with them the praise of the revolutionary leaders and the blessing of the Convention.—*J. A. Rickard.*

15378. NUDANT, GÉNÉRAL. Une grande figure: Joffre. *Rev. de France*. 11(13) Jul. 1, 1931: 123–130.

15379. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Une visite au Maréchal Lyautey. [A visit to Marshal Lyautey.] *Rev. de France*. 11(13) Jul. 1, 1931: 153–163.—This vigorous soldier belies his 77 years. As director-general of the

colonial exhibition he is subject to different kinds of trials than his campaigns of Indochina, Madagascar, Algeria, Morocco, namely dinners, speeches, inaugurations. One of his chief objects is to induce the principal colonial powers, England, Holland, Italy, France, to profit by this exhibition so as to compare their doctrines and their methods. His tact and diplomacy are one of the great triumphs of colonizing France. It was through them that during the whole of the war, deprived though he was of practically his whole army of occupation, he not only maintained absolute tranquility in Morocco but appreciably extended the French zone of occupation. Ten years after the end of the war Morocco had progressed in ways which in her neighbor Algeria had required more than a half-century.—*Julian Park.*

15380. SCHAEDELIN, F. La fuite à Belfort du Directoire du département du Haut-Rhin, septembre 1790. [The flight to Belfort of the Directory of the department of the Upper Rhine.] *Rev. d'Alsace*. 77 (504) Jan.–Feb. 1930: 14–26; (505) Mar.–Apr. 145–158; (506) May–Jun. 274–289; (507) Jul.–Aug. 413–427; (508) Sep.–Oct. 516–528.—These articles, based on the documents in Series L of the departmental archives of the Haut-Rhin, of which many are here reprinted, describe the abandonment of Colmar by the departmental Directory because of the local opposition to the suppression of the *conseil souverain d'Alsace*. The Directory returned to Colmar in November, 1790.—*A. McC. Wilson.*

15381. SÉE, HENRI. Un type de document: Le livre de raison d'un parlementaire Breton au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [A type of document: The household memoranda of a parliamentarian of Brittany in the 18th century.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 3(10) Apr. 15, 1931: 229–237.—The household memoranda of Louis-Charles-Marie de la Bourdonnaye de Montluc, member of the parliament of Brittany, show that he was careful, particularly after 1753, to profit as far as possible from the lands he held. While the annual rents paid by his tenants remained almost stationary, the sums due at the time of the expiration of the leases (every 9 years) were appreciably increased after 1758. De Montluc was ready to expel his tenants if they were not keeping the land in good condition; he was also interested in agricultural experiments. Some of the expenses incurred by the parliamentarian and his family are carefully noted; but the entries concerning wages are too fragmentary to show the rise in wages which took place during the 18th century.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

15382. WENDEL, HERMANN. Raoul Rigault. *Tagebuch*. 12(16) Apr. 18, 1931: 621–627.—Career of Rigault, especially during the period of the Commune.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

15383. WERGELAND, HENRIK. Napoléon 1827. *Rev. d. Études Napoléon.* 20(106) Jan. 1931: 5–16.—A translation of a long involved poem by a prominent Norwegian poet of the 19th century. Concerning this poet, Edouard Driault says: "We should at once place him beside the most inspired singers of the immortal epic, Heinrich Heine, Manzoni, Mickiewicz, Lermontov."—*Leo Gershoy.*

## BELGIUM

(See also Entries 11313, 12178, 12813, 13795, 15543)

15384. GÉRARD, HARRY. Séverine et la réhabilitation de Léopold II. [Séverine and the rehabilitation of Leopold II.] *Grande Rev.* 133 (9) Sep. 1930: 408–416.—An attempt to vindicate Leopold II against Séverine's charges of inhumanity and niggardliness.

15385. HUBAUX, JEAN. Jean Pierre Waltzing, 1857–1929. *Mus. Belge.* 34(1–6) 1930: 1–22.—A biographical sketch of a great scholar. A bibliography, book-reviews not included, is appended.—*J. J. Van Nostrand.*



## SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

(See also Entries 13677, 15318, 15325, 15330, 15463, 15478)

15386. BATTELLI, GUIDO. Il terremoto di Lisbona nelle stampe portoghesi del tempo. [The earthquake of Lisbon in the contemporary Portuguese press.] *Bibliofilia* (Florence). 33 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 58-62.

15387. BONEL, HONORATO CASTRO. Intrigue of Ferdinand VII against his parents and against Godoy. *Bol. de la Univ. de Madrid*. 2 (10) Nov. 1930: 493-503. —When Godoy became chief minister of Spain it was reported that he desired to become king. In order to discredit the administration of the favorite, the party supporting Ferdinand VII made cartoons of him and wrote amusing little verses about him. Godoy thus became a subject of public ridicule. He was willing to accept the highest positions for which he had no technical fitness. When he was appointed admiral, but had never been on the water, abundant verses and cartoons appeared. One couplet declared "The clergy hate you for your impiety, the people as a thief, the nobility for your plebeianism and pomp, and all will drown you." Another was entitled "The blue sash embroidered by the Queen." Ferdinand finally escaped from his prison in El Escorial and went as a political prisoner to seek protection from the soldiers of Napoleon; then the downfall of Godoy came quickly. —*Lillian Estelle Fisher*.

15388. FITZLER, M. A. H. Die Handelsgesellschaft Felix v. Oldenburg & Co., 1753-1760. [The trading company of Felix v. Oldenburg & Co., 1753-1760.] *Beiheft z. Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* #23. 1931: pp. 304. —Felix v. Oldenburg, son of a north German Catholic refugee who settled in Portugal about 1685, first appears as a merchant of importance in 1741 when he becomes the chief lessee of the tobacco monopoly in Portugal. His activity in the tobacco trade had a direct bearing on the colonization of Brazil, for he began transporting thrifty families from the Azores to Brazil, a venture which received encouragement from the Portuguese government. In 1753 he was chosen to help recapture the trade with India and China, a direct thrust at England. The earthquake of Nov. 1, 1755, caused him great losses, and the hatred of Pombal brought about his final ruin so that in 1760 the firm was liquidated, and disappeared from Lisbon. (A discussion of each of the articles of commerce of the Oldenburgs.) —*H. P. La'tin*.

## ITALY

(See also Entries 15315, 15365, 15413, 15421-15422, 15429, 15470-15471, 15474, 15477, 15479-15480, 15547, 15921)

15389. ANTINORI, A. L. Corografia storica degli Abruzzi. [Historical topography of Abruzzi.] *Bull. d. R. Deputazione Abruzzese di Storia Patria*. 19-Ser. III Apr.-Aug. 1929: 38-72. —The author gives a brief historical statement of the following lands of Abruzzi: Arielli, Arischia, Armara, Arola, Assergi. —*Teresa Bruni*.

15390. BOROVIČKA, J. Palacký v Itálii roku, 1847. [Palacký in Italy, 1847.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku*. 2 1930: 389-395. —In autumn, 1847, the well-known Czech historian, František Palacký, spent several weeks in North Italy, particularly in Milan and Turin. Borovička has compiled from Palacký's letters an interesting series of impressions made upon Palacký by the Italian political situation of that time, centering particularly around the hopes which were placed in Pius IX and the anti-Austrian demonstrations in Milan. On the basis of his own observations as well as of reports made to him by friends such as the Roman painter J. Schönmann, Palacký reached the conclusion already in 1847 that a revolutionary outburst of Italian patriotism was inevitable in a very short time. —*J. Susta*.

15391. FANFANI, AMINTORE. Il "Discorso sulla Maremma Senese" di Sallustio Bandini. [The "Discorso della Maremma Senese" of Sallustio Bandini.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliare*. 38 (2) May 1929: 123-136. —Reaction against mercantilism in Tuscany.

15392. GALLO, ALFONSO. Le biblioteche della Campania. [The libraries of Campania.] *Accad. e Biblioteche d'Italia*. 4 (4-5) Apr. 1931: 297-323.

15393. POMETTA, ELIGIO. Lettere di V. D'Alberty a P. Usteri, 1829-1830. [Letters of V. D'Alberty to P. Usteri.] *Boll. Storico d. Svizzera Ital.* 5-Ser. II (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1930: 45-150. [See Entry 3: 12180.] —*Teresa Bruni*.

15394. REGGIO, DUC de. L'expédition de Rome, 1849-50. [The Roman expedition, 1849-50.] *Rev. de France*. 11 (12) Jun. 15, 1931: 617-645; (13) Jul. 1, 1931: 131-152. —Documents from the archives of the Oudinot family throw new light on the expedition consisting of General Oudinot, duke of Reggio, and 20,000 men of all arms which restored the temporal power of the papacy in 1849. The thesis is maintained that the Mazzinian regime in Rome was popular with and supported by a very small fraction of the people, who as a whole, despite the growing reactionary tendencies of Pius IX, realized that this kind of idealistic republic was not the remedy. —*Julian Park*.

15395. TENCAJOLI, ORESTE FERDINANDO. Vittorio Amedeo II, re di Sicilia alto sovrano di Malta. [Victor Amedeo II, king of Sicily, high sovereign of Malta.] *Oltremare*. 4 (2) Feb. 1930: 78-81. —The Knights of Jerusalem, having been driven out of Rhodes by the Turks, were granted Malta and Tripoli as a dependency of the crown of Sicily by Charles V in 1530. In the order the House of Savoy distinguished itself through various of its members. When Victor Amedeo II, duke of Savoy, became ruler of Sicily in 1713 under the terms of the treaty of Utrecht, he became also sovereign of the order. Tencajoli describes him in this role. —*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

15396. UNSIGNED. Scuole e maestri in Venezia. [Schools and teachers in Venice.] *Civiltà Cattolica*. (1885) Jan. 5, 1929: 41-51; (1886) Jan. 19, 1929: 142-149. —The period discussed is ca. 1800.

## CENTRAL EUROPE

### GERMANY

(See also Entries 15109, 15223, 15302, 15306, 15316, 15321-15322, 15388, 15419-15420, 15429-15430, 15437, 15450, 15452, 15456, 15486, 15546-15547, 15556-15557, 16224, 16529)

15397. BEAZLEY, C. RAYMOND. The colonial empire of Germany from Bismarck to the new course. *Hist. Outlook*. 22 (5) May 1931: 199-205. —Beazley argues for the importance of colonial questions among the causes of the World War. He maintains Bismarck

favored colonies for Germany, and gave the first impetus to the German colonial system. —*Roy E. Cochran*.

15398. CASTI, HELMUT. Die Zerreissung der Steiermark. [The disruption of the Steiermark.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6 (8-9) 1930: 584-592. —The formation of an independent Yugoslavia was laid in the declaration of Corfu (July, 1917). In 1918 the Southern Slavs occupied the lower Steiermark. Against the orders of their own government, volunteers fought them, but unsuccessfully. The Steiermark therefore did not gain the right to a plebiscite as did Carinthia. The decision of the peace



conference did not consider the German demands upon this region which were based upon common culture, history, and the right of self-determination of a people.—*John B. Mason.*

15399. DAMMANN, OSWALD. Neue Briefe von Alfred Dove. [New letters of Alfred Dove.] *Hist. Z.* 144 (I) 1931: 48–77.—Interesting letters of Alfred Dove to various noted personages of the "old" historians of 19th century Germany.—*G. Sudermann.*

15400. DEHIO, LUDWIG. Bismarck und die Heeresvorlagen der Konfliktzeit. [Bismarck and the army bill of the period of conflict.] *Hist. Z.* 144 (I) 1931: 31–47.—The author shows Bismarck's interest and connection with the army bill of 1862. Roon and the chancellor are given the credit of joint authorship. Manteuffel, a bitter enemy of Roon, advised the king against signing any bill providing for a set percentage of the military as against the general population, a set sum for each man in the army, and special privileges of shortened service to the propertied classes. The king concurred with Manteuffel, his old companion and friend, and Bismarck's chances of making his peace with the Liberals vanished. Only after Manteuffel left for the Danish front his master deigned to sign the famous bill creating the new German army.—*G. Sudermann.*

15401. ERBEN, WILHELM. Johannes v. Müller, Erzherzog Johann und die Monumenta Germaniae. *Neues Arch. d. Gesellsch. f. Ältere Deutsche Geschichtskunde.* 49 (1) 1930: 150–172.—An addition to the account of Harry Bresslau (*Neues Archiv.* 42 (1923).) of the history of the *Monumenta Germaniae*. Erzherzog Johann, of all the members of princely houses, most deserves credit for furthering the cause of a society for the editing of the sources of German history. In this he was surely influenced by Johannes von Müller who agitated for such a society as early as 1805, and who wrote no less than 48 letters to the Erzherzog Johann.—*H. P. Lattin.*

15402. HEIN, B. Die Oder und deutsche Geschichte. [The Oder and German history.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (2–3) 1931: 145–156.—The geography of the Oder-Elbe state Brandenburg-Prussia in conjunction with its three statesmen, the Grand Elector, Frederic the Great, and Bismarck has fulfilled its mission—the unification of Germany—as far as is in its power. The development of Germany is still unfinished, the union with Austria will come.—*John B. Mason.*

15403. HELLMICH, M. Gerichtstische, Stäup-säulen und Galgen in Schlesien. [Boards, whipping-posts, and gibbets in Silesia.] *Volk u. Rasse.* 6 (2) 1931: 90–97.—A description of these objects, which once were used in the administration of justice and the execution of a sentence. [4 illus.]—*H. Baldus.*

15404. HEYER, ILSE. Eichendorffs dramatische Satiren im Zusammenhang mit dem geistigen und kulturellen Leben ihrer Zeit. [Eichendorff's dramatic satire in relation to the spiritual and cultural life of the time.] *Hermæa.* 28 1931: pp. 140.

15405. HÖHN, REINHARD. Die Stellung des Strafrichters in den Gesetzen der französischen Revolutionszeit (1791–1810). [The position of the judge in the laws of the French Revolutionary era.] *Beiträge z. Gesch. d. Deutschen Strafrechtspflege.* #2. 1929: 147.

15406. HOLBORN, HAJO. Protestantismus und politische Ideengeschichte. [Protestantism and the writing of political history.] *Hist. Z.* 144 (1) 1931: 15–30.—A criticism of Otto Westphal, *Feinde Bismarcks* (1930).—*Sol Liptzin.*

15407. KEUNE, J. B. Die ehrwürdige Stadt Trier. [The venerable city of Treves.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (6–7) 1930: 468–472.—Treves is considered the oldest city on German soil, having a municipality since 15 A.D.—*John B. Mason.*

15408. KRAUSS, INGRID. Studien über Schopenhauer und den Pessimismus in der deutschen Litteratur

des 19. Jahrhunderts. [Studies on Schopenhauer and pessimism in 19th century German literature.] *Sprache u. Dichtung.* (47) 1931: pp. 197.

15409. LUCHT, FRIEDRICH-WILHELM. Die Strafrechtspflege in Sachsen-Weimar-Eisenach unter Carl August. [Criminal justice in Saxony-Weimar-Eisenach under Carl August.] *Beiträge z. Gesch. d. Deutschen Strafrechtspflege.* #1. 1929: pp. 111.

15410. MORROW, I. F. D. The Kaiser's friend: Philip zu Eulenburg. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (781) Jan. 1931: 48–56.—Impressions of a man who was very intimate with William II, but who refused the responsibility of office.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15411. NIESSEN, JOSEF. Die geschichtliche Stellung der Eifel- und Hunsrücklandschaften. [The historical position of the Eifel and Hunsrück regions.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (6–7) 1930: 385–394.—(With 5 maps.)—*John B. Mason.*

15412. ONCKEN, HERMANN. Deutsche geistige Einflüsse in der europäischen Nationalitätenbewegung des 19. Jahrhunderts. [German intellectual influences in the 19th century development of European nationalities.] *Deutsche Vierteljahrsschr. f. Literaturwissensch. u. Geistesgesch.* 7 (4) 1929: 607–627.—While religion contributed much to the earlier development of nationalities, new forces, less religious than philosophical (*weltanschaulich*), decisively influenced national differentiation since the end of the 18th century. One root of the modern national movement lay in the democratic ideas of the French Revolution, culminating in the political formula of national sovereignty. The other grew out of the conception, first found in German thought, of the nation as a living organism whose original manifestation appeared in its speech, poetry, and cultural heritage of usage and custom. These concepts, first thought out by Herder, were developed by Fichte and finally put in order by Hegel. They overlap the thought and activity of neighboring nationalities. Herder's ideas were nourished in the atmosphere of foreign people and have left traces upon Mazzini and the Russians and Poles. The most impressive example of his influence is that of the Czech national movement. The Serbs also drew inspiration from him as did the Finns. These examples may stimulate further study of German influence on European national movements.—*Dwight E. Lee.*

15413. RUMPF-FLECK, JOSEFINE. Der Einfluss des Italienerlebnisses auf die Entwicklung der deutschen Wissenschaft im frühen 19. Jahrhundert. [The influence of Italy on the development of German scholarship in the early 19th century.] *Germanisch-Roman. Monatsschr.* 19 (5–6) May–Jun. 1931: 174–190.—The unfolding of German scholarship from 1807 to about 1830 is usually described centrifugally; centripetal forces were also at work. During this period of transition from classicism to romanticism Ramdohr, Fernow, Rumohr, Riepenhausen, A. W. and F. Schlegel, Tieck, Leo, Eichhorn, and the Grimm brothers, as well as the better known historians—Niebuhr, Savigny, and Ranke, turned to Italy for their classic, and more especially, for their romantic subjects. Italy was an almost inexhaustible reservoir of history, art, and literature.—*F. E. Bailey, Jr.*

15414. SCHMID, FRIEDR. WILHELM. Die württembergischen Truppen in Südafrika und Indien. [Württemberg troops in South Africa and India.] *Ausland-deutsche.* 14 (4) Feb. 1931: 112–116.—In 1786 Württemberg agreed to supply the Dutch East India Company with troops for colonial service in South Africa, Dutch East Indies, and Ceylon. Scarcely any of the mercenaries ever returned home.—*Karl Thalheim.*

15415. STOWASSER, OTTO H. Inventar des Schlossarchivs Jaidhof bei Gföhl. [Inventory of the castle archives of Jaidhof near Gföhl.] *Archival. Beilage d. Hist. Bl.* (1) 1931: 1–24.—The materials arranged and listed in this inventory belong to four different



manors: Gföhl, Imbach, Rehberg, and Dross. They were brought together in the archives of Jaidhof Castle in 1847. Aside from their value for local history, they are useful because they include many of the papers of the counts—later princes—von Sinzendorf, who were lords of Jaidhof between 1668 and 1835.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

15416. THIMME, PAUL. *Strassenbau und Strassenpolitik in Deutschland zur Zeit der Gründung des Zollvereins 1825-1835.* [The building of roads and road politics in Germany at the time of the founding of the Tariff Union 1825-1835.] *Beiheft z. Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* #21. 1931: pp. 88.—Sharp economic war prevailed in Germany from 1815 to 1835, due, however, to political opposition rather than to economic. After the Tariff law of 1818, the middle German states, to oppose Prussia and to capture some of the trade, embarked on a road building policy, doomed to failure because of the extreme egotism of the leading statesmen. The Prussian road policy, in contrast, furthered by the minister of finance Friedrich v. Motz, showed marked consciousness of purpose. Until 1828 this purpose was to bind Prussia together internally, and only incidentally was it related to economic war against its neighbors, but after 1828 this was changed.—*H. P. Lattin.*

15417. WIRTZ, RICHARD. *Die Kultur der Eifel und des Hunsrücks im Spiegel der Landschaft.* [The culture of the Eifel and Hunsrück as reflected in the landscape.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(6-7) 1930: 417-429.—The means and possibilities of the native soil and climate influenced the architecture of the dwellings, churches, schools, and barns, the way of dressing and mores. Monks had a good influence on the development of native art; some abbeys are jewels of architecture. The great achievements of Rhenish art and *Kultur* were possible only because of the fresh blood migrating from these mountainous regions into the enervating Rhine valley. (Bibliography).—*John B. Mason.*

15418. ZIEHNER, LUDWIG. *Zur Geschichte des kurpfälzischen Wollgewerbes im 17 und 18 Jahrhundert.* [The history of the wool industry of the Palatinate in the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Beiheft z. Vierteljahrschr. f. Soz.- u. Wirtschaftsgesch.* #22. 1931: pp. 326.—The industrial development of the Palatinate resulted from the colonies of religious fugitives, Flemish, Walloon, French Huguenot, created by the mercantilist policy of its princes. In contradistinction to the strict control exercised over the manufacturing cities of later mercantilism, these groups enjoyed a large amount of freedom, in government, in their associations, in their trade. The industry reached its height just prior to the Thirty Years War, which destroyed sheep breeding in the Palatinate. The corporate aspect of the industry gave way to *entrepreneurs*, i.e., at first the capital of the corporations of which they were members assisted each master and gave him the opportunity to work for a foreign market, but in the 18th century the master with one or two others worked on their own account and individually sought markets.—*H. P. Lattin.*

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(See also Entries 15177, 15287, 15291, 15306, 15390, 15412, 15424, 15433, 15456, 15544, 15547, 15553)

15419. DOBLINGER, MAX. *Vom alten Studentenwesen in Schemnitz.* [Student life in old Schemnitz.] *Karpatenland.* 4(1) 1931: 4-7.—Schemnitz was the principal center of a rich mining district of Hungary worked chiefly by Germans. Maria Theresa authorized the establishment there of a school of mines in 1770, to which was joined an Institute of Forestry in 1807. In 1823 students from Germany brought the externals but not the substance of the liberalism then prevalent in the German west. Official action crushed student activities

until the revolution of 1848 generated real student liberalism. Then the school was closed until 1850, when student customs also came to life again. The German character of these customs ended in 1870 as a result of the arrangements of the *Ausgleich* with respect to educational institutions in Hungary. Some students, however, transferred to an institute in Leoben to preserve their German ways, and alumni met as late as 1909 to revive memories of their German college life at Schemnitz.—*Francis J. Tschan.*

15420. FARKAS, JULIUS von. *Deutsche Zeitschriften der Ungarnkunde.* [German periodicals in Hungary.] *Ungarische Jahrb.* 11(1-2) Apr. 1931: 1-24.—Until the growth of the intellectual activity among the Germans in Hungary during the latter half of the 18th century, Germany looked on Hungary as a country ravaged by the Turk and with little left of importance. The rise in the spirit of learning and research is indicated by the growth of the periodical press in the German language. The career of Windisch and his *Ungarisch Magazin* (1781-1787), together with the activities of his followers down to the present is set forth in detail.—*H. M. Lydenberg.*

15421. GROSSMANN, KARL. *Metternichs Plan eines italischen Bundes.* [Metternich's project for an Italian league.] *Hist. Bl.* (4) 1931: 37-76.—A detailed and exhaustive study of a topic hitherto dealt with more generally in the histories of Italy. The materials in the Vienna archives have convinced the author that the older, pro-Italian interpretation is not altogether correct. The principal negotiations extended from September, 1814, to May, 1816, when Sardinia succeeded in invoking Russian intervention, and the project of a defensive Italian league was dropped. The league did not contemplate an extension of Austrian power in Italy; at most it was a measure of preservation, intended to provide anchorage for the ever-shaky and shifty Sardinia. It raised no question of Italy as against Austria. It was merely one state against another, and little Sardinia was able to checkmate Austria.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

15422. HÁJEK, ZD. Špilberk v memoirech polských vězňů. [Spielberg in the memoirs of Polish prisoners.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku.* 2 1930: 332-374.—The fortress Spielberg, which overlooks Brno in Moravia, was in the first half of the 19th century an inhuman prison for the victims of Metternich's regime, with which were associated not only the memories of Italian patriots such as Silvio Pellico, but also those of Polish revolutionary democrats. Zd. Hajek discusses especially the memoirs of four of these, Y. A. Pruski, Vladislav Czaplicki, Henryk Bogdanski, and Robert Nabelak. He shows the difference between the trustworthiness of these records. On the basis of official documents he also deals with the prison regime of Spielberg and describes the sympathy of the Slav inhabitants of Moravia with the victims of Austrian absolutism.—*J. Susta.*

15423. HORN, ÉMILE. *Etienne Szechenyi et la navigation du Danube.* [Etienne Szechenyi and the navigation of the Danube.] *Acad. d. Sci. Morales et Pol. (Paris), C. R.* 91 Mar.-Apr. 1931: 317-337.—Szechenyi (1791-1860), a Hungarian noble and founder of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, was an admirer of the French and frequently visited France. He caused a bridge to be built connecting Buda and Pest. He also conceived and carried into execution the idea of making the Danube navigable through Hungary to its mouth. So great was this undertaking that Metternich credited Szechenyi with having "discovered the Danube." This achievement, which gave Hungary an outlet to the sea, practically changed that nation from an oriental to an occidental people.—*J. A. Rickard.*

15424. JANSÁK, STEPHEN. *Land reform in Slovakia.* *Slavonic & East Europ. Rev.* 8(24) Mar. 1930: 612-625; 9(25) Jun. 1930: 177-186.—There were two



main classes of landed property in old Hungary, family or allodial, and peasant. In the period of the expulsion of the Turks many peasant properties in Slovakia were added to the estates of the nobles, which resulted in the reduction of taxable land and the decrease in the number of serf families able to provide soldiers for the state. In Hungary in 1778 there were 75,000 noble families free of taxation and nearly 97% of the land belonged to the nobles or the state. In 1846,  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the total arable,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of meadow land,  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the vineyards, and all forests were free of taxation. All the repressive features of feudalism weighed specially on Slovakia. In spite of the reforms of Maria Theresa and the innovations of 1848, the land question remained unsolved to the World War, since Hungarian tax rates failed to rise in proportion to the real revenues of some of the privileged class. Before the War there was a marked increase in tenant farming, and the development of a landless proletariat with no industrial outlet. Unemployment led to emigration. There was, therefore, a greater necessity for land reform in Slovakia than in the rest of the republic. The legal basis of the reform is the Law of Expropriation of April 16, 1919, and a special compensation law. (Detailed analysis of results.)—*George Waskovitz.*

15425. KAMENÍČEK, FR. Protokoly ústavního výboru říšského sněmu rakouského 1848-1849. [Reports of the constitutional committee of the Austrian imperial diet 1848-1849.] *Pekařův Sborník. Od pravěku k dnešku.* 2 1930: 414-427.—The reports of the committee, in which for the first time the basic principles of the Austrian constitution and the future of the Habsburg monarchy were thoroughly discussed by the representatives of the different nationalities were later edited by the historians Springer and Fischel. Kameníček tests their authenticity and shows that only a small part were verified by members of the committee and that a part are therefore inexact. He shows their various errors and omissions. He arrives at the same conclusion from his study of their notes on the important project put forward by the Czech leader František Palacký about the reorganization of Austria into eight national groups.—*J. Susa.*

15426. MAYR, JOSEF KARL. Das Tagebuch des Polizeiministers Kempen, September bis Dezember 1859. [The diary of the minister of police, Kempen, September to December, 1859.] *Hist. Bl.* (4) 1931: 77-108.—A supplement to the published diary of the man who between 1849 and 1859 had been, successively, organizer, inspector-general, and, after 1852, minister of police in Austria. It covers the few months immediately after his rather abrupt and humiliating retirement and reveals him as the querulous, envious old man.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

15427. MOISSIK, ANDREAS. Tessedik mezőgazdasági reformjai. [Tessedik's agricultural reforms.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje.* 36 (1) Jan. 1931: 36-44.—The reforms of Tessedik, a Protestant minister of the late 18th century, include the fertilization of the cathedral fields, the cultivation of the Alföld, and the introduction of lucerne culture. He also promoted the cultivation of the silkworm and of sugar beets, and founded agricultural schools.—*Desiderius Szilágyi.*

15428. REINÖHL, FRITZ. Aus dem Tagebuch der Erzherzogin Sophie. [From the diary of Archduchess Sophie.] *Hist. Bl.* (4) 1931: 109-136.—Selections from the diary of the Archduchess Sophie, the mother of Francis Joseph, covering the period from March, 1848, to April 5, 1852. Written in French, they are published for the first time from the transcript made in 1907 by Hanns Schlitter, when the latter was engaged in making an officially authorized study of the policies of Prince Felix Schwarzenberg.—*Samuel Rezneck.*

15429. BILGER, FERDINAND. "Grossdeutsche" Politik im Lager Radetzky's. ["Greater Germany" politics in Radetzky's camp.] *Hist. Bl.* (4) 1931: 3-36.—

The author discredits the conventional view, as developed by Richard Charnatz in his biography of Bruck, that, after the Austrian victory at Novara in March 1849, the army was eager to move on to Turin and to dictate peace there. Consequently Bruck's peace negotiations had hard going in Radetzky's camp. Researches in the Vienna archives reveal that the contrary was true. All through the first half of 1849, until peace was made on Aug. 6, Radetzky sponsored a policy of peace and moderation and gave active support to the negotiations of Bruck. It was Schwarzenberg who pressed for more aggressive action against Piedmont. Radetzky contended that the situation in Italy and Hungary demanded an early and moderate peace, and that Germany needed Austria as "the leader of her future destiny and as her only true friend."—*Samuel Rezneck.*

15430. SCHÜSSLER, W. Rhein und Donau in Mitteleuropa des 17. und 18. Jahrhunderts. [Rhine and Danube in Central Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (2-3) 1931: 140-145.—It was created by Prince Eugene in six battles and had Vienna as a natural center and source of power. As he saw in Prussia a danger for the Reich and the Austrian imperial family he counselled an alliance with her and a marriage connection with Bavaria. To the great damage of Austria Charles VI failed to take this advice.—*John B. Mason.*

15431. STEINACHER, HANS. Deutsch-Österreichs Kampf um die Grenze: Der Vorkampf. [German-Austria's struggle for its frontiers: the preliminary struggle.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (8-9) 1930: 568-576.—The struggle in 1918-20 for Carinthia was successful because of the cooperation of two generations of men, of which the older ones had fought for German linguistic borders in the nineties. The Austrian youth of 1914 had largely lost faith in the Austro-Hungarian state but fought for it enthusiastically as the ally of Germany. Its sacrifices in blood were relatively much greater than of the "Reich" Germans themselves. In 1918-19 they defended Carinthia by armed force against the Yugoslavs. While the Serbs won, the peace conference ordered a plebiscite.—*John B. Mason.*

15432. URBAS, EMMANUEL. Der Kaiser Franz Joseph. [The Emperor Francis Joseph.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 221 (2) Aug. 1930: 113-126; (3) Sep. 1930: 250-272.—A close examination of the personality and work of Francis Joseph from 1866 to 1916. In spite of good counsellors and favorable circumstances, Francis Joseph did nothing to solve any of the vital problems of his country. He did not acknowledge national claims, but followed the Habsburg motto of *divide et impera*, and clung to the obsolete *Hausmacht* idea, regarding his empire as a sort of private property. The Magyars alone were given autonomy after 1866, because he wanted their support against Prussia. His conservative and centralizing ideas alienated him from his son Rudolph. After 1889 the emperor's life bears the mark of senility. He lived in seclusion; passivity became the main feature of Austrian policy, at home and abroad. No modern ruler was so firmly convinced of his "sovereignty by the grace of God," of the validity of dynastic ideas, and of the absolute sovereign's duty to keep aloof from the nation and its life. Yet there was no real greatness in his character, its outstanding qualities being bureaucratic pedantry and philistine simplicity, unshattered even by the heavy blows Fate dealt to him during his lifetime.—*Hans Frerk.*

## SWITZERLAND

(See also Entry 15393)

15433. LÉVIS-MIREPOIX, E. de. La violation de la neutralité suisse en 1813. [The violation of Swiss neutrality in 1813.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (10) May 15,



1931: 276-299.—The violation of Switzerland, at the end of 1813, was even more harmful to France than that of Belgium in 1914. The act of mediation, imposed in 1803 by the First Consul, had procured for Switzerland ten years of tranquility but cost her political independence. France had made an alliance with her, but Bonaparte had required a military capitulation whereby the cantons were obligated to furnish him 16,000 men, kept always at that figure, to conclude no agreement with any other power, and to enter the continental system.

## SCANDINAVIA

(See also Entries 15319, 15373, 15383, 16213)

15434. FOSS, KAARE. En Strid om Kongerikene Norges og Danmarks gode Navn og Rykte omkring aar 1700. Pierreville—Molesworth—Holberg. [A controversy around 1700 regarding the good name and reputation of the kingdoms of Denmark and Norway.] *Edda: Nordisk Tidsskr. f. Litteraturforskning*. 31 (1) 1931: 1-59.—The background for Holberg's more patriotic writings is a debate, carried on at the opening of the 18th century, concerning the reputation of the Danish kingdom. Pierreville, who had been secretary of the English legation in Copenhagen, wrote a book in 1683 at the occasion of the impending marriage between Prince George and Anne of England, to assure English Protestants that an alliance with Danish absolutism would be one more bar to the recovery of the papacy. He emphasized the absolutist character of Dano-Norwegian monarchy and spoke most unflatteringly of the Norwegians. The sources for this judgment were Mercator, the cartographer, and Olaf Engebrectssøn, the Trondhjem archbishop of the 16th century. Pierreville's picture of the Danish monarchy was too flattering and a corrective was supplied 9 years later by Molesworth, who had been sent to Copenhagen by William of Orange. Molesworth, writing for the Whigs, put the Danish absolutism in a very bad light, and lauded the Norwegians. Within two years William King countered with a Tory defense of the Copenhagen monarchy. When Holberg came to Oxford he became more keenly aware of this discussion. Moved by patriotism he sought to correct these foreign accounts of his homeland, especially in his *Dannemarks og Norges Beskrivelse* (1729), which was (1) a defense of Denmark against Molesworth, (2) a defense of the absolutist

monarchy against Molesworth, and (3) a defense of Norway against the Mercator tradition expressed in Pierreville. The same patriotic orientation motivated his later work on Rome in answer to Montesquieu.—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

15435. HEDSTRÖM, BIRGIT. Jämtland: the province and the people. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19 (6) Jun. 1931: 329-339.—The people of this province whose ancestors retained their semi-independent republic for a time after its formal transfer in the 17th century from Norway to Sweden have developed a broad solicitude for the local culture of their province. This concern is effective, e.g., through an organization called *Heimbygda* that works to promote the domestic arts and crafts, or through the provincial museum at Östersund. The province has a hall of archives and a keeper of records and of historical documents. (12 illustrations.)—*Oscar J. Falnes*.

15436. OLSEN, ALBERT. Nogle Synspunkter for dansk merkantilistisk Erhvervspolitik. [Some points of view of Danish mercantilistic policy.] *Scandia Tidsskr. f. Hist. Forskning*. 3 Oct. 1930: 223-273.—The role generally attributed to mercantilistic policy in Denmark has been considerably overemphasized. Mercantilism may be divided into three periods: 1536-1650, 1650-1730, and 1730-1796. Mercantilistic policy made very little change in the fundamental structure of society. Capital was found in insufficient quantities in private hands; so the state had to supplement private capital, hoping by this means to increase its own economic strength. This combination between state capital and private capital proved profitable, creating a constantly growing urban society. By the middle of the 18th century private commercial capital was able to manage for itself. Not till later did industrial capital reach that point.—*Sverre Steen*.

## NORTHEASTERN EUROPE

### RUSSIA

(See also Entries 13396, 13689, 13793, 13947, 14126, 15319-15322, 15337, 15412, 15433, 15442, 15445, 15455)

15437. BILLIG, JOSEPH. Der Zusammenbruch des deutschen Idealismus bei den russischen Romantikern (Bjelinski, Bakunin). [The breakdown of German idealism among the Russian romanticists.] *Bibliothek f. Philos.* 33 1930: pp. 62.

15438. OLDENBOURG, SERGE d'. Les études orientales dans L'Union des Républiques Soviétiques. [Oriental studies in the U.S.S.R.] *J. Asiatique*. 215 (1) Jul.-Sep. 1929: 117-139.

15439. PARKHOMENKO, VLADIMIR. ПАРХОМЕНКО, ВЛАДИМИР. Русь и Печенеги. [Russia and the Pechenegs.] *Slavia*. 8 (1) 1929: 138-144.—The Pechenegs were a warlike nomad tribe of Turkish or partly Iranian stock. At the beginning of the 10th century they occupied the steppes of South Russia and held their ground for more than a century, until they were defeated by the Russians in 1036. Their culture has not been sufficiently investigated and the common notion

of their alleged barbarism may be the result of bias on the part of some of their contemporary Russian enemies, whose point of view has been adopted by historical tradition. There are many hints in the sources bearing on the developed trade of the Pechenegs and their peaceful commercial intercourse with the Russians, which has been of more importance than their frequent quarrels.—*G. Vernadsky*.

15440. TROTZKI, LEO. Armee und Krieg. [Army and war.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (2) Feb. 1931: 215-235.—The discipline of the Russian army was markedly lax several months before the revolution, and a complete collapse could not be long averted. Insubordination was the chief trouble; officers felt themselves to be prisoners of their own men. Soldiers' soviets were rapidly established and before long all commands were disregarded. The general feeling arose that the front lines should be defended, but that no attacks should be made; "the bayonet for the Germans, but handgrenades for the inner enemy." The officers eventually gave up all efforts to enforce discipline. Slowly the frame of mind which gave rise to the February revolution shifted into attitudes that made the October crisis unavoidable.—*Howard Becker*.



## POLAND

(See also Entries 12012, 12825, 13704, 14126, 14374, 15412, 15422, 15582)

15441. CZUBRYŃSKI, ANTONI. Podania domu "Krzysztofor" na Rynku Krakowskim. [Legends of the St. Christopher building on the town square of Cracow.] *Lud.* 29 (1-4) 1929: 99-106. The house on the main square of Cracow known as St. Christopher's has long been famous as the finest of the city. The statue of the saint that marked it was taken down in 1791, but legends surround it. They have mostly to do with the subterranean cellars. There were treasures to be guarded which Russian soldiers in 1769 tried to rob, but lost their lives. In the suburb Kazimierz, there was another house of the saint, who was greatly honored by Queen Jadwiga, daughter of King Kazimierz. Christopher was said to preserve folk from floods.—*W. J. Rose.*

15442. DESPREAUX, ELISE. Les dernières années de la Pologne indépendante au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. [The last years of independent Poland in the 18th century.] *Rev. d'Hist. Diplom.* 45 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 47-67.—The unpublished memoirs of a Courlander, Baron Heyking, reveal how Russians dominated Polish affairs on the eve of the first partition, and how Catherine II prepared for the annexation of Courland to Russia in luring to her court the most influential members of the superior classes of the duchy while it was still subject to the crown of Poland.—*F. S. Rodkey.*

15443. DOBROWOLSKI, K. Études sur l'ancienne civilisation populaire en Petite-Pologne. [Studies in ancient civilization in Little Poland.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 7-10 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 212-213.—The plan of a peasant home; and a study of early pottery.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

15444. ENDERÓWNA, JANINA. Sprawy szkolnictwa w królestwie polskiem, w dobie powstania listopadowego. [The school system of Poland in the days of the rising of 1830-31.] *Museum.* 46 (2) 1931: 76-93.—Education of Poland suffered from the general reaction in Europe after 1815. The era of enlightenment linked with Staszyc and Potocki was ended by Czarist decree, and a centralization on Russian and Austrian lines set in with Joseph Szaniawski as chief overseer. A sign of the general laxity is the release of the peasants from the compulsory school tax. The insurrection of 1830 tried to restore the old order, and two stages can be noted: the first one, up to the proclamation of a national government, saw the work of Lelewel, with whom, however, the dictator could not agree. Because of the lack of time and money, Lelewel got his way only in certain matters like the university. Plans for a complete reform of the school system were worked out by Trentowski and Goluchowski, but little was done. In the second stage a proper ministry was formed, and the aim was to recover the status of the days of Staszyc. Owing to differences in the diet this could not be realized, in spite of efforts as late as June, 1831. Even the conducting of schools during the winter of the rising was almost impossible, so great was the excitement.—*W. J. Rose.*

15445. INGLOT, STEFAN. Organizacja folwarku na Białorusi na przełomie 18 i 19 wieku. [Organization of a farm in White-Russia at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th century.] *Ekonomista.* 30 (3) 1930: 105-126.—This article containing instructions given by the landlord to his farm-manager, is based on a MS in the archives of the Ossolinski library in Lemberg. It dates from the end of the 18th or the beginning of the 19th century and deals with the organization of a Polish farm, the position of the farm manager with regard to his lord and the rights and duties of the rural population as subjects of the landlord.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15446. KIPA, E. Études sur l'histoire de la franc-maçonnerie en Pologne. [The history of Freemasonry in

Poland.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 7-10 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 222-227.—Prominent Poles Stanislas Leszczynski, Pulaski, Kosciuszko were active in Masonry in foreign lands. The Polish national lodge dates from 1846.

15447. KIPA, E. Frédéric Gentz: Sa correspondance avec la comtesse Flore Wrba (1807-1825) et avec la princesse Thérèse Jablonowska (1807). [The correspondence of Frederick Gentz with Countess Flora Wrba and Princess Therese Jablonowska.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 7-10 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 227-229.

15448. KONOPCZYŃSKI, WŁ. Casimir Pułaski et la guerre des Confédérés de Bar. (1768-1772.) [Casimir Pułaski and the war of the confederation of Bar.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise d. Sci. et d. Lett.* 7-10 Jul.-Dec. 1929: 229-231.

15449. KUCHTA, JAN. Zabytki i tradycje historyczne po Twardowskim. [Relics and historical traditions of Twardowski.] *Lud.* 29 (1-4) 1929: 55-72.—Even today there exists a firm belief in the magical powers of Twardowski, the Polish Faust. Much of the controversy is centered around the "magic book," *Liber Magnus*. There are two sources, from the years 1723 and 1724. A strange book which had been given to the Jesuits by King Sigismund, that scared people and then disappeared from the Wilno library about a century before, is identified quite wrongly with the famous "book of Twardowski," still to be seen in the Jagiellonian library in Cracow. This latter is a sort of encyclopedia, the work of Paul of Prague, a client of King George of Podiebrad, brought to Poland probably by the historian, Dlugosz. As to the no less famous "mirror," given by Twardowski to Bishop Krasinski, there is in the latter's church in Wegrow in Eastern Poland, one of metal, which renders distorted and enlarged images and bears an inscription saying that it was used by Twardowski, which can well claim to be the authentic article. Finally both Cracow and Bydgoszcz (Bromberg) have houses called after Twardowski, but of neither of these nor of the "iron doors" through which the devil carried off Twardowski do we know anything worthy of credit.—*W. J. Rose.*

15450. KUHN, WALTER. Schlesische Siedlungen in Polen. [Silesian settlements in Poland.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 14 (1) Jan. 1931: 12-15.—The big wave of German migration which swept out of Silesia toward Poland in the middle ages has been absorbed in Polish nationalism except for the German villages in southern Posen around Lissa and the linguistic island of Bielitz in eastern Silesia and Galicia. The later foundings of Silesian cities in Poland were primarily of an industrial nature, the textile industry playing a special role. The German textile industry in Lodz was in large part created by Silesian immigrants. In addition, from the middle of the 18th to the middle of the 19th century, there was also a peasant immigration from Silesia into Congress Poland and Galicia. The settlements arising from this have to a large extent, been polonized.—*Karl Thalheim.*

15451. KUKIEL, M. Ze studjów nad wojskiem Jana Sobieskiego. [Sobieski's army.] Its size, composition, pay, and proportion of foreign mercenaries.] *Bull. Internat. de l'Acad. Polonaise de Sci. et d. Lett.* 1-3 Jan.-Mar. 1930: 22-25.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

## BALTIC REPUBLICS

(See also Entry 15312)

15452. WULFFIUS, WOLDEMAR. Aus baltischer Vergangenheit. [From the Baltic past.] *Baltische Monatschr.* 62 (2) Feb. 1931: 65-89.—Memoirs of Eduard von Dillingshausen who was the last "Chief of the Esthonian Knighthood," the only German authority of political importance in that country, the municipal au-



thorities being administered by the Estonians themselves since 1904. Until 1914, constitutional reform, and during the War the political autonomy of the Baltic

borderlands is discussed. The Estonian revolution in 1919 put an end to these efforts of the Baltic Germans.—*Hans Frerk.*

## NEAR EAST

(See also Entries 14853, 15274-15275, 15314, 15317, 15319-15320, 15329, 15337, 15398, 15544, 15549-15550, 16210)

15453. CHOCHKOV, KH. ЧОЧКОВЪ, ХР. Кресненското Въстание въ 1878 Година [The Kresna insurrection in 1878.] Македонски Прегледъ. (*Makedonski Pregled.*) 6(2) 1930: 87-102.—These are the personal memories of the late Pantelei Urumov about the inner history of the Kresna insurrection. It took place in Macedonia immediately after the treaty of Berlin. It was inspired by the Russian Prince Dondakov-Korsakov to give an outlet to the dissatisfied feelings of the Macedonians. A Macedonian revolutionary committee of three was set up, Urumov being a member. But there was no discipline, and there were two rival leaders, the Pole Utkevitch and the Cossack Kalmikov who was in touch with the Russians in Bulgaria. The whole rising was artificial, and easily put down by the Turks.—*Stephen Runciman.*

15454. DIKAIOS, P. Le Musée de Chypre. Sa création—ses collections. [The Museum of Cyprus. Its origin and collections.] *Museumion*. 13-14 (1-2) 1931: 110-117.

15455. GEORGESCU, ELVIRE. Deux documents concernant les principautés danubiennes au XIXe siècle. [Two documents concerning the Danubian principalities in the 19th century.] *Rev. Hist. du Sud-Est Européen*. 8(1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 6-30.—The two documents are a memoir by Baron de la Rue, aide-de-camp of the French ambassador at St. Petersburg, dated 1834, and a letter from Barriou, a French resident at Bucharest, dated 1848, both in the archives of the French ministry of foreign affairs. The former, written when the Russians had almost ended their occupation of the principalities, describes their plans for gaining the peasants by promising to reduce the days of compulsory labor from 18 to 12, if they became Russian subjects, while the nobles preferred independence, or even Austrian rule, to that of Russia. The Russians had induced 1,200 Moldavian and 32,000 Roumelian families to emigrate to Bessarabia, whence the survivors returned disillusioned; the writer depicts the sanitary defects and engineering incapacity of the Russian army in its recent war against Turkey. The latter letter, composed after the revolution of 1848, mentioned that the Serbs of the Banat were in favor of the emperor of Austria because they believed that he would assume the title of "Emperor of Serbia," and depicts the condition of the principalities after the entry of the Turks and Russians. The Turks read a firman abolishing the Wallachian constitution, and imprisoned its supporters. But the Turks were more popular than the Russians, because the Porte paid the costs of the Turkish army of occupation, whereas the Russians usuriously lent money to Wallachia for defraying the expenses of the Russian army.—*William Miller.*

15456. GORNI, O. Les réformes foncières en Europe orientales et centrale. Leurs causes économiques et sociales. [Land reforms in eastern and central Europe. Their economic and social causes.] *Ann. d'Hist. Econ. et Soc.* 3(10) Apr. 15, 1931: 207-225.—Small peasant holdings are usually found wherever the factor of labor in agriculture predominates over the factor of capital. Such is the case in eastern and central Europe. Further, the incessant growth of population constantly diminishes the size of the peasant holdings. Until recently the peasants of eastern Europe cultivated their

land without owning it. During the 18th and 19th centuries a prolonged struggle set in between nobles and peasants for the legal ownership of the land. Commerce and industry had failed to develop in any important degree, so that no rich middle class appeared. Recent reforms have given the legal ownership of much of the land in eastern and central Europe to the peasants, but the rapid growth of population still renders the situation a serious one.—*Grace M. Jaffé.*

15457. KAZASOV, DIMO. Bulgarskoto masonstvo i politicheskite borbi. [The Bulgarian Freemasons and political life.] *Filosofski Pregled*. 2(4) 1930: 480-489.—The author endeavors to refute the articles in some Bulgarian papers that Masons are anti-national. After giving an outline of Masonry in general, he lists the names of several prominent Bulgarian political, military, and social leaders to make the statement that Bulgarian Masons seek their own perfection as well as the good of the nation.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

15458. SELISHCHEV, A. СЕЛИЩЕВЪ, А. Днешната югозападна граница на Българската горозна областъ. [The southwest frontier of the Bulgarian linguistic region today.] Македонски Прегледъ (*Makedonski Pregled.*) 6(1) 1930: 1-24.—This frontier runs up from Mt. Grammos or Gorusha, along the river Belitsa, then south to the village of Biglishcha: thence north-westward to Podbuche and the north shore of Lake Ochrida, with Albanians to the west—there are two Bulgar villages south of this line—Struga and northward along the river Drina. At Devoliani it turns to the east—there are some Albanians to the east—to Mavrova, Mt. Rudoka and Gora; thence north-east across Mt. Shar to the Cherna-Gora of Uskub. The villages here have a Bulgaro-Serb dialect. To the east there are Albanians. The expansion of the Albanians into these districts is fairly modern, taking place mostly from the 17th to the 19th century and lasting till the Balkan War. It was accompanied with an increase of brigandage.—*Steven Runciman.*

15459. SHERCHIG, Herand Asadour. *Hairenik Amsakir*. 9(8) Jun. 1931: 63-85.—Herand Asadour (1862-1928) was one of the last of the generation that began in the 1880's to play an important part in the renaissance of Armenians in western Asia Minor. These men laid the foundation of a new Armenian language (the current spoken and written language, as distinct from the classic Armenian) and literature and Asadour was the most active of them all. As a teacher of Armenian language at the Central School in Constantinople, as a national worker and leader in public affairs, as editor of more than half a dozen papers, and as a man of letters as well as a writer of textbooks on Armenian language and literature he exerted a very great influence.—*A. O. Sarkissian.*

## MIDDLE EAST

15460. BUTLER, A. J. Persian princes in England a century ago. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109(648) Feb. 1931: 214-223.—An account of the visit of three grandsons of Fath Ali Shah to London in 1835 as recorded in the diary of Prince Najaf Kuli. The occasion was the capture of their father by Mohammed Shah, who with the consent of Britain and Russia, had assumed control of the government.—*H. McD. Clokie.*



## FAR EAST

(See also Entries 15119, 15121, 15279, 15311, 15414, 15489, 15494, 15535)

15461. ALZONA, ENCARNACIÓN. A remarkable textbook used in the elementary school during the Spanish regime. *Philippine Soc. Sci. Rev.* 3 (2) Nov. 1930: 139-144.—The textbook *La escuela de instrucción primaria* by Ricardo Diaz de Rueda was widely used in the Philippines during the Spanish regime. In 344 pages the author covers all subjects from sacred history and morals to botany, astronomy and physics. The subjects are presented in the question and answer form following the deductive method of general statement. The text is superficial and full of error. Its chief purpose seems to have been to instill love of the Catholic faith, hostility to other religions, and respect for the glory and power of the mother country. The author considers the book an indictment against the whole system of elementary instruction in the islands while they were under Spain's control.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

15462. PELLLOT, PAUL. Arnold Vissière. *T'oung Pao.* 27 (4-5) 1931: 407-420.—With the death of Arnold Vissière of *l'Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes* another of the great French sinologists has finished his task. Vissière entered the French diplomatic service in 1879 and became one of the noted interpreters of the legation at Peking when most of the diplomatic business was necessarily in the oriental languages. He spent 20 years in the Orient and then returned to Paris to take the vacant chair of Chinese in the school of oriental languages there. His translations of Chinese documents are extremely valuable and form the basis of Cordier's famous work on the international relations of China. From the catalogue of Madame Vissière Pelliot has prepared herewith a complete bibliography of memoirs, monographs, and articles written by the late professor.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

15463. PELLLOT, PAUL. L'ambassade de Manoel de Saldanha a Peking. [The embassy of Manoel de Saldanha in Peking.] *T'oung Pao.* 27 (4-5) 1931: 421-424.—Dates usually assigned, following de Mailla's history for the arrival of the embassy of Alfonso VI of Portugal in the Chinese capital are incorrect. Cordier, like other modern writers, states that Saldanha reached Peking at the end of 1667. The *Tung Hua Lu* clearly states that the king of the realm of the Western Ocean (Hsi-Yang Kuo) sent the ambassador Ma-no-Sa-erh-tanich and others to offer tribute in the 9th year of K'ang Hsi, in the 6th moon and on the day Chia-Yin (Aug. 14, 1670). A letter of Father Verbiest, written at Peking, Aug. 20, 1670, confirms this and mentions the illness which resulted in the death of Saldanha at Macao a few months later. The credentials of the mission were written, however, before the deposition of Alfonso in 1667, hence the confusion as to the actual arrival of the party in Peking.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

15464. PELLLOT, PAUL. "Tchin-mao" ou Tch'en Ngang? *T'oung Pao.* 27 (4-5) 1931: 424-426.—One of the important persecutions of Christians in China arose in connection with the edict of K'ang Hsi in 1717 which expelled all missionaries except 47 who had the imperial *piao* and ordered native converts to renounce the foreign faith. An official of Chieh-Shih in Kuangtung province named Ch'en Ang (Tch'en Ngang) had a considerable part in stirring up the anti-foreign sentiment through his memorial to the throne concerning travels in the Far East and experiences with the "red-haired peoples," namely the French, Spanish, English, and Dutch. Unfortunately the Jesuits, including their apologist de Mailla, wrote Tchin Mao for this memorialist's name (de Mailla XI, 321) and so created a difficult historical problem for students unfamiliar with the Chinese texts. They misread "Ang" which is almost identical with "Mao" in appearance.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

15465. SFORZA, CARLO. La Chine nouvelle. [New China.] *Flambeau.* 14 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 43-57.—The last two chapters of Sforza's recent book *Les bâtisseurs de l'Europe moderne* are devoted to the two outstanding figures of the Chinese revolution, Yuan Shih-kai and Sun Yat-sen. As Italian ambassador at Peking during the period from the revolution to the World War, Sforza had ample opportunity for close observation of his subjects. Yuan Shih-kai was a political realist, depending on the use of force for the maintenance of his power; as such he commanded the support and confidence of the diplomatic corps. For Dr. Sun the foreign representatives had small respect, yet he succeeded in implanting his three principles in the hearts of the Chinese people.—*F. B. Stevens.*

15466. WELLES, HENRY H., and ROBINSON, H. W. The Eastern Tombs of the Manchus. *Asia.* 30 (11) Nov. 1930: 756-760.—Two missionaries of north China give an account of the conditions during the previous year at Malanyü and the Eastern Tombs (Tung Ling) where are buried Ch'ing emperors and empresses including Shun Chih (1663), K'ang Hsi (1723) Ch'ien Lung, Hsien Feng, T'ung Chih, Tzu Hsi and Tzu An. The tablet houses and the temple of the mausoleum of K'ang Hsi are particularly described by text and illustrations. At the time of the inspection Emperor Ch'ien Lung's tomb had been rifled and was unguarded. Soldiers guided the reporters through the tomb of the Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi which had been stripped of the metal dragon ornaments of the interior and has suffered mutilation of its inscribed tablets.—*Dwight C. Baker.*

## INDIA

(See also Entry 15297)

15467. BOSE, S. C. Fifty years of British trade (1875-1925). *Modern Rev.* 49 (2) Feb. 1931: 162-167.—The British trade was established in India by special privileges, concessions, monopolies, and even by subsidies at the cost of Indian taxpayers. By imposing prohibitive duties in England and keeping the Indian market free, the vested interests of England were entrenched in India. But with the awakening of India, British trade in that country has steadily declined for the last 50 years or more. At present, Indian trade with non-British countries is growing at a much faster rate than with Britain. The British are still trying to maintain their privileged position by creating artificial safeguards and guarantees; but these are sure to be swept aside when the new constitution of self-governing India will place the national, rather than British, interests first.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

15468. MARTINEAU, ALFRED. Le Général Perron, généralissime des armées de Scindia et du Grand Mogol. [General Perron, commander in chief of the armies of Scindia and of the Great Mogul.] *Rev. de l'Hist. d. Colonies Françaises.* 19 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 113-180.—Born in the Loire valley, Perron, the son of a weaver, sought adventure in India at a tender age and, gaining rapid military advancement in the service of native princes, became commander in chief of the armies of Scindia, most powerful ruler of the Mahratta confederacy, and the Great Mogul Shah Allem at the close of the 18th century. Following his defeat by the British viceroy, the Marquis de Wellesley, he returned home laden with riches after a 32-year absence and lived in France until his death in 1834 at the age of 81.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15469. SARKAR, SIR JADUNATH. True sources of Maratha history. *Modern Rev.* 47 (3) Mar. 1930: 305-309.—J. G. Duff's *History of the Mahrattas* (3 vols., 1826) was for long the standard work on the subject. The recent publication of new material from Persian,

French, and Portuguese sources as well as the publication of the state papers of the Maratha state has made

all earlier works on Maratha history hopelessly inadequate.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

## AFRICA

(See also Entries 13398, 13401, 13481, 13697, 13702, 13703, 14532, 15025, 15379)

15470. BOTTINI-MASSA, ENRICO. *Africa Orientale e Alta Etiopia nelle "Memorie Storiche" del Card. G. Massaja.* [East Africa and Upper Ethiopia in the "Historical Memoirs" of Cardinal G. Massaja.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 25-37.—Part II. Contains the cardinal's descriptions of the following: Semien, Waggarà, Quaràta and Lake Tsana, Ifagh, the dwellings of the Gallas, the grapevine in Abyssinia, "waterhoney" and beer, bread in Abyssinia, the trees of Kaffa, coffee, the baobab and the sycamore, etc., etc.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

15471. CORDELLA, E. *L'artiglieria della brigata "Albertone" alla battaglia d'Adua.* [The artillery of the Albertone brigade at the battle of Adowa.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (7) Jul. 1930: 589-602.—Cordella was a lieutenant of artillery attached to Albertone's brigade at the battle of Adowa. This brigade was composed almost wholly of native troops, even half of the artillery being manned by them. The batteries took up positions on the hill of Chidane-Meret on the morning of March 1 and turned back the Abyssinian hordes four times, only to be overcome by the fifth assault when most of the men and officers had been killed or wounded and the ammunition had been exhausted. The details of the engagement, including many prodigies of valor, are described by the author.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

15472. FELIZZANO, GIUSEPPE COLLI DI. *Da Ligg Jasu a Tafari Maconnen.* [From Lijj Jasu to Tafari Makonnen.] *Oltremare.* 4 (5) May 1930: 196-198.—A review of the last two decades of Abyssinian history.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

15473. FOURNEAU, ALFRED. *Au vieux Congo. Notes de route.* [Early days in the Congo country. Excerpts from Alfred Fournéau's diary.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 96-107; (3) Mar. 1931: 181-188.—A continuation [see Entry 3: 9068], covering the West African mission, from March to August 1885. (Source material of the utmost importance.)—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15474. GROSSO, MARIO. *Pellegrino Matteucci.* *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (5) May 1930: 387-399.—Matteucci's first journey into the wilds of Africa was in company with Gessi into the Sudan from Khartoum in 1877-78 under the auspices of the Italian government and two private organizations. The Società Milanese di Esplorazioni Commerciali d'Africa put Matteucci in command of the expedition bound for the interior of Abyssinia. Gustavo Bianchi accompanied Matteucci along with several other Italian explorers. They landed at Massowah in December, 1878, and with many privations and obstacles to overcome, finally reached the court of the Negus Johannes at Debra-Tabor in May, 1879. The party split, Matteucci continuing on into Godjam. They returned to Massowah on July 24. The next year saw Matteucci in company with Prince Borghese en route from Suakim through the Sudan to the west coast of Africa. Nachtigal tried to dissuade Matteucci from passing through Wadai, whose inhabitants had massacred two European exploring parties and were generally very much aroused against all outsiders due to the recent Egyptian conquests in Kordofan and Darfur. He nevertheless continued, was favorably treated, and finally reached the Atlantic via Kano and the Niger River. [Maps].—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

15475. LACHARRIÈRE, J. LADREIT de. *Le maréchal Lyautey.* [Marshal Lyautey.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (3) Mar. 1931: 188-190.—Written around

Louis Barthou's *Lyautey et le Maroc*.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15476. MAIOLETTI, BENEDETTO. *La basilica cristiana di Apollonia in Cirenaica.* [The Christian basilica at Apollonia in Cyrenaica.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (11) Nov. 1930: 976-988.—Accompanied by photographs, sketches and plans.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

15477. MONTE, EUGENIO G. DEL. *Un pioniere africano*—Giacomo Trevis. [An African pioneer—Giacomo Trevis.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (6) Jun. 1930: 464-478.—The first to call the attention of the Italian government to the desirability of the territory now known as Somalia was Capt. Filonardi, who had had long experience in East Africa. When Italy finally took over from the sultan of Zanzibar the ports of Benadir in 1892, Filonardi was asked to form a company to administer the territory provisionally for three years on very unfavorable terms. He accepted in order that Italy might not lose her hold in this region. Aid from the government was negligible. Trevis was one of Filonardi's coadjutors. With little money and very few men they succeeded in maintaining order in a vast area and in defending the incipient colony from the Abyssinians. Trevis, born in 1869, distinguished himself first at the Italian consulate in Zanzibar and then as the acting head of the company in Benadir while Filonardi was in Rome. [Maps and illustrations].—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

15478. POOLE, E. H. L. *An early Portuguese settlement in Northern Rhodesia.* *J. African Soc.* 30 (119) Apr. 1931: 164-168.—Since 1796, it was the ambition of the Portuguese to establish a transcontinental trade route between the Indian and Atlantic oceans. The route most used passed through a colony founded by the Portuguese in Northern Rhodesia. Lacerda, in 1798, selected the site of this colony. Pushing inland, he determined its position at longitude 32° 18' 18" East and 12° 33" south latitude. The two Pombeiros next passed this way in 1810; they were the first explorers to cross Africa from ocean to ocean. The land was formally purchased from the chief of the Chewa tribe 26 years later. In 1827, the colony was occupied and garrisoned. Monteiro and Silva Porto, later explorers, assign the name Macambo to the colony. The Portuguese abandoned this outpost more than a hundred years ago, thus sacrificing a good base for commerce with the interior of Africa.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

15479. ROSSI, ETTORE. *La colonia italiana a Tripoli nel secolo XIX.* [The Italian colony at Tripoli in the 19th century.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (12) Dec. 1930: 1053-1068.—A chapter from the forthcoming treatise by Rossi entitled *The documentary history of Tripoli and Tripolitania under the rule of the Arabs and the Turks*, which is to be published by Ministry of Colonies. The topics discussed are: the formation of the Italian colony at Tripoli, the echoes of the Italian Risorgimento in Tripoli, the Italian colony from 1860 to 1880, and the Italian schools and associations in Tripoli.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

15480. SPALLETTI, PRIMO. *Cufra.* *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (2) Feb. 1931: 131-137.—A few historical and geographical notes on this original center of the Senusite sect recently captured by the Italian forces under the Duke of Apulia and General Graziani.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

15481. VÁRADY-SZABÓ, SÁNDOR. *Algéria száz éve francia gyarmat.* [Algeria's hundred years as a French colony.] *A Földgömb.* 1 (4) 1930: 131-132.—



Proximity and similarity of climate have made Algeria France's most important colony. Algiers, with 160,000 Europeans among its 200,000 inhabitants, is the fourth city of France. It has required almost superhuman energy to drain the swamps, build roads, and prepare the soil for cultivation. French rule has brought civilization to Algeria and a large French immigration. Under its protection the aboriginal people of the country have become prosperous and during the last decade the Arab and Berber population trebled.—*E. D. Beynon.*

## THE AMERICAS TO 1783

(See also Entries 10503, 12140, 13590, 15350)

15482. BAUDIN, LOUIS. *La vie de François Pizarre. Rev. de l'Amer. Latine.* 19 (102) Jun. 1, 1930: 481-488.—*R. F. Nichols.*

15483. CORTESÃO, JAIME. *Le traite de Tordesillas et la découverte de l'Amerique.* [The treaty of Tordesillas and the discovery of America.] *Atti. d. XXII Cong. Internaz. d. Americ., Roma, Sett. 1926.* 2 1928: 649-683.—After a review of the physical, scientific, and economic conditions which point to the inevitability of Portugal's discovery of the New World before the voyage of Columbus, the author adduces proofs from the diplomacy of the treaty of Tordesillas. The scanty references to such discovery are due to the policy of secrecy adopted by the Portuguese court which aimed to secure the control of the luxury trade of the tropics and the Far East without friction and disturbance. It was because of this earlier discovery of Portugal, of which the Spanish court had an inkling, that the Catholic Kings requested of the pope the bulls of May 3, 4 and Sep. 26, 1493, the ante-dating of which, so puzzling to Van der Linden, is now explained. The author promises publication of further important documents.—*Marie R. Madden.*

## UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 14932, 15068, 15133, 15142, 15289, 15294, 15346, 15347, 15350-15351, 15354, 15356, 15364, 15375, 16077, 16236, 16493-16495)

15487. AMES, HERMAN V. The public career of Benjamin Franklin. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 55 (219) Jul. 1931: 193-207.—An address delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, reviewing the public services of Franklin.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

15488. AMES, SUSIE M. A typical Virginia business man of the revolutionary era. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (3) May 1931: 407-423.—Savage, one of Virginia's landed and commercial aristocracy, kept an account book of his business which reveals a wide variety of interests. He shipped his produce to London and Norfolk. His business undertakings were mostly conducted through partnerships, local and otherwise. His firms manufactured salt and rum, built ships, engaged in general merchandise and exporting business. Savage carried on real estate transactions throughout Virginia. Like other merchants he was in a real sense a banker. He loaned money, on note or bond. His debtors were the rich planters as well as the so-called debtor class. Payments of loans were made by bills of exchange, drafts, and gold. Most frequently accounts were settled by goods or services or even by slaves.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

15489. BAILEY, T. A. The U. S. and Hawaii during the Spanish-American War. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36 (3) Apr. 1931: 552-560.—At the outbreak of the war with Spain the Hawaiian government actively sympathized with the United States. The news of Dewey's victory at Manila gave point to the hitherto unsuccessful argument in favor of annexation: that Hawaii was necessary for national defense, and the islands were speedily annexed by joint resolution.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

15484. HAFF, KARL. Die wiederaufgefundene "Descriptio Islandiae." [The rediscovered "Descriptio Islandiae."] *Z.d. Savigny-Stiftung f. Rechtsgesch., Germanist. Abt.* 50 1930: 389-391.—In 1706 and 1777 mention was made of a 16th century manuscript describing Iceland. In 1928 a fragment of this manuscript was rediscovered in the Hamburg Library. Though in the main significant from the cultural and economic-historical viewpoint, much legal and constitutional material is presented. The dissimilarity of possession and distinction in status afford a valuable insight, and exchange remains the fundamental contractual type. Haff closes his note with a mention of those economic factors which are important from a legal point of view.—*A. Arthur Schiller.*

15485. LANCTOT, GUSTAVE. *L'itinéraire de Cartier à Hochelaga.* [Cartier's itinerary to Hochelaga.] *Mémoires de la Soc. Royale du Canada Sec. 1.* 24 (3) May 1930: 115-141.—In 1923 Aristide Beaugrand-Champagne argued before the Royal Society of Canada that Cartier reached Hochelaga, not by the St. Lawrence, but by the Rivière des Prairies. This thesis is here subjected to a detailed examination in the light of Cartier's narratives; of the evidence of his grand-nephew Jacques Noel, of Champlain, and others; and of the contemporary map (here reproduced). Cartier was not seeking a north-west passage in 1535, but the route to the rich Kingdom of Saguenay with which he had been acquainted by his Indian captives of 1534. Lanctot refutes the thesis on every point.—*J. B. Brebner.*

15486. LOHR, OTTO. Die ersten Deutschen in der neuen Welt. [The first Germans in the new world.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 14 (3) Feb. 1931: 80-83.—There is evidence of Germans in America as early as 1520. By 1638 continuous immigration had set in. Germans served as officers and soldiers, pioneers, missionaries and explorers.—*Karl Thalheim.*

15490. BAILEY, THOMAS A. Party irregularity in the senate of the United States, 1869-1901. *Southw. Pol. & Soc. Sci. Quart.* 11 (4) Mar. 1931: 355-376.—Irregularity is defined as opposition by a senator to his party organization, and this study is based upon an analysis of the 6,950 votes cast during the period, and "an elaborate method of charting them" (not here described). After a chronological review, the author concludes that the vast majority of votes were in fact "regular," and classifies the various types of dissent and dissentients.—*T. F. T. Plucknett.*

15491. BARNBART, J. D. Recent industrial growth and politics in the southern Appalachian region. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17 (4) Mar. 1931: 581-594.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

15492. BROWN, E. FRANCIS. The law career of Major Joseph Hawley. *New Engl. Quart.* 4 (3) Jul. 1931: 482-508.—*A. B. Forbes.*

15493. CHAPIN, HOWARD M. Colonial military flags. *New Engl. Quart.* 4 (3) Jul. 1931: 448-459.—*A. B. Forbes.*

15494. CLYDE, PAUL H. The open door policy of John Hay. *Hist. Outlook.* 22 (5) May 1931: 210-214.—Clyde describes the failure of the most favored nations clause to give adequate protection to American commercial interests in China, and the development and statement of the open door policy by Secretary John Hay, advised by W. W. Rockhill. The various notes and answers of the nations are described and the vagueness of the statements explained. The Washington Conference of 1921-22 made a valuable addition to the clarification of the open door policy, since the nine signatory

nations pledged themselves "to safeguard all those principles on which equal opportunity may be said to depend," while the "Hay policy of 1899 sought merely to preserve that equality of opportunity which had not already been destroyed by a system of special privilege—spheres of influence."—*Roy E. Cochran.*

15495. COLEMAN, EMMA L. The story of some New England girls who were captured by Indians and taken to Canada. *Old-Time New England.* 22(1) Jul. 1931: 23-30.

15496. CONFREY, BURTON. Secularism in American education. Its history. *Catholic Univ. Amer., Educ. Res. Monog.* 6(1) Jan. 15, 1931: pp. 153.—In early American history church and the state were closely allied on matters of education, and early schools bore little resemblance to our present theories of education. With the growth of democracy came the growth of free schools and by 1825 Horace Mann dominated the schools, at which time the majority favored a non-sectarian Protestant recognition of religion. Secularization reached its height after 1850 and the immigration of many Catholics complicated the problem. By the time of Grant state versus church had become a national issue. (Many citations of cases, laws, and published comments.)—*Howard Britton Morris.*

15497. CUMMIN, HAZEL E. The Concord anti-quarian collection and its setting. *Old-Time New England.* 22(1) Jul. 1931: 31-40.

15498. DALGETY, GEORGE S. Chautauqua's contribution to American life. *Current Hist.* 34(1) Apr. 1931: 39-44.—The travelling Chautauqua supplied everything from the sublime to the ridiculous but it was never vulgar or vicious. It was a combination of two institutions already existing—the first Lyceum Bureau founded by James Redpath in 1868 and the Summer Study Courses established on the shores of Lake Chautauqua by Bishop Vincent and Lewis Miller in 1873. In 1904 Keith Vawter started the first travelling Chautauqua. The movement reached its maximum about ten years ago. At that time as many as 5,000 towns were reached and the total attendance was more than 20,000,000. The best known writers and lecturers in the country were on the programs. The movement is now practically dead and the programs are inferior. Neither the movies nor the radio has influenced it greatly. The main cause of its decline is the auto.—*Raymond Belamy.*

15499. DAVISON, GEORGE S. The first half century of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania. *Proc. Engin. Soc. Western Pennsylvania.* 47(4) Apr. 1931: 178-183.—Membership in the society now includes chemists, biologists, metallurgists, and engineers of all branches. From 100 members in 1880, the society has grown to 1,700. In that time, engineering has made great progress. In 1880, due to congressional inventories of harbors, navigable streams, sea-front, and docks, and the extension of transcontinental railroads, the demand for engineers throughout the country increased. The Lake Superior ore region was opened up; Portland cement was substituted for natural cement; and the dynamo appeared in industry. In the last 50 years, Pittsburgh, the home of the society, has passed from the iron age, through the steel age, and is now well started in the cement age.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

15500. DOW, GEORGE FRANCIS. The colonial village built at Salem, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1930. *Old-Time New England.* 22(1) Jul. 1931: 3-14.

15501. DOYLE, RICHARD D. Christopher Colles, engineer and philosopher. *Hist. Bull.* 9(3) Mar. 1931: 46-49.—The Irishman Christopher Colles (1738-1821) who came to America about 1765, and was selected by the Continental Congress as chief instructor in artillery and field gunnery, was the first to suggest the Ontario and the Erie canals; the first to propose a workable scheme for a system of water-works for New York City;

the first to commence a scheme of itinerant public instruction; and he designed and constructed the first steam engine built in America.—*Major L. Younce.*

15502. DYER, WALTER A. Embattled farmers. *New Engl. Quart.* 4(3) Jul. 1931: 460-481.—The more important and seldom emphasized results of Shay's rebellion lay in certain legislative enactments. State laws were modified and reforms undertaken which resulted in the abolition of imprisonment for debt and other oppressive practices together with measures providing for a complete overhauling of the unjust tax system with the purpose of relieving the towns and polls of some of the burden and placing it on trade. The immediate sequel was a bloodless revolution in the decisive election to the governorship in 1787 of John Hancock, running against Governor Bowdoin on a platform of leniency, and in the return of only one-fourth of the house of representatives.—*A. B. Forbes.*

15503. FERRI-PISANI. Les débuts du cinéma aux États-Unis. [The beginning of the cinema in the United States.] *Rev. Hebdom.* 40(24) Jun. 13, 1931: 149-174.

15504. GEE, CLARENCE S. John Brown's last letter. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 40(2) Apr. 1931: 185-189.—Location of the original letter.—*V. Gray.*

15505. GOLDTHWAITE, JAMES W. The first province road; the road from Durham to Co-Os. *New Hampshire Highways.* 9(1) Apr. 1931: 1-5.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

15506. GIDNEY, LUCY M. Les loyalistes américains. [The American loyalists.] *Rev. Anglo-Amér.* 8(4) Apr. 1931: 301-312.—*F. E. Bailey.*

15507. GREENE, EVARTS BOUTELLE. Our pioneer historical societies. *Indiana Hist. Soc. Publ.* 10(2) 1931: 83-97.—Address before the twelfth Indiana History Conference, December, 1930. Of the state historical societies, none antedate the formation of the Indiana Society, founded in 1830. A new era for these societies was inaugurated as professors of history began to make use of their collections for research. A second notable advance was inaugurated when these institutions received support from state governments, particularly in the West and the South.—*James Alton James.*

15508. GREER, JAMES KIMMINS. Louisiana politics, 1845-1861. *Louisiana Hist. Quart.* 13(1) Jan. 1930: 67-116.—Chapter vii on "The departure of the Whigs and the entrance of the Know Nothings, 1853-54" deals with the validity of the election of Benjamin to the U. S. senate in 1852, the election of Slidell to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Soule in 1853, the city election in New Orleans in which a "reform ticket" was elected, the reawakening of the slavery question in Louisiana through the introduction of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in congress, and the appearance of the Know Nothing party in New Orleans and its spread to the rural parts of the state. Chapter viii on "The decline of the Know Nothing party in Louisiana, 1855" deals chiefly with the political contest between the Democrats and the Know Nothings for state offices in 1855, in which practically the entire Democratic ticket was elected. Chapter ix on "The campaign of 1856 and the supremacy of John Slidell" discusses the city election in New Orleans in 1856, in which the whole Know Nothing ticket was elected, and the presidential campaign in the fall, which resulted in a victory for Buchanan in Louisiana over Fillmore. Buchanan's victory was interpreted as a triumph for the conservative Democrats and John Slidell, who was acknowledged as the "Warwick of America." The Know Nothing party ceased to exist in Louisiana except in a few precincts in New Orleans.—*E. M. Violette.*

15509. HARLAN, EDGAR R. The Lincoln mass of American people. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17(8) Apr. 1931: 563-577.—Facsimile of all original letters of Abraham



Lincoln owned by the state of Iowa.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**15510. HOLBROOK, E. A.** Progress in coal-mining in the Pittsburgh district. *Proc. Engin. Soc. Western Pennsylvania.* 47 (4) Apr. 1931: 215-223.—In 1794, the first steam engine using coal came to Pittsburgh. Coke is now rapidly displacing wood charcoal as an industrial fuel, more than 73% in western Pennsylvania coming from the by-product ovens. By 1880, western Pennsylvania was producing 16 million tons of coal a year. The miners were of British or northern European extraction. The Bituminous Mine Inspection Act of 1880 resulted in mechanical ventilation and the double-entry system in new mines. Through electricity, 90% recovery of the coal was general. The acetylene lamp displaced the oil lamp. The great number of accidents during this decade led to the formation of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Electricity was introduced in 1890 and its uses extended after 1910. Workmen's compensation and safety devices appeared. During the past decade, hand labor has been largely eliminated and coal-cleaning plants have been introduced. Coal now generates 65.3% of all power. In the last 50 years, the coal production of western Pennsylvania has increased nine-fold, the industry is progressing steadily.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

**15511. HUBBELL, J. B.** Lincoln's first inaugural address. *Amer. Hist. Rev.* 36 (3) Apr. 1931: 550-552.—The concluding paragraph of the first inaugural, while based on a paragraph by Seward, also recalls in subject matter and phraseology, the concluding paragraph of no. 14 of the *Federalist*, by Madison.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**15512. JORDAN, PHILIP D.** Philip Bevan—minor poet of Ohio. *Ohio Archaeol. & Hist. Quart.* 40 (2) Apr. 1931: 206-221.—Biography of a nationalistic poet of the middle period and his poem *America*.—*V. Gray.*

**15513. JORDAN, PHILIP D.** The discovery of William Salter's almanac-diary. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17 (6) Oct. 1930: 466-469.—The terse entries for 1846 throw interesting light on the life of this minister who contributed much to the mid-18th century development of Iowa.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**15514. KNOWLES, MORRIS.** History of civil engineering in western Pennsylvania. *Proc. Engin. Soc. Western Pennsylvania.* 47 (4) Apr. 1931: 184-210.—The history of the improvement of waterways, transportation facilities, public works and sanitation in the Pittsburgh region. Among the plans recommended but as yet not acted upon, is one for flood protection and another providing for a subway-system.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

**15515. LAWRENCE, E. P.** An apostle's progress: Matthew Arnold in America. *Philol. Quart.* 10 (1) Jan. 1931: 62-79.—Matthew Arnold's views of America are to be found in his essay "Civilization in the United States." What America thought of him is less well known. Arnold's reason for coming was probably the desire to spread "Sweetness and Light" rather than financial gain. As the Messiah of culture he could not resist the call to visit the domain of the Philistine. His tour was a failure, not so much because of what he said as his manner. His provocativeness aroused hostility and American critics called his manner condescending and tactless. Boston resented his views of Emerson; Chicago, his unbending attitude and lack of humor. New York alone, probably because of the hostility of Boston and Chicago, received him with a little more appreciation.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

**15516. LARSON, HENRIETTA M. S. & M. Allen.** Lottery, exchange, and stock brokerage. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3 (3) May 1931: 424-445.—The earlier developments of American private banking may be illustrated by the history of S. & M. Allen. This firm had its beginning in a heterogeneous enterprise started in Albany about 1808. The S. & M. Allen partnership was established in New York City in 1815 and, there-

after, branch partnerships throughout the country. At first the chief interest of the Allens was the selling of lottery tickets. In the 'twenties they began to deal in stocks, gradually discontinuing lottery dealing. They always carried on a considerable business in bank notes and drafts, even doing some foreign exchange. The Allen partnerships were dissolved in 1837, having become too heavily loaded with stocks which fell in value in the panic.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

**15517. MARSHALL, HELEN E.** Story of the Dial, 1840-44. *New Mexico Quart.* 1 (2) May 1931: 147-165.—The *Dial* was the publication of the Transcendentalist Club, at first edited by Margaret Fuller and later by Ralph Waldo Emerson, which lasted for but four years. The *Dial* remains a valuable source for the study of transcendentalism in New England in the 1840's.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**15518. MILLER, EDWARD A.** New England influences on Ohio's public school system. *Ohio Soc. Sci. J.* 2 (4) Nov. 1930: 5-20.—The ideas which formed the basis for Ohio's public school system were New England ideas, and the men who laid the early foundations were of New England birth. They were Ephraim Cutler, Caleb Atwater, Nathan Guilford, and Samuel Lewis, the Horace Mann of Ohio. The system was established and in operation by 1841.—*Philip Davidson.*

**15519. MOORE, VIVIAN LYON.** A Pocahontas of Michigan. *Michigan Hist. Mag.* 15 Winter, 1931: 71-79.—A brief sketch of the life and activities of Madame La Framboise, a picturesque character who lived in the Mackinac region during the late 18th and early 19th centuries.—*R. J. Kitzmiller.*

**15520. MOTT, DAVID C.** Abandoned towns, villages and post offices of Iowa. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17 (6) Oct. 1930: 435-465.—The abandoned towns of Iowa are given county by county with their approximate locations and dates and history.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**15521. MURPHY, CHARLES B.** The political career of Jesse D. Bright. *Indiana Hist. Soc. Publ.* 10 (3) 1931: 101-144.—Jesse D. Bright was born in Norwich, New York, in 1812. His father, a collector of internal revenue and a friend of Thurlow Weed, removed to Madison, Indiana, when his son was eight years of age. Jesse studied law, but politics was his ruling passion. After serving as probate judge, U. S. marshal, state senator, and lieutenant governor, he was elected to the U. S. senate in 1845. As a democrat, he opposed the usurpation of state rights by the federal government and denounced the land grant system in aid of railroads proposed by Stephen A. Douglas. Re-elected to the senate in 1851 and 1857, he continued to oppose the plans of Douglas, and Indiana was carried by the Republicans in the election of 1860. In February, 1862, he was expelled from the senate because of alleged sympathy for the Southern cause.—*James Alton James.*

**15522. POSEY, W. B.** Influence of slavery upon the Methodist church in the early south and southwest. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17 (4) Mar. 1931: 530-542.—Though Wesley, Asbury, Coke, and other early leaders opposed slavery, southern Methodists grew lax as they rose in the economic and social scale and eventually condoned slaveholding even on the part of their ministers. By 1830 the old anti-slavery spirit had completely spent its force. In the 30's northern conferences and church papers, too, condemned abolitionism for being at variance with the vested interests and constitutional rights and obligations of the country.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

**15523. PAMMEL, L. H.** Buffalo in Iowa. *Ann. of Iowa.* 17 (6) Oct. 1930: 403-434.—There is considerable debate as to whether buffalo existed in Iowa in the early part of the 19th century, and the author cites authorities to prove that they did.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

15524. **QUAIFE, M. M.** The Ohio campaigns of 1782. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17(4) Mar. 1931: 515-529.—West of the Alleghenies the Revolution did not end with Cornwallis' surrender. The bloody year, 1782, was notable for the massacre of Gnadenhütten, Colonel Crawford's fiasco and death by torture, the British-Indian expedition into Kentucky, and their defeat of the Kentuckians at Blue Licks.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

15525. **RIPPY, J. FRED.** The South examines itself. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30(1) Jan. 1931: 19-26.—A review of ten books written within the last ten years by southerners on the contemporary South. Special attention is given to the *Industrial revolution in the South* by Mitchell and Mitchell and *I'll take my stand* by Twelve Southerners. These ten books illustrate the tendency towards self examination in the South, which, although not new, is calm, thorough, and scientific, if not always hopeful.—*E. M. Violette.*

15526. **RUSSELL, NELSON VANCE** (ed.). The battle of Bloody Run. *Canad. Hist. Rev.* 12(2) Jun. 1931: 183-188.—During the Pontiac uprising Captain James Dalyell tried to break the siege of Detroit on July 30, 1763. His plan to attack the Indian camp during the night was discovered and the disastrous results of the expedition are described in a letter reproduced herein written by Major Duncan to Sir William Johnson. This letter is in the Indian papers in the Public Archives at Ottawa.—*Alison Ewart.*

15527. **SANGER, D. B.** The Chicago Times and the Civil War. *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17(4) Mar. 1931: 557-580.—The editor of the *Times*, Wilbur Fisk Storey, consistently and vehemently opposed the administration throughout the war. A New Englander by birth, he upheld state rights, opposed emancipation, a protective tariff, and eastern policies in general. The author exonerates Storey of a contemporaneous charge of treason.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

15528. **SCOTT, CHARLES F.** A half century of electrical engineering. *Proc. Engin. Soc. Western Pennsylvania.* 47(4) Apr. 1931: 224-225.—In 1880, the engineering spirit was awakened. A symptom was the establishment of eminent engineering societies. Also at this time Edison's new incandescent lamp was beginning to be exploited. Electricity became a necessity for the steel industry, mining, transportation, communication, in the home, and on the highway. In the past decade we have used three times the total electricity used in the preceding 40 years. New social problems have arisen because of it; the question of unemployable labor and the increase of leisure. The improvement in the production of electrical energy by the steam turbine has also brought about in the past 15 years a more efficient use of coal. The national coal rate in 1919 was 3.20 pounds per kilowatt-hour. In 1928 it was reduced to 1.76 pounds per kilowatt-hour.—*Evelyn Aronson.*

15529. **SHAFROTH, JOHN F.** The strategy of the Yorktown campaign, 1781. *U. S. Naval Inst. Proc.* 57(6) Jun. 1931: 721-736.—The campaign at Yorktown depended upon a coordination of the land and naval forces of the Americans and the French under conditions which reached far back into the political past. England

was unable to prosecute the American war with vigor, because of her far flung possessions the defense of which would not allow her to mass her forces at any one point. The control of the sea was menaced by the Franco-Spanish alliance of 1779, and a number of engagements distracted the English attention from the 13 rebellious colonies. (Detailed movements of the troops engaged in the campaign.)—*Howard Britton Morris.*

15530. **SHALIMAR.** The man who killed Stonewall Jackson. *Blackwood's Mag.* 288(1380) Oct. 1930: 487-508.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

15531. **SMITH, W. E. Francis P. Blair, pen-executive of Andrew Jackson.** *Mississippi Valley Hist. Rev.* 17(4) Mar. 1931: 543-556.—A Kentuckian, trained in frontier philosophy, Blair was brought to Washington in 1830 to conduct the administration newspaper. His *Globe* was a strictly partisan Jacksonian journal, violently opposing the U. S. Bank, nullification, and the Clay policies. He enjoyed the president's full confidence and was an important member of the latter's "kitchen cabinet." After Van Buren's administration Blair's influence waned, and Polk and his intriguers forced him to sell the *Globe* in 1845.—*G. P. Schmidt.*

15532. **TINKER, EDWARD LAROCQUE.** Boimare, first and still foremost bibliographer of Louisiana. *Papers Bibliog. Soc. Amer.* 24(1-2) 1930: 34-42.—Boimare was a French bibliophile resident in New Orleans where he carried on his trade ranging from books and wallpaper to wines, while laboriously collecting the source materials for his life work, the *Notes*, which are valuable in the study of the French colonial government of Louisiana.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

15533. **WALTER, MABEL HALL.** The Pike-Streeter tavern, Waterford, Vermont. *Old-Time New England.* 22(1) Jul. 1931: 15-22.

15534. **WINSTON, ROBERT W.** A rebel colonel: his strange career. *So. Atlantic Quart.* 30(1) Jan. 1931: 84-92.—Tazewell Lee Hargrove, a North Carolina slaveholder and a fiery secessionist, a lieutenant colonel in the Confederate army, the defender of Santa Anna bridge near Richmond in 1863, and a prisoner of war for two years in a United States prison, refused to take the oath of allegiance until July, 1865. Embittered by the war, he sought in vain to get the Democratic party of North Carolina to adopt a resolution of defiance to the United States and unflinching allegiance to the late Confederacy. He then turned Republican and spent the remainder of his life excoriating the Democratic party and trying to destroy it by Negro votes. He was ostracized by his friends and family and set upon by angry mobs. He was elected to the state legislature several times and became attorney general of the state in 1872. Only the devotion of his old soldiers saved him from being murdered by the Ku Klux Klan. He kept up his fight against the Democratic party until his death in 1889.—*E. M. Violette.*

15535. **WOODHOUSE, SAMUEL W.** (ed.). Log and journal of the ship "United States" on a voyage to China in 1784. *Pennsylvania Mag. Hist. & Biog.* 55(219) Jul. 1931: 225-258.—*W. F. Dunaway.*

## AMERICA SOUTH OF THE UNITED STATES

(See also Entries 13334, 13645, 14349, 14355, 14505, 14964, 15234, 15310, 15318, 15388, 16236)

15536. **BATRES, JÁUREGUI, ANTONIO.** Bibliografía histórica Guatemalteca. [Historical bibliography of Guatemala.] *Anales de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia.* 5(4) Jun. 1929: 380-386.

15537. **DURON, ROMULO E.** Pacificación de Olancho. [Pacification of Olancho.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras.* 8(7-8) Jan.-Feb. 1930:

261-272.—When the president of Central America, Manuel José Arce, caused civil war in his efforts to replace the federal government with a centralist one, Francisco Morazán arose against the government. He liberated Honduras and Salvador and then turned to Guatemala which he took on April 13, 1829. In the meantime a new faction had appeared in the department of Olancho, Honduras, composed of deserters. Morazán issued a benevolent proclamation to the Olanchanos, and Colonel José Antonio Márquez was sent with 400 men to put down the rebellion. This expedition was successful. When Morazán saw the beautiful province going to ruin he sought the enemy chieftains in their



own camp at the risk of his life and promptly made peace with them on very liberal terms. Today, Morazán is the national hero of Honduras.—*F. L. Hoffmann.*

**15538. GALDAMES, LUIS.** Ramon Sotomayor Valdes. *Anales de la Univ. de Chile.* 8(4) 1930: 1567-1626.—A critical biography of Sotomayor Valdes, born at Santiago, Chile, on Apr. 30, 1830 and died on July 15, 1903. He was educated in the National Institute; was a life long student of law, economics, and history; was an editor and close friend of Diego Barros Arana; was Chilean minister to Mexico from 1863-1866 and to Bolivia from 1867-1870; and was the author of an *Historical study of Bolivia* (1874), *The Chilean legation in Bolivia* (1872), *History of Chile* (1875ff.), and other works, many of which the author of this article has evaluated critically.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

**15539. MORENO, LAUDELINO.** Independencia de la capitanía general de Guatemala. [Independence of the captaincy-general of Guatemala.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras.* 7(10) Apr. 1929: 326-330; (11-12) May-Jun. 1929: 341-344; 8(1) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 17-24.—This is a fairly complete history of the independence movement in Guatemala, from the establishment of the captaincy-general in 1527 to complete independence, Sep. 15, 1821. The causes, mainly economic, are stressed.—*F. L. Hoffmann.*

**15540. UNSIGNED.** An American astronomical pioneer in Chile: Lieut. James Melville Gilliss. *Bull. Pan-Am. Union.* 65(6) Jun. 1931: 578-591.—Lieut. James Melville Gilliss, an officer of the U. S. navy who was instrumental in founding the Naval Observatory in Washington in 1842, went to Chile in 1849 following a proposal of C. L. Gerling of Marburg university of a new method for deducing the solar parallax from observations of Venus in widely scattered points approximately on the same meridian. The obvious place for another observatory was Chile and thither went Gilliss. His plant was set up on Santa Lucia hill in Santiago, the Chilean government giving aid and encouragement. For three years he and his few assistants worked incessantly. They observed some 23,000 stars, more than 20,000 of them never previously tabulated. When the Americans left the Chilean government took over the observatory and it became the Chilean National Observatory. On March 25, 1931, a bust of Lieut. Gilliss was presented to the University of Chile by the U. S. Naval Observatory in honor of his services.—*George P. Hammond.*

**15541. UNSIGNED.** Provision de la real audiencia de Guatemala creando la jurisdicción de la alcaldía mayor de Tegucigalpa el 31 de octubre de 1580. [Decree of the royal audiencia of Guatemala creating the authority of the alcaldía mayor of Tegucigalpa, Oct. 31, 1580.] *Rev. d. Arch. y Bibliot. Nacional de Honduras.* 7(9) Mar. 1929: 257-262; (10) Apr. 1929: 301-304.—*F. L. Hoffmann.*

**15542. VAUGHN, Z. EVANGELINA ANTAY de.** La educación en el Perú. [Education in Peru.] *Hispania.* 13(1) Feb. 1930: 105-116.—Life in Peru has been influenced by the mountainous character of the land and by the Indian population. In Inca times learning was reserved for the nobility. In the colonial period there was little change. The ruling Spanish class saw grave danger in the cultivation of knowledge among the masses. Such education as existed was entirely ecclesiastical. But with independence came a desire for betterment and the first normal school was established in 1822. Since 1900 North American influence has predominated. The aim has been to produce trained and industrious men rather than literati. Primary schools have increased greatly; there are 25 secondary institutions for men, women hardly figure in public education; the University of San Marcos at Lima is the center of higher learning in Peru.—*George P. Hammond.*

## THE WORLD WAR

(See also Entries 15398, 15431, 15452)

**15543. BACH, AUGUST.** Frankreich und die Verletzung der belgischen Neutralität. [France and the violation of Belgian neutrality.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(5) May 1931: 462-475.—The now published French documents show that the French general staff developed plans in the spring of 1912 which involved the violation of Belgian neutrality in order to prevent an advance of German troops concentrated in the neighborhood of Aachen. The French ministry gave its consent to this plan and Poincaré was unceasing in his efforts to prevent a neutrality agreement then pending between England and Germany. The British foreign office accepted these plans for the violation of Belgian neutrality and in December, 1912, inquired what attitude Belgium would take if the concentration of German troops near Aachen necessitated an Anglo-French invasion of Belgium. Thus France and England violated their neutrality obligations.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

**15544. BITTNER, LUDWIG.** Österreich-Ungarn und Serbien. [Austria-Hungary and Serbia.] *Hist. Z.* 144(1) 1931: 78-104.—Bittner of the Austrian State Archives and co-editor of the newly published collection of Austrian-Hungarian Documents, takes up the cudgels against Herman Wendel's thesis of condemning Austro-Hungarian action, in particular the ultimatum, as unwarranted, and thus putting the onus of aggression squarely on the shoulders of the dual monarchy. Following the newer work of Roderich Goss, Bittner shows that (1) war against Serbia was an act of internationally permitted self preservation; (2) the materials and documents at the disposal of the government in July, 1914, were sufficient to convince it that this was the only course; and (3) later revelations have proved the correctness of these views.—*G. Sudermann.*

**15545. HASHAGEN, JUSTUS.** Entspannungen 1908-14. [Attempts at international amity 1908-14.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9(5) May 1931: 459-462.—The history of European international relations from the Bosnian crisis to the World War is not a series of more and more serious crises. A true picture shows periods in which the two groups of powers strove to eliminate friction and to cooperate on the basis of amicable compromise. Such efforts were illusory for they lacked popular support and were counteracted by contrary arrangements by military authorities.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

**15546. JANSEN.** Die Haltung der Eifel-und Hunsrückbevölkerung im Weltkrieg und im Zusammenbruch. [The conduct of the population of Eifel and Hunsrück during the World War and Germany's breakdown.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6(6-7) 1930: 430-435.—Lack of patriotism of the population was at first suspected, both by the French and Germans; but its willingness to make immense sacrifices during the war proved its existence. Both Catholic and Protestant clergymen were usually the soul of organized auxiliary war work. After the war the population resisted stubbornly all attempts at "Gallicization" of the district, including Eupen-Malmédy.—*John B. Mason.*

**15547. JOHNSON, ALEXANDER L. P.** Military histories of the Great War. *J. Modern Hist.* 3(2) Jun. 1931: 266-286.—A statement of the French official history of the war, of the British official history, of the Italian monographic series, of the series of monographs published for Germany by the *Reichsarchiv*, of the official German history, of the official Austrian account to be published by the *Kriegsarchiv*, of the Hungarian account and the works under preparation in America.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

**15548. MORGAN, J. H.** Marshal Foch and his military testament. *Engl. Rev.* 52(4) Apr. 1931: 422-

432; (5) May 1931: 579-586.—Foch's *Memoirs and Principes de la guerre* are the works of the greatest master of modern war. Foch was a great thinker and a great character, and the campaign of 1918, as commented by himself, shows the perfect commander-in-chief, who never recriminated, never said "I told you so," and who secured victory a year before others thought it possible.—*H. D. Jordan.*

15549. MURRAY, W. W. *Canadians in Dunsterforce.* *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8 (2) Jan. 1931: 209-217.—Less than a thousand Imperials, Canadians, Australians, and others, held 600 miles of front against an entire Turkish army and in the world war bluffed that army into remaining immobile for many months. The Russian front, which extended down into Persia, having collapsed after the revolution, the door to India was left open to the Turks and Germans. The British plan was to penetrate into the Caucasus, raise an army there and use it against the Turks. The force dispatched to accomplish this task had, however, first to cope with the famine which was devastating Persia.—*Alison Ewart.*

15550. MURRAY, CARL W. W. *Canadians in "Dunsterforce,"* II. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8 (3) Apr. 1931: 377-386.—Dunsterforce's expedition was one of the most colossal bluffs of the World War. There were only a few hundred officers and men, operating in a hostile country, with an entire Turkish army corps less than a hundred miles away in the mountains of Kurdistan. Dunsterforce raised levies of Persians, Armenians, Kurds, and Tartars and organized them into battalions. Their military value was nil, but rumors of a tremendous armed force under the British seeped through to the Turks. Dunsterforce's immediate objective was Baku, and his opportunity came when the Bolsheviks in Baku were overthrown, and the Armenians invited him to defend the city against the Turks. A British advance guard reached Baku on Aug. 4, 1918. The failure of Dunsterforce to defend Baku, the defection and treachery of the Armenians, the massacres of and by the Tartars, and the courage of those few hundred Britishers constitute one of the most tragic episodes of the war.—*Alison Ewart.*

15551. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Foch loué par Pétain. [Foch praised by Pétain.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (4) Feb. 15, 1931: 731-736.—It was Pétain who, on taking Foch's seat at the French Academy, pronounced the eulogy of his dead chief. His discourse threw a striking light on the character of both Foch and Joffre, but also on that of the speaker himself.—*Julian Park.*

15552. RECOULY, RAYMOND. Joffre. *Rev. de France.* 11 (6) Mar. 15, 1931: 193-221; (7) Apr. 1, 1931: 385-434.—II. The French staff has been criticized for not having foreseen the invasion of Belgium, but the best opinion, both military and political, considered that the Germans would not threaten the coast, lest they bring England in. The other chief criticism of Joffre has to do with his Alsatian offensive. Here moral rather than military reasons predominated. It was necessary to destroy at the earliest moment the legend, begun in 1870, that the German is a better soldier than the French. III. The battle of the Marne illustrates the maxim that the art of the generalissimo consists of hitting the enemy at a point where his forces are inferior, and at a point which threatens his communications. Von Kluck in his impulsiveness disobeyed some vitally important orders, and this spirit was communicated to his corps-commanders. There was perfect cooperation between Joffre and Galliéni, and when the former replaced Lanrezac by Franchet d'Espèrey all the army- and corps-commanders were at last ideally chosen. (I. See Entry 3: 12162).—*Julian Park.*

15553. ROSENBERG, A. *Zur Vorgeschichte des Weltkriegs. Die neuen österreichischen Akten.* [Historical facts preceding the World War. The new official

documents of Austria.] *Gesellschaft.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 28-43.—In *The foreign relations of Austria-Hungary from the Bosnian crisis in 1908 to the outbreak of the War 1914* (8 vols.) the first three volumes contain important new information on the foreign policy of Aehrenthal. Very little is known about him, for he left no memoirs and had no confidant. The tragic connection between the domestic and the foreign policies is considered. The eighth volume contains the events from the assassination at Sarajevo to the declaration of war. Among the new facts are: (1) the Austrian authorities knew fully three weeks before the assassination that an attack upon the life of the heir apparent was being plotted; (2) the secret service of Austria was in a deplorable state of inefficiency at the time; (3) Berlin considered war with Russia unavoidable, but thought the intervention of England unthinkable; (4) Count Palffy reported that the Vatican approved of the action of Austria against Serbia since the pope wished to see Serbia disciplined.—*Elizabeth Weber.*

15554. SMITH, A. D. B. *The Gordon Highlanders at Loos.* *Aberdeen Univ. Rev.* 18 (53) Mar. 1931: 97-112.—At the battle of Loos (Sept. 25 to the middle of October) the casualties of the British Expeditionary Force amounted to over 2,000 officers and nearly 50,000 other ranks. Altogether there were in action on Sept. 25 seven battalions of the Gordon Highlanders. Three years later on Sept. 25, 1918, the 15th (Scottish) division found itself again at Loos, and at last captured the ground for which its first fighting was made.—*Alison Ewart.*

15555. TEMPERLEY, HAROLD. *The Coming of the War.* *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 317-338.—Two divergent schools have arisen dealing with the events between June 28, 1914 and the outbreak of hostilities, each championing one of the combatants. Impartiality has not yet been achieved, but certain noteworthy books have been published. Temperley devotes most of his article to questioning certain disputed statements of the commentators whom he reviews.—*Howard Britton Morris.*

15556. THIMME, FRIEDRICH. Was Fürst Bülow im Sommer 1914 getan hat. [What Prince Bülow would have done in the summer of 1914.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 7 (12) Dec. 1929: 1228-1229; 8 (2) Feb. 1930: 173-185.—In his severe criticism of the German statesmen of 1914 and in outlining seven points in which he would have avoided the war, Bülow forgot that the initial move in the war was Russian mobilization. Bülow would not have taken upon himself the responsibility of sabotaging the Schlieffen plan by refusing to permit the invasion of Belgium, since it was prepared during his chancellorship and sanctioned in 1905. Nor would the man who gave Austria an unqualified blank check in the Bosnian crisis have refused cooperation in 1914. Furthermore the man who made England and Russia enemies because of his adamant stand against a conference and who finally silenced the demand for one with the "diplomatic ultimatum" of March, 1909, would not have insisted on resorting to the Hague tribunal in 1914. Nor would he have dared to offend Austria in 1914 any more than he did in 1908 by advising concessions to Italy. Bülow would probably have avoided tactical errors such as the "scrap of paper" remark but he could not have avoided the war. Moreover, the isolation of Germany in 1914 was the outcome of Bülow's lack of political perspective.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

15557. UNSIGNED. *Ausländische Sachverständige zur Versailler Kriegsschuldthese.* [Foreign experts on the Versailles war guilt thesis.] *Berliner Monatsh.* 9 (6) Jun. 1931: 519-589.—Following is a résumé of the answers to three questions put to foreign authorities on the war guilt: (1) Are you of the opinion that Germany



planned the Great War with premeditation and brought it about designedly and intentionally? No 53, yes 5, undecided 12. (2) Are you of the opinion that Germany imposed the war upon the Allied and Associated governments? No 49, yes 8, undecided 13. (3) Do you assent to the opinion that the affirmation made by the Allied and Associated governments in Versailles regarding the responsibility of Germany for the war was arrived at on the basis of material which was incomplete, tendentious, and, in part, even falsified? No 1, yes (includes some who reserve judgment on "falsified") 51, undecided 18.—*J. Wesley Hoffmann.*

15558. VERGNIOL, CAMILLE. Le nouvel ouvrage de M. Raymond Poincaré. [Raymond Poincaré's new work.] *Rev. de France.* 11 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 98-116.—Poincaré has just published the 6th volume of his war memoirs, which is given over to the year 1915. He contributes not only an unequalled documentation, served by an infallible memory, but also a sureness of view, firmness of mind, lucidity of judgment, patriotic ardor, and modesty of statement. Extracts from the diary follow and relate chiefly to the reconstruction of the Viviani cabinet, extending from Oct. 13 to 30.—*Julian Park.*

## ECONOMICS

### ECONOMIC THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 15285, 15391, 15850, 15931, 15954, 16003, 16253, 16444, 16502)

15559. ANDREAE, WILHELM. Einführung in die Grundgedanken der universalistischen Geldlehre. [Introduction to the basic ideas of the universalistic theory of money.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 3 (5-6) 1930: 441-463.—The "individualistic" explanation, which postulates the origin of money from the exchange of goods, is discarded, following Spann's "universalistic" economic theory. Only through money do materials become merchandise; thus the origin of money must precede the exchange of goods. The customary form of the quantity theory is rejected, since it does not sufficiently consider the size of the "productive powers" of a political economy. Money is not a medium of exchange but rather a "capital of higher dimensions," as it organizes not only the exchange of goods, but their production as well. Hence money does not derive its value from its material basis, nor from the reserves consisting of precious metals. To exercise its power as a pecuniary unit of calculation it does not need material, but a performance value. The sufficient quantity of money is to be determined not only by the quantity of the finished products, but also by the possibility of fruitful employment of capital. This is the fact today as a result of the creation of giro-, deposit-, and other credit money.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

15560. DOZIER, HOWARD DOUGLAS. Henry Ford og Karl Marx: En pragmatisk parallell. [Henry Ford and Karl Marx: a pragmatic parallel.] *Vor Verden.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 121-133.—Marx and Ford, more than any others, have helped to establish the idea now current that periods of national depression and unemployment are a disgrace, and that in such periods, wages, that is, the purchasing power of labor, must be sustained at a high level. There is a striking parallel between the Marxian labor theory of value and Ford's unit of "labor currency."—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

15561. HERDEGEN, HANS. Die Lehre vom Unternehmergewinn. [The theory of entrepreneur's profit.] *Nationalwirtschaft.* 3 (4) 1930: 376-397.—The author tries to explain the origin of the entrepreneur's profit according to the basic view points of the "universalistic" economic theory of Othmar Spann, after giving a presentation and criticism of existing theories.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

15562. KARG, NORBERT. A közgazdasági termelékenységéről. [Economic productivity.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 75 (12) Dec. 1930: 851-876.—Theory is charged with analyzing and systematizing the means and results, policy with the choice of those branches of production and consumption which social organizations are to foster or hinder. Since its beginning economic theory

has been concerned with the problem of productivity, but there is no unified theory as yet. In the explanation of the materialistic-individualistic and the universalistic theory, the concept of productivity covers only the technically successful production of goods, profitable production, or final economic fruitfulness. The individual views thus seek the content of the concept of productivity in different economic phenomena. There follows a review of the problem of productivity from the point of view of the history of economic thought and an especially detailed view of the problem of productivity as seen by Othmar Spann.—*Ladislaus Rosenheim.*

15563. KELHAU, WILHELM. Der Geltungsbereich der Grenzwertlehre. [The range of the validity of the theory of marginal utility.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33 (2) Apr. 1931: 409-430.—According to the proper statement of the theory of marginal productivity, when (ultimately) falling marginal utility has come to the point of equilibrium with rising marginal sacrifice, further production will cease. This principle is valid only for an economic order from which profits have been (mentally) abstracted, by the process of carrying capitalism, mentally speaking, to the *ne plus ultra* of its development. Consequently the marginal productivity concept is not useful as a basic principle of the theory of distribution.—*A. B. Anthony.*

15564. MASOERO, ARTURO. Un americano non edonista. [An American who was not a hedonist.] *Economia.* 7 (2) Feb. 1931: 151-172.—Summarizes and illustrates the economic thought of Thorstein Veblen.—*Roberto Bachi.*

15565. SCHNEIDER, ERICH. Über den Einfluss von Änderungen der Nachfrage auf die Monopolpreisbildung. [On the influence of changes in demand on the determination of monopoly price.] *Arch. f. Sozialwissensch. u. Sozialpol.* 64 (2) Oct. 1930: 281-315.—Cournot's theory of monopoly assumes static demand and cost curves for a definite commodity. Since the structures of the demand and cost curves are subject to continual fluctuation and change, the monopoly price of a commodity affected by these variations is likewise subject to continual change. The author examines the relationship of the Cournot theory of monopoly to what he characterizes as the Marshallian concept of elasticity of demand, and also the theoretical possibilities and probabilities with respect to the shifting and changes in form of demand curves in time. He then treats of these variations in the demand-curve as related to the problem of monopoly. The assumptions made in the course of his argument with respect to the possible changes of a demand curve in time are found to be not inconsistent with the results of certain empirical-statistical investigations—such as those of Schultz.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

15566. VERGOTTINI, MARIO. I fenomeni demografici come base di quelli economici. [Demographic

phenomena as a basis of economic phenomena.] *Boll. dell'Ist. Stat. Econ., R. Univ. d. Studi Econ. e Commerciali di Trieste*. 6 (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 171-212. —The proportion of productive classes to the total population in the various states, varies around a constant whose value is about 60%. But in order to show exactly the economic differences between the various populations, due to differences in their age compositions, it must be remembered that the consumption of commodities, too, varies with age, and that, generally speaking, the value of an unproductive person is less than that of a producer. Furthermore, differences in the age composition have an influence on the distribution of wealth and on the average income per inhabitant. Similar considerations appear in the economic study of the dynamic age distribution of a given generation, i.e., the economic effects due to the time it takes for a generation to die out. Marriages, the composition of population according to their civil status, sex, birth, death, migrations, and other phenomena are also discussed.—*Roberto Bachi*.

15567. WEDEMEYER, RUDOLF. Lohnpolitik und Unternehmerkaufkraft. Ergänzungen zur Lohndiskussion. [Wage policy and purchasing power of entrepreneurs. Supplement to a discussion of wages.] *Arbeitsgeber*. 21 (8) Apr. 15, 1931: 195-198.—The so-called purchasing power theory of wages held by trade unions fails because approximately half of all persons employed in Germany in industry and hand-trades are employed in the industries of production goods. Therefore their employment depends on the purchasing power of employers. The wage and tax increases since 1927 had to lead to dismissals since they took place without sufficient expansion of the currency. The equilibrium between income and expenditures in the consumption goods industries (as a total) is maintained in spite of wage reductions. The price reduction made possible by wage reductions must lead to an increase in sales and subsequently to increased employment and labor. This increased activity of the consumption goods industries leads to increased sales for the means of production. A wage reduction of 10%, together with a corresponding reduction of taxes and social insurance costs would reduce the number of unemployed by 1,900,000.—*Karl C. Thalheim*.

15568. WISE, E. F. An alternative to tariffs. *Pol. Quart.* 2 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 186-203.—A Labour M.P. argues that free trade has failed to maintain prosperity, that tariffs will not restore it, so that the only alternative method of sheltering home industries from foreign competition is that of import boards. A statutory corporation for each group of related commodities is proposed. These boards would have control over the purchase of all imports and probably over all home production. Goods, e.g. wheat, could be purchased at world prices to make up the difference between home production and needs, while the home producer could be guaranteed the price he needed. So for meat, dairy produce, etc., and even raw materials such as cotton. Each board would have to be under the appropriate minister in Parliament. Reciprocal agreements might well be entered upon with the Dominions or with foreign countries.—*H. McD. Cloukie*.

15569. ZAGOROV, SLAVCHO. Bortkevich kato ikonominist. [Bortkiewicz as an economist.] *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktziya na Stat.* 1 (1) 1929: 10-12.—Bortkiewicz has worked chiefly in the domain of prices and money. His greatest work on economics is *Wertrechnung und Preisrechnung im Marxschen System*, 1906, 1907, which is a criticism of Marx. He belongs to no particular political school, being a great individualist.—*V. Sharenkoff*.

## ECONOMIC HISTORY

(See also Entries 15096, 15107, 15194, 15198, 15210, 15219, 15224-15225, 15244-15245, 15253, 15255, 15284-15285, 15324, 15328, 15342, 15346, 15349, 15359, 15375, 15381, 15388, 15391, 15416, 15418, 15423-15424, 15427, 15445, 15456, 15467, 15488, 15491, 15505, 15510, 15516, 15528, 15573)

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND RESOURCES

(See also Entries 14833-14834, 14839, 14845, 14849, 14851, 14855, 14871, 14880, 14892, 14898, 14901, 14911, 14913, 14920, 14935, 14939, 14942, 14947, 15654, 15665, 15689, 15699, 15793, 15883, 16029, 16051, 16061, 16069, 16229, 16243)

15570. BRANDES, ERNST. Die Wirtschaftsfähigkeit Ostpreussens. [East Prussia's economic productivity.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6 (10-11) 1930: 667-671.—*John B. Mason*.

15571. DOWNIE, J. W. Rhodesia: Its progress and its prospects. *United Empire*. 22 (2) Feb. 1931: 80-83.—A brief account of agricultural, railway and mining development in Rhodesia. British products enjoy a substantial preference and form 67% of the imports. The market could be considerably developed, but British manufacturers have failed to cater to the local demands, especially of the native races.—*Lennox A. Mills*.

15572. FRANCOLINI, BRUNO. Aspetti della Somalia settentrionale (Migiurtinia). [Aspects of northern Somalia (Mijurtinia).] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 5 (1) Jan. 1931: 38-42.—Concerning the natural resources and the economic life of the territory of Hafun. Agriculture is neglected in favor of pasturing—camels, sheep, and cattle. Fishing is the principal industry of the people. Attempts have been made to grow herbs, for which the region is famous, on plantations, but with little success so far. The harvest of incense is increasing from year to year. (Illustrations).—*Robert Gale Woolbert*.

15573. FRITZ, WILBERT G., and NICHOLS, BERVARD. The capacity of Pittsburgh industrial corporations to meet the present crisis. *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 2 (1) Jan. 28, 1931: 11-14.—The 26 industrials used show Pittsburgh to be in better relative position to meet the current emergency than in 1920-21. This group includes 9 steel companies, 4 equipment companies, 4 glass companies, and 9 unclassified companies. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities for the 26 companies at the end of 1920 was 3.7, and 5.9 for the current period. Steel made the best showing. Receivables are larger relative to payables, while both have undergone sizable actual reductions as well as a large decrease relative total resources. The equipment group made the greatest improvement. The ratio of current assets to total resources has fallen from 31% in 1920 to 27% at present. Yet, many companies have used funds to liquidate their current debts. Inventories in 1920 were 14% of resources and in 1930 they were 13%. Practically no change has occurred in the item of cash and call loans. Annual interest charges for 24 companies excluding United States Steel amounted to \$11,000,000 in 1920, and \$10,000,000 in 1930. The cash, call loans, and market securities of the companies were sufficient in 1930 to cover interest charges 15 times. The extent of agreement in balance sheet changes varied.—*Francis D. Tyson*.

15574. FRUIN. Welvaartsteruggang in de inheemsche maatschappij. [Decrease of prosperity in the native society of the Netherlands Indies.] *Stuw.* 2 (4) Feb. 1931: 6-9.—The export prices of all agricultural prod-



ucts of Java have decreased since the middle of 1929. With the exception of tea, maize, and pepper, all prices were in December 1930 lower than in 1913. The retail market prices, too, have decreased. The food crops have been abundant in 1930, and foreign rice is cheap; but the natives have not enough money for extra food. Many estate labourers have been dismissed, wages have been somewhat lowered. The arrears of the people's credit banks have consequently increased.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15575. GATTINEAU, HEINRICH. Europa und das australische Wirtschaftsproblem. [Europe and the economic problem of Australia.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 6 (9) Sep. 1929: 821-830.—Australia's immigration policy has resulted in very slow development, so that but 6,500,000 people live in a land that could support at least 50 to 60,000,000 whites, and though 21% of the land is estimated as arable, not quite 1% is now developed. Over 43% of the total population are in the five large cities, and 62% in cities of all sizes, and the birth rate is declining more rapidly than in England or Germany. Instead of developing the primary production—agriculture, grazing, and mining—for which the land is most suited, the economic policy of the state is to force an inorganic industrial development, in order to provide work at high wages and short hours for the great masses of city dwellers. But high costs of manufacture hinder competition in the world market, and prevent those exports that are essential to Australia's development. The internal market, as yet far too small for any great industrial development, cannot be protected, even by the high tariff, from imports of manufactured goods. The inevitable results are beginning to appear, in the form of increased unemployment, increased emigration, decline in production of metals, difficulties in obtaining further foreign capital, and the resultant increases in public loans which now amount to nearly \$1000 per person.—*Richard Hartshorne.*

15576. GIANNINI, TORQUATO C. Industrialismo, disoccupazione e mercato di consumo. [Industrialism, unemployment, and consumer markets.] *Commercio.* 4 (2) Feb. 1931: 73-80.—*Roberto Bachi.*

15577. GOTHEIN. Wirtschaftliche Strukturveränderungen in England. [Economic changes in England.] *Ruhr u. Rhein.* 12 (7) Feb. 13, 1931: 147-149.—The development of England from an industrial to a commercial state which was already visible before the war has developed further in the post-war period. From 1923-29, the number of persons in industry insured against unemployment increased 433,000, or 5.5%, while the number insured in commerce and trade increased 185,000 or 25%. To an increasing extent Great Britain is taking on a structure of a state composed of persons living on incomes, a fact which has as its consequences that the industries which supply domestic needs are actively employed and can pay high wages while those which supply foreign exports show heavy unemployment because of the high level of wages in spite of the fact that the number of insured persons has greatly decreased. Figures showing these changes for the important branches of industry are given. Parallel with these changes there is a displacement of population from the north to the south.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

15578. KNOWLES, Mrs. LILIAN C. A., and KNOWLES, C. M. The economic development of the British overseas empire. *London School of Econ. & Pol. Sci., Studies in Econ. & Pol. Sci.* #103. 1930: pp. xxiv, 616.—(The first part includes comparisons and contrasts between the Dominions and the tropics, between the Dominions and Europe, and between the various dominions especially Canada, South Africa, and Australia as to the growth of nationality, the position of railways, the character of land policy and agriculture, industrial development and labor problems, paternalistic tendencies, immigration policies, and an historical survey of commercial relations within the Empire. The

second part is concerned with the economic development of Canada. (Bibliography.)—*H. A. Innis.*

15579. MORGENROTH, WILHELM. Die wirtschaftlichen Grundlagen der Grossstadt. [Economic foundations of large cities.] *Jahrb. f. Nationalökön. u. Stat.* 134 (4) Apr. 1931: 597-620.—Growth of large cities, even in new countries like America, is one of the most striking phenomena of the last generation. One German of every 3 now lives on the land, one of every 4 in a large city. The growth of these aggregations is likely to slow down from now on. Their perpetuation depends on (1) having a supply of inhabitants, either from their own birth-rate or from immigration, and (2) finding something profitable for these inhabitants to do. Most of the serious problems are associated with (2). What can the large city live on? Answers are to be sought in three directions: (1) by studies of the actual industries of a city; (2) by studies of the supplies of raw material available for commerce and industry; and (3) by studies of returns on capital invested elsewhere, and the like. Drastic changes in Vienna since the war, and to a less extent in Königsberg, Breslau, Hamburg, Düsseldorf, Köln, and Munich, show what difficulties the large city must be prepared to encounter in the near future.—*Paul Popenoe.*

15580. NORWIG, HEINZ. Wirtschaft und Nationalismus. [Business and nationalism.] *Deutsches Volkstum.* 13 (2) Feb. 1931: 96-102.—Germany's economic depression is part of the world-wide depression. Her share in the world's trade has been reduced from 13.5% (1913) to 10% (1928). The export figures for ready-made goods in the German trade balance show a better standing than England and other exporting countries. In future times the German home market will and, from the national point of view, must become more and more important. At present, there are no symptoms which might indicate a trade revival outside of Germany. Programs planning the organization of work by the Reich, the states, and the communities will help to reduce the depression. The percentage of people willing to work in Germany has been increased from 42% of the total population before the war to more than 50% now, the reasons being: smaller army, people who work, since inflation wiped out their capital, the participation of women in professional life, and rationalization. Germany must strive to form domestic capital in order to get along without foreign capital. To the new nationalistic thought the question of reparations is not an economic, but a political problem.—*Werner Neuse.*

15581. PEEL, GEORGE. The economic outlook for Great Britain. *Contemp. Rev.* 139 (783) Mar. 1931: 273-281.—British exports have declined in 1930, revenues have decreased, but expenditures on unemployment relief have increased. In the 19th century consumption advanced at least as rapidly as production, but today, as we feel the full consequences of scientific inventions, production is far exceeding the world's consuming power. Further disturbing influences are an intense economic nationalism and the stabilization of currency by the great powers. While the first of these will be beneficial in the long run, the immediate consequences are proving disastrous. But Britain should come through it successfully—profiting by the cheap food and plentiful raw materials—if industry is reconditioned and renovated, if the wage levels disturbed by war conditions and price changes are re-adjusted, and if the great burden of armaments can be lessened.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15582. SENFT, STANISLAO. Lo sviluppo delle industrie in Polonia. Un decennio di indipendenza. [The industrial development of Poland. Ten years of independence.] *Europa Orientale.* 10 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 327-340.—Poland in its whole historical evolution bears an exclusive agricultural character. About 1880, the Russian part of Poland was industrialized. Important centers of textiles, mining, and metallurgy were

then in existence, and a city population rapidly grew up. Industry attracted foreign capital, especially in textiles. This development was much favored by the large Russian market. The loss of the latter at present is strongly felt. The Austrian part of Poland was considered a market for Austrian industrial goods. Therefore the central Austrian government did not develop industry in that country, keeping it purely agricultural. The German part was more developed in industry and agriculture. At the beginning of its independent existence after the war, Poland had thus considerable industry, but it should be rebuilt after the depression it suffered during the war. Poland needs capital for further development, and may become in future one of the most important economic powers in Europe.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15583. TERLETSKIĬ, Е. Р. ТЕРЛЕЦКИЙ, Е. П. Основные черты хозяйства севера. По данным хозяйственной переписи Приполярного Севера 1926-27г. [Basic traits of economic life in the north. (From materials of the economic census in the Sub-Polar North, 1926-1927.)] Советский Север. (*Sovetskii Sever.*) (9-12) 1930: 42-85.—A complete statistical and social-economic description of Russian economic life, that of the settled and of the nomadic natives, and of separate types and groups of industries (reindeer breeding, hunting, fishing); as well as of the work accomplished and still conducted for the uplifting and reinforcement of these types of industries, especially the reindeer breeding *kolkhoz* and *sovkhos* (collective industry and soviet industry).—*G. Vasilevich.*

15584. UNSIGNED. Levant. Pays de mandat français. Informations économiques. [Economic information concerning the French mandated territories in the Levant.] *Asie Française.* 31 (287) Feb. 1931: 63.—There are today 10,000,000 olive trees in Syria. Banana cultivation is rapidly spreading in Lebanon and there are now 1,000 hectares in trees. On Jan. 1, 1931, there was 1 automobile for every 85 inhabitants in Syria and 1 for every 100 in Lebanon.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15585. UNSIGNED. Manganese ore in India, 1924-28. *Iron & Coal Trades Rev.* 122 (3288) Mar. 6, 1931: 391-392.—An historical review and future prospects of manganese mining in India.—*H. O. Rogers.*

15586. UNSIGNED. Situation économique de l'Algérie. [Economic conditions in Algeria.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 140-141.—Imports during the first nine months of 1930 totalled 4,297,000,000 francs and exports 3,163,000,000. This unfavorable balance has arisen through the sharp decline in agricultural values and argues for a marked curtailment in imports, particularly from countries other than France, and the finding of new markets.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15587. UNSIGNED. Wirtschaftszahlen des In- und Auslands. [Domestic and foreign economic statistics.] *Vierteljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* 6 (B-1) 1931: 49-69.

15588. WESCOTT, DOROTHY. Production. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 894-903.—Agriculture and animal husbandry: The severe drought in the summer of 1930 resulted in a considerable reduction in total crop output. Production of live stock and live-stock products was less than in 1929. Mining: Both fuel and metal mining declined considerably, and output of many important minerals was the lowest in several years. Manufacturing: Production in the early months of 1930 rose substantially above the low levels of late 1929; in the second quarter, however, the downward movement was resumed, and for the year as a whole output was considerably less than in any other recent year. Construction: Contracts for building and engineering work in 1930 were 21% less than in 1929, and 33% lower than in 1928, the peak of the post-war expansion in construction activity.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

15589. ZABELIN, K. A. ЗАБЕЛИН, К. А. Очерки по экономике Северо-Байкальского района. [Notes on

economics of the North-Baikal region.] *Жизнь Бурятии. (Zhizn' Buriatii.)* (4) 1930: 35-57.—The following industries are basic in the economic life of the region: hunting (34.4%) and fishing (40.2%); agriculture (10.6%), and cattle breeding have a secondary position. Along with fishing the seal hunting has also a certain importance (3.7%). The reindeer industry also plays a considerable role in the life of the Tungus. The author shows the possibility of development along these branches of economy. (Tables.)—*G. Vasilevich.*

## LAND AND AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 14850, 14869, 14889, 14907, 14914, 15042, 15107, 15835, 15868, 15909, 15952, 15974, 16054, 16229, 16288, 16314-16315, 16317, 16346, 16500)

15590. BROCOFF, HEINRICH. Die Agrarentwicklung des südrheinischen Höhengebiets. [The agricultural development of the hill country in the southern Rhineland.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (6-7) 1930: 406-416.—*John B. Mason.*

15591. CARDE, M. J. Le développement agricole en Algérie. [Agricultural development in Algeria.] *Afrique Française.* 41 (2) Feb. 1931: 145-148.—The agricultural depression from which Algeria is now suffering has arisen primarily out of the expansion of wheat production in Canada, Argentina, and Australia and the growth of viniculture in Chile. It bids fair to be permanent and can be met only by improving methods, raising the quality of products and finding new markets.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15592. DELAISI, FRANCIS. Le problème international du blé. [The international wheat problem.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-2 (1) Apr. 1931: 47-58.—The present overproduction of wheat has been caused by the efforts of Russia and the Danube states to regain the share of the world's wheat production which they held before the war. The situation can probably be improved by the creation of an international price-fixing organization composed of agricultural interests in (1) wheat-exporting countries, (2) wheat-importing countries, and (3) wheat brokers who operate in international markets. In order to be successful such an organization must include all wheat-producing regions.—*Morris E. Garnsey.*

15593. GARLOCK, FRED L. Agricultural credit in the United States. *Internat. Rev. of Agric.* 22 (2) Feb. 1931: 41-54.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

15594. GERING, DR. Die internationale Agrarkrise. [The international agricultural depression.] *Schriften d. Vereins f. Sozialpol.* 182 1931: 88-117.—A survey of agriculture, particularly in Germany, during the last twelve years and of the factors basic to the present depression.—*Annie M. Hannay.*

15595. LEOPOLD, LUDWIG. Az ismeretlen fogyasztó. [The unknown consumer.] *Mezőgazdasági Közlemény.* 4 (2-3) Feb.-Mar. 1931: 60-71.—The American farmer sells his wheat to a market that is world wide; the Hungarian farmer exchanges his wheat, for 50% of the agricultural production can be utilized within the immediate vicinity of the place of production. The American farmer is benefited by technical development; the Hungarian farmer by large scale local utilization. Only a small percentage of the total tax burdens are returned to agriculture because of the demands of city populations, especially the state and municipal employees and laborers.—*Adam Schmidt.*

15596. LEVIN, J. Die Agrarkrise in Frankreich nach dem Bilde der Preisbewegungen. [The agricultural



crisis in France in the light of price movements.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 2(3-4) 1929: 515-543.—On medium-sized and small farms intensive cultivation has been hindered by high purchase and lease prices, the great difference between price indexes for agricultural and industrial products (especially machinery and artificial fertilizer), the lack of agricultural credit, and the heavy direct and indirect taxes. The author foresees no improvement in the near future. He believes that French capitalism is entering upon a new period of depression which will be even more serious than that which followed the war.—A. M. Hannay.

15597. MULLIE, G. Le problème du blé et la conférence préparatoire à Rome de la deuxième conférence mondiale du blé. [The wheat problem and the Rome conference preparatory to the second world wheat conference.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-2(1) Apr. 1931: 85-110.—A report of the conclusions of the Rome conference regarding the character of the crisis and the remedies proposed.—Morris E. Garnsey.

15598. OROSZ, MICHAEL. Reformtörekvések a mezőgazdasági hitelügy újraszervezésére. [Attempts to reform the agricultural credit system.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje*. 36(1) Jan. 1931: 12-19.—Because of the loss of long term foreign credit to agriculture, it would be desirable to utilize domestic capital, especially savings accounts. If only one-seventh of the total savings accounts were used 300 million pengős would be available from this source without endangering other branches of industry. Other aids for agricultural credit would be the creation of a suitable law for chattel mortgages, the lifting of present restrictions on agriculture, restraining the decrease in land values by cheap long term credits in which the state would carry the interest differential.—Desiderius Szilágyi.

15599. PÓKA-PIVNY, ADALBERT de. La crise agricole et le crédit agricole international. [The crisis in agriculture and international agricultural credit.] *Rev. Econ. Internat.* 23-2(1) Apr. 1931: 59-74.—The most important aspect of the agricultural depression is the overproduction of wheat. The wheat situation presents the paradox of a fall in price accompanied by a diminution in consumption. The Danube states are agreed that the solution of the problem for them lies in preferential tariff treatment and in the development of agricultural credit on an international scale.—Morris E. Garnsey.

15600. SCHLICHTER, A. Der arabische Aufstand in Palästina und die jüdische landwirtschaftliche Kolonisation. [The Arab revolt in Palestine and the Jewish agricultural colonization.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 2(3-4) 1929: 544-580.—A study of the social and political characteristics of the Jewish colonisation of Palestine and of the relations between the settlers and the fellahs results in the expression by the author of a feeling of sympathy for the fellah whose land has been expropriated and his labor exploited. He sees in the uprising of 1929 the first stage of the peasant movement in Palestine, and a step towards an anti-imperialistic agrarian revolution.—A. M. Hannay.

15601. STUDENSKI, G. A. Die technische Umwälzung in der amerikanischen Landwirtschaft. [The technical revolution in American agriculture.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 2(3-4) 1929: 472-487.—The causes of the present depression in American agriculture are to be sought in the changed conditions of agricultural production and not in the decreased purchasing power of Europe. The present agricultural depression is an unavoidable result of the tremendous technical revolution which has taken place, influenced, of course, by the post-war capitalistic crisis. The most improved type of agricultural machinery requires an area of at least 300 ha. Hence a reorganization is inevitable involving the passing of the small farm and its replacement with large agricultural enterprises. The wheat price, contrary to

the hope of many Americans, cannot go up. In spite of the growing number of bankruptcies among farmers and in spite of the large influx into the cities from the country, increased mechanization will result in decreased grain prices. Wheat will be affected first of all, and then corn, with a repercussion on hog production and the price of pork. The discontinued use of horse power will affect the production of fodder which, in turn, will affect the raising of livestock. The effect on the rice-producing countries of the East is also indicated. Mechanization as soon as possible, at any price, and carried to its utmost limit, is the lesson of the technical revolution in the agriculture of the United States even for the Soviet Union.—A. M. Hannay.

15602. TARDOV, V. ТАРДОВ, В. Основные черты земледелия и аграрных отношений Центральной Персии. [Basic features of the agricultural and land problems of Central Persia.] *Новый Восток. (Novyi Vostok.)* 28 1930: 46-73.—A report to the Committee on Persian Land Problems of the Near East Section of the Scientific Association for Oriental Studies in Moscow.—G. Vernadsky.

15603. UNSIGNED. The social and economic betterment of the agricultural worker and the increase of metayer tenancies. *News Notes on Fascist Corporations*. 2(1) Jan. 1930: 1-2.—Fascist syndicalism in agriculture tends toward share tenancy which gives to the worker an interest in the results of his labors, in the actual yield.—R. Broda.

15604. VEER, K. van der. De Inlandsche cultuurs op Java. [Native agriculture in Java.] *Berichten v. de Afd. Handelsmuseum v. de K. Vereen. "Koloniale Inst."* (59) 1931: 1-30.—In Java, 91.5% of the land is occupied by native agriculture, only 8.5% by European. In former years the native agriculturalist produced only foodstuffs, at present he cultivates products for the world market in competition with European products. The value of the native products exported from Java has been increasing annually from 5,000,000 guilders in 1898 to 104,000,000 in 1929. But the cultivation of foodstuffs has remained most important; the area planted with rice on irrigated fields is 3,154,000 ha., that of maize 1,705,000 ha. The area of the European estates in Java covers 680,000 ha. of which 250,000 ha. is hired from the natives by the sugar industry. Rice is cultivated in fields with mechanical irrigation works made by the government, in fields with irrigation made by the natives, in fields which depend on rainfall, or on dry fields. In east Java the maize cultivation is of great importance. Other native crops are cassava, peanuts, sweet potatoes, soy and other beans, and tobacco. (Maps.)—Cecile Rothe.

15605. WHEELLOCK, WILLIAM H. The effect of the present financial situation upon real estate. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(3) Apr. 1931: 311-318.—Although the real estate market lags behind other markets in its response to cyclical changes, it does follow them. As a result of the present depression, speculative buying is nearly at a stand-still. However, though distress selling has brought about a probably general decline in values, holders typically hold until they can get a satisfactory price. Hence, the depression influences the number of sales more directly than it does the general level of values. At present, rentals are slow and prices low; it is imperative that new building be discouraged in spite of the pressure for investment of funds in mortgages. As times improve, it is to be expected that the real estate market will improve.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

## LAND TENURE AND UTILIZATION

(See also Entries 14837, 14841, 14859, 14891, 15342, 15424, 15456, 15640-15641, 15651, 15964)

15606. BAKER, O. E. The outlook for land utilization in the United States. *J. Farm Econ.* 13(2) Apr.

1931: 203-230.—Occupation of the potentially arable area is only half complete; most of that which remains unused involves costs too heavy to justify putting it into crops at the present level of prices for farm products. New areas are coming in with improvements in technique and changes in prices of products; land profitable to work before the advent of modern farm machinery is being abandoned in the Appalachian region; and much land, good 50 to 100 years ago, is unprofitable for crops because of erosion. The productive power of much farm land is being rapidly depleted by unwise and wasteful use of the soil, part of which is owing to the fact that this land is all the farmers have to live on. The increase in agricultural production since the war must be ascribed to factors other than expansion of crop area. Progress in agricultural technique seems likely to overbalance the decline in the soil resources for several decades to come. It seems unlikely that there will be a material increase in the quantity of labor employed in agriculture for the next decade, but the upward trend of production probably will not be materially affected by a possible diminution in the supply of labor. The decline in the birth rate in recent years has significance with reference to the question whether much of the present marginal land will be needed in the future for crop production. Change in diet has resulted in a small increase in the crop land needed to feed each person. The recent decline in agricultural exports has coincided with a decline in total agricultural production just as it did from 1907 to 1910.—*S. W. Mendum.*

15607. H., C. Limitations of extension of arable cultivation in Victoria (Australia). *Internat. Rev. Agric.* 22 (2) Feb. 1931: 55-59.—The area studied is a rolling plain; the soil is a sandy loam; and in wet seasons crops do well. The type of farming is a combination of wheat and sheep production as money crops, with oats as a feed crop. The whole region is devoid of any satisfactory natural water supply. Sheep do well on grazing land and require little additional feeding. Fallow, wheat, and oats make up the crop rotation. The optimum size farm is about 1,350 acres with 1,200 in the above crop rotation. It seems probable that these lands will continue to be farmed about as at present. Some expansion of the arable area seems more practicable in the areas of moderate rainfall where sheep have been grown. Any change in system of farming must depend upon price of labor and of wheat. Forces determining the extension of arable cultivation are essentially economic.—*A. J. Dadisman.*

15608. HARTMAN, W. A., and BLACK, J. D. Economic aspects of land settlement in the cut-over region of the Great Lakes States. *U. S. Dept. Agric., Circ.* #160. Apr. 1931: pp. 85.—Temperature, soil, topography, and road conditions of this region vary widely. Much of the land is difficult to clear. Many settlers lose much of their limited capital by trying to grow crops not adapted to the region or by overstocking their farms. Local markets usually handicap the settler both in buying and selling. Credit is the most important need and is very difficult to obtain on reasonable terms. Capital is needed for the initial and subsequent payments on land, interest on debt, taxes, insurance, lumber and building material, dynamite and other clearing equipment, livestock, feed and seeds, groceries, clothes and other living expenses. Few land contracts are suited to meet these needs. Five to six years are required to make the average cut-over farm self-supporting. Vacant farms with deteriorating farm buildings and fields reverting to brush are distressingly evident. Until a directed settlement policy based on an economic classification of land is established, the prospective settler can eliminate certain hazards only by exploring all reliable sources of information.—*Caroline B. Sherman.*

15609. HAW, JOHN W. Economic problems of Western reclamation. *Agric. Engin.* 12 (4) Apr. 1931:

123-128.—The West is strewn with projects whose condition is mute testimony of the fact that no proper survey as to feasibility was made at the outset. Some of the early failures on irrigation projects had causes that were insuperable, others can and will be corrected by crop adaptation, development of profitable markets through population shifts and a changing consumptive demand, or by the application of thrift, industry, versatility, and efficiency on the part of the settler. In the scrupulous care now taken to avoid the early mistakes we may err with overcautiousness. The 1930 Census announces a population increase of 40.8% over 1920 in the area of the seven states, Washington, Idaho, Oregon, California, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada compared with a 16.1% increase in the country as a whole. Year by year the breaking point between west and eastbound shipments of the great staple food crops on western railroads is being pushed further east as the Pacific Coast demand has expanded. For these crops the Pacific Coast consumer is thus more and more forced to pay midwest prices plus transportation costs, to the corresponding advantage of the irrigation farmer in a position to grow these staples for his local market. Actually there is reason to feel concern as to whether irrigated areas can be expanded with sufficient rapidity to meet the demand for irrigated farm products.—*H. A. Turner.*

15610. MORRILL, W. J. United States public land policy—A point of view of a state. *J. Forestry.* 29 (3) Mar. 1931: 322-327.—The consensus of opinion among western foresters is that the unappropriated public domain should not be transferred to the states. However, most of the land office officials in the western states favor such a transfer, especially if the mineral rights are included in the transfer. Regardless of ownership, these lands should be properly managed so as to prevent further dissipation of their value.—*P. A. Herbert.*

15611. MULFORD, WALTER. The water user's point of view as to the public land policies of the United States. *J. Forestry.* 29 (3) Mar. 1931: 356-362.—The public land policies must be vigorously adjusted to produce optimum water conditions. In many of the western states water is the controlling factor limiting the ultimate development of the community. The water crop on apparently worthless chaparral could well be given a capitalized value of not less than \$250 per acre. Much more research by foresters is necessary to determine the full utilization of plant cover as a conservator of water.—*P. A. Herbert.*

15612. WATIS, CH. Die Agrarfrage und die Agrarreform in Griechenland. [The agrarian problem and agrarian reform in Greece.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 2 (3-4) 1929: 661-684.—At the beginning of the present century, there were still traces of feudalism which hindered the capitalistic development of the country, and, together with the existence of large estates and the practice of usury, stood in the way of the transition to more intensive forms of farming. Unable to compete with the overseas grain-producing countries, the large landowners began to withdraw the land from their grain-growing tenants, and to lease it for purposes of livestock raising. The ruined peasants left the country in large numbers and flocked to the cities. Uprisings among those who remained on the land were followed by years of legislation ending in the laws for the expropriation by the State of large estates in return for a fixed indemnity, and their distribution among the poor peasant farmers. Settlements were formed, and large numbers of small landowners were established who had no capital, no stock, no equipment, who were burdened with heavy taxes, and who found themselves at the mercy of money lenders. The main products, tobacco, currants, olive oil, and wine are to a large extent exported, and it has been possible for Greek and foreign capital to monopolize that trade. By maintaining low prices for agricultural products on the domestic market, the export syndicates



have robbed the farmers of their profits. Under these conditions uprisings have again taken place, and the communist party has formulated a program for the further expropriation of all private property and its distribution among the peasants with little or no land, the supplying of these with stock and equipment, and their relief from the burden of debt and taxation.—A. M. Hannay.

15613. WEHRWEIN, CARL F. The "agricultural ladder" in a high tenancy region. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (1) Feb. 1931: 67-77.—Bradford township in Rock County, Wisconsin, is a high tenancy region in contrast with Newton township in Manitowoc County, in which the agricultural ladder was studied in an earlier article. (See Entry 2: 9196.) Comparison of the pre-ownership and post-ownership stages in both townships, with explanations of differences, leads to the general conclusion that "it is harder and takes longer to acquire farm ownership in Bradford than in Newton, and hence the pre-ownership state is longer. But still the opportunity for the accumulation of wealth seems greater in Bradford than in Newton, as shown by the shorter encumbered-ownership stage in Bradford despite higher land values."—E. W. Morehouse.

15614. YAMADA, EIKICHI. Die Klassengliederung in der japanischen Bauernschaft und die Tendenz ihrer Entwicklung. [Class division among the Japanese farmers and the trend of its development.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 2 (3-4) 1929: 641-660.—The State owns 33% of the land, the emperor 6%, while the remaining 61% is in the hands of private owners and is mostly arable land. Much of the land is leased. In some cases a fixed payment is made in kind, in others, the amount varies with the harvest, and again, the owner of the land supplies part of the capital for its cultivation. In the case of rice production, payment is made only in rice in almost all provinces. The amount of the rent often amounts to 60% of the harvest. The main types of agriculturists in Japan are the small tenant, the half-tenant, the small independent farmer, and the large landowner. The great majority of Japanese landowners belong to the poorest class owning less than 3 chos (1 cho = 2.45 acres) of land, while the large landowners with more than 10 chos comprise only 1% of the agricultural population. Those owning less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  cho can barely support themselves and their families without leasing some extra land. In this way they become half-tenants. The owners of from 3 to 10 chos, 4% of the agricultural population, own 26% of the arable land. They employ no hired labor. They work themselves in many cases, but live chiefly from exorbitant rents. They are the political leaders of the peasants whose interests they appear to champion. Their interests are directly served by the government regulation of the price of rice, inaugurated in 1920. Tenancy is increasing at the expense of land ownership in the case of the smaller and medium-sized farms, and, at the same time, there is an increase in the number of large landowners. While the number of farms up to 2 chos has increased and the number of those between 2 and 10 chos has decreased, it is to be noted that the subdivision of the small farms seems to have reached its limit as is evidenced by the decreasing number of those with an area of less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  cho.—A. M. Hannay.

## FARM ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 14934, 15219, 15381, 15445, 15635)

15615. MARKJEWITSCH, A. Die landwirtschaftlichen Maschinenstationen in der U.d.S.S.R. [The agricultural "machine stations" in the USSR.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 2 (3-4) 1929: 488-495.—The author describes the organization in the district of Odessa of the first

large collective undertaking. A large, extremely well-equipped machine station was established with a highly qualified staff of mechanical experts. Sufficient machinery of all kinds was acquired for the cultivation of about 50,000 ha. This, with the necessary fuel and oil and the services of a mechanic, was supplied to the farmers of about 60 neighboring villages in return for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the harvest reaped. The result has been an unqualified success. The government was able, by forming a stock company with state, cooperative, and farm capital, to increase the number of these collective enterprises to 200 in 1929. The goal set for the next five years is 1000 such organizations on a cultivated area of 50 million hectares. Among the advantages to the peasant are the free use of machinery such as he could not purchase for himself, and a tremendous saving in labor and in the use of fodder. Between the times of ploughing and harvesting the machinery can be used for road building and improvement.—A. M. Hannay.

15616. ORWIN, C. S. George Baylis, and the implications of his system of farming. *Agric. Progress*. 8 1931: 51-56.—George Baylis who farms on the Berkshire Downs is probably the biggest arable farmer in England. For 55 years he has produced better crops than the average of his district, by the wholehearted application of the findings of science to his practical problems. The implication of the success of this practical experiment is that the whole foundation of the theory of mixed farming as practised in England, should be reconsidered in the light of modern scientific discovery and invention.—Edgar Thomas.

15617. UNSIGNED. The mechanization of agriculture in Canada. *Round Table*. (79) Jun. 1930: 620-624.—The definite limitations of horse or steam power are being overcome by the use of the internal combustion engine, especially of the combine, which reduces harvesting costs about one half. Hence, since an annual army of harvesters is no longer needed, the government's immigration policy is changing; the capitalist farmer with large holdings is superseding the immigrant peasant; urbanization is receiving further stimulus.—A. Gordon Dewey.

## PRODUCTION AND PRICES

(See also Entries 14833, 14836, 14856, 14905, 14915, 14925, 14927, 14929-14930, 14946, 15588, 15691-15692, 15699, 15793, 15813, 16018)

15618. BEAUDUIN, LUCIEN. La conférence internationale du sucre. [The international sugar conference.] *Flambeau*. 14 (1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 37-42.—The rapid accumulation of sugar stocks, with the accompanying drop in price to less than the cost of production forced the agreements which were reached at the Brussels Conference. By the terms of the agreement, Cuba makes the greatest sacrifice, reducing her production to 3,800,000 tons annually, a 25% cut. Production of beet sugar in the United States, and of cane in Hawaii and the Philippines, will remain at the 1930 levels. Java accepts an 11% reduction, and the chief exporting countries of the European beet-sugar producers—Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Belgium, and Hungary—similarly limit their output. The accumulated stocks will gradually be fed to the market over a five year period. Providing Russia does not upset the present arrangement by dumping, the sugar industry appears to be successfully stabilized.—F. B. Stevens.

15619. BIEGELEISEN, LEON WL. Battaglia del grano. [The battle for grain in Italy.] *Ekonomista*. 30 (3) 1930: 27-51.—The author outlines the economic background of the action taken by the Fascist Government in order to increase agricultural production. A description of the administrative and other measures carried through and data on the economic results of the "battle" are given.—O. Eisenberg.

15620. DAWE, C. V., and HAYES, G. G. Cost of production of sugar beet in Herefordshire and Worcestershire (1925-26 to 1929-30). *Univ. Bristol, Dept. Agric. Econ., Bull.* #6, 1931: pp. 50.—A review of the results of the investigation into the costs of production and the financial returns of the sugar beet crop in the two west of England counties of Hereford and Worcester, which has been carried out during the past four years as a part of a national investigation of the economic results of this comparatively new English farm enterprise.—*Edgar Thomas.*

15621. JASNY, N. Die Zukunft des Roggens. [The future of rye.] *Vierteiljahrsh. z. Konjunkturforsch.* (Spec. No. 20.) 1930: pp. 103.—In the 15 years preceding the World War, and to a greater extent during the post-war period, there has been a growing tendency to supplant rye cultivation by that of other cereals. Wheat is preferred as an article of food, and, for use as fodder, rye is being more and more supplanted by barley, corn, oats, and potatoes. This change is largely the result of the world-wide agricultural revolution, due to the development of mechanization and the decreased price of fertilizer. The support given to rye in Germany before the war by tariff protection and the import certificate system is no longer effective. The solution of the problem, made even more imperative by the world agricultural crisis, lies in such an adjustment of the price relations as will bring about harmony between rye production and demand without detriment to the industry for the utilization of the raw product.—*A. M. Hannay.*

15622. LIGTHART, TH. De Inlandsche en Westersche rubbercultuur, in Nederlandsch Indië. [The native and the western rubber industry in the Dutch East Indies.] *Verslag Vergadering v. h. Indisch Genootschap.* Dec. 1930: 159-184.—Expansion of rubber plantings increased faster than consumption with the result that since 1921 production has exceeded consumption. In 1906 the native rubber industry was started. The native product had to be remilled before it could be sold; remilling factories in Singapore were established. The remilled blankets were of an inferior quality to that of the estate rubber but the price was only 1 or 2 d. per pound lower. The native employer aims to produce as much as possible, the European to get as much profit as possible. Private restrictions were followed by the Stevenson scheme, abandoned in 1928. Further efforts at restriction were blocked by the unwillingness of the Dutch East Indies government to introduce a forced restriction, because a rise of the rubber price would stimulate the native production, and at the most, the possessors of large holdings have some interest in it. It would not be possible to supervise the observance of a forced restriction of the native production, nor would a system of export duties work justly. Production of native rubber decreased in 1930 due to the unfavorable price level, which permits only those European estates whose yield is high and whose costs are low to operate. Only a gradual rise of the price may bring economic redress.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15623. MAGE, RAYMOND. La production et la fabrication des stupéfiants par pays. [The production and manufacture of narcotics by countries.] *J. de la Soc. Stat. de Paris.* 72 (4) Apr. 1931: 137-142.—*Lazare Teper.*

15624. NATHAN, ROGER, et al. Le blé. [Wheat.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 13 (666) Nov. 15, 1930: 1630-1679.—A symposium on the economic and political phases of the wheat problem in France and in the international field.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15625. PEZZANI, ROGER. Mauritius and the sugar problem. *United Empire.* 22 (2) Feb. 1931: 71-73.—Sugar forms 97% of the exports of Mauritius, and is suffering heavily from the competition of cheaper Javanese and Cuban sugar. The existing imperial preference is insufficient to save the planters from approaching bankruptcy. Various remedies are suggested, e.g., in-

creased preference or nominal freight rates procured by a subsidy to British ship-owners.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

15626. RITTER, KURT. Die eigentlichen Ursachen der Weltagrarkrisis und die Möglichkeiten ihrer Beseitigung. [The actual causes of the world agricultural crisis and the possibilities of combating it.] *Agrar-Probleme.* 2 (3-4) 1929: 450-471.—The effectiveness of the law of diminishing returns is in abeyance under present conditions. Under the influence of the technical revolution in agriculture it has become necessary to abandon the Malthusian view that the increasing population is threatened by famine. The colossal surplus production of agricultural products, which is increasing year by year, and the low prices to be obtained for stocks make such means of combating the crisis as customs duties completely ineffective. Capitalism has made successful inroads upon agriculture. The only negative result of this is the decrease of prices following increasing production accompanied by decreasing cost of production. Such measures as the organization of the Canadian wheat pools, and the Brazilian coffee valorization scheme have achieved only limited success. In spite of the attendant difficulties, cartellization of agriculture as a means of stabilizing the prices of agricultural products is a possible solution of the problem.—*A. M. Hannay.*

15627. STAMP, SIR JOSIAH. Agriculture and the price level. *Central Landowners Assn. J.* 12 (1) Mar. 1931: 43-51.—Agriculture has been more exposed to the long downward trend of the price level based on gold, because, being at best upon a very close margin, the constant lag between the reduction of costs and the reduction of price has eaten into this margin. It has the effect of making minus rents long before the land will be given up altogether as being unprofitable to cultivate. Agriculture, both in England and the United States cannot have a brilliant outlook if we are unable to arrest the fall of world commodity prices.—*Agric. Econ. Lit.*

15628. UNSIGNED. Annam. L'agriculture indigène en 1929. [Native agriculture in Annam in 1929.] *Asie Française.* 31 (288) Mar. 1931: 96-97.—Prolonged drought was followed by torrential rains flooding vast tracts, and by three typhoons. On top of these disasters came the sharp slump in agricultural values which has brought ruin to many.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15629. UNSIGNED. Les cultures européennes de thé en Indochine. [European cultivation of tea in Indochina.] *Asie Française.* 31 (288) Mar. 1931: 82-83.—Four tea plantations were laid out by French corporations near Dalat and Pleiku in 1925. Their first crop has just been marketed in Paris, Amsterdam, and London. The leaves were of exceptionally high quality and brought high prices. It seems probable that Indochina will become a great tea producing area in the near future as there are many tracts suitable for that industry.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15630. UNSIGNED. Levant. Pays de mandat français. La production des céréales en 1930. [Cereal production in French mandated territory in the Levant in 1930.] *Asie Française.* 31 (288) Mar. 1931: 99.—Wheat production reached 5,270,300 quintals; barley 4,805,600; maize 432,300.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15631. UNSIGNED. Levant. Pays de mandat français. La production du coton. [Cotton production in French mandated territory in the Levant.] *Asie Française.* 31 (288) Mar. 1931: 99.—In 1930, 31,000 ha. under cultivation yielded 22,000 cwt. The Syrians and Alaouites are being encouraged to undertake its production as their countries are especially well suited for it.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15632. UNSIGNED. Het standpunt van de Nederlandsch-Indische Landbouw Maatschappij tegenover het plan Chadbourne. [The standpoint of the Dutch East Indian Agricultural Society towards the Chadbourne scheme.] *Indische Mercur.* 54 (1) Jan. 1931:



1-4.—The objections of the Dutch East Indian Agricultural Society to the Chadbourne scheme for limiting sugar production are: (1) it is not a really international convention as it concerns only the sugar exporting countries but not the producing countries which also import sugar; (2) the scheme cannot be successful so long as the USSR, which will be an important sugar producing country, is excluded. For Java the restriction of exports would mean a restriction of the planted areas, a measure which can only be accepted when it is necessary for the welfare of the country and only when it leaves intact Java's fitness to compete with other countries. Java's sugar industry which is based on the shortage of production of Eastern countries is in quite a different position from that of the other countries which agreed to the Chadbourne scheme. For Java the restriction would mean an increase of the low cost price. The Java sugar industry is not in a state of depression and has no reason to sacrifice itself for other countries.—*Cecile Rothe*.

15633. USSI, LUIGI. Il problema filandiero nell'economia serica italiana. [The Italian silk industry.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45 (2) Feb. 1930: 168-197.—The present depression in the Italian silk industry and export are described. World consumption appears to have increased.—*G. Frisella Vella*.

15634. WYLLIE, JAMES. Costs of production and financial results for potatoes and root crops, 1924 to 1929. *Econ. So. Eastern Agric. College (Wye), Dept. Econ., Report #12*. 1931: pp. 35.—A continuation of a series dealing with the costs of production and financial results of various farm enterprises in an investigation commenced at Michelmas 1923, in the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex. The crops dealt with are (1) potatoes, (2) mangolds, and (3) rutabagas, turnips, kale, rape, cabbage and mixtures of these crops.—*Edgar Thomas*.

15635. WYLLIE, JAMES. Successful milk production. *J. British Dairy Farmers Assn.* 43 1931: pp. 8.—This brief study is based on detailed cost records for the 7 years from 1923 to 1930, kept by two dairy farmers, who, working under conditions by no means favorable, have demonstrated what can be done by calculated and sustained effort.—*Edgar Thomas*.

## AGRICULTURAL POLICY

(See also Entries 14921, 15612)

15636. DAGGER, G. N., and DOZIER, HOWARD DOUGLAS. Reasonable livestock commission rates. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (1) Feb. 1931: 45-51.—An analysis of the proceedings before the Secretary of Agriculture and the United States Supreme Court in *Tagg Bros. & Moorhead v. U. S.*, involving the methods of determining reasonable charges by livestock commission agents under the Packers and Stockyards Act. The criterion of reasonableness adopted by the secretary and not upset by the court was that a uniform rate schedule "should be adequate to pay all reasonable expenses and a reasonable profit to all those firms which handle a reasonable volume of business in a reasonably efficient manner." The quantitative content of "reasonableness" was found by detailed cost analysis of the commission business to determine "normal" expenses of the services performed.—*E. W. Morehouse*.

15637. EASTERBROOK, L. F. Farm marketing and the future. *Nineteenth Cent.* 109 (647) Jan. 1931: 47-60.—While critics of agricultural cooperation were wrong in saying it had failed, its supporters were also wrong in their oversight of the essentials. The important features have been shown to be: standardisation and grading of product; regulation of supplies to the market, compulsory adhesion to the organisation, cooperation

with existing methods of distribution; and study of consumers' needs. Great success has greeted the use of the National Mark since its use for fruit in 1928, and for eggs in 1929, so much so that England is even exporting eggs. Whether the organisation adopted is cooperative or private company seems to matter little, but membership must be compulsory. "Dumping" of cheap produce is a fallacy; England does not import cheap food products but only the best. (Tables.)—*H. McD. Clokie*.

15638. LEEUWEN, DE KOCK VAN. De theerestrictie en hare opheffing. [The tea restriction and its abolition.] *Econ. Stat. Berichten.* 16 (793) Mar. 1931: 246-248.—In the beginning of 1931 the tea restriction was abolished by the British Indian and Ceylon tea producers because: in 1929 the tea price decreased from 79 cents to 60½ cents per ½ kg. The stock of tea in England had increased much at the end of 1929. In order to diminish these stocks the tea producers of British India, Ceylon, and the Dutch East Indies came to an agreement to limit their production to 36, 11, and 10 million lbs. respectively. But in spite of the decrease of production the tea export from north India showed an increase in the first months of 1930; in south India the export was in accordance with the restriction scheme. In the Dutch East Indies the export figures were higher in consequence of a great export of native tea, which annihilated the effect of the restriction. Because the restriction had caused a rise of the tea price, the producers decided to maintain it for 1931, but to keep the native producers out of it. The production of the Dutch East Indies in 1931 would not be lower than in 1929, because the productive area had increased since that year by 17%. In spite of the restriction, the price went down in the first months of 1931; the export from British India did not decrease; the stocks in London increased. Therefore the producers decided in 1931 to abolish the unsuccessful measure.—*Cecile Rothe*.

15639. SHERMAN, CAROLINE B. Is the public market a good civic investment? *U. S. Dept. Agric. Leaflet #73*. 1931: pp. 8.—Not every town needs a market. A preliminary survey should show: (1) whether the community is large enough to support a market; (2) whether the stores or stands doing business in or near the town are able to handle the food supply adequately; (3) how a market would fit into the existing plan of food distribution; (4) what type of market would be best; (5) whether prevailing consumer habits would make the success of a new market likely; (6) an attitude of farmers toward the proposal, their need for a market, and the possibility of providing a regular and satisfactory supply. A population of 10,000 is usually needed. Changing conditions are to be noted, and the location of the market must have disinterested study. Sound business methods are indispensable. Some states can give localized advice. A successful market brings real benefits and eventually may become an informal price-indicating agency for the town.—*Caroline B. Sherman*.

15640. GRAY, L. C. National land policies in retrospect and prospect. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (2) Apr. 1931: 231-245.—The epic of land settlement is complete. The land problems of the future have to do mainly with the utilization of lands in private ownership, and are all the more difficult on that account. Economic rationalization of agricultural production will require preventing as far as possible, the tragic mistakes in the opening up of new areas to cultivation, finding new uses for land not economically adapted to farming, and making adequate provision for forests to satisfy our future needs for timber, protect our watersheds, afford refuges for game, and provide recreation. Outlook estimates supply the background for the economic classification of land in particular regions. In defining the agricultural margin the following considerations require attention: level of

income justifying expansion, and level necessary to justify abandonment after land is improved and the farm a going concern; differences in the value of labor; alternative opportunities for employing capital; tangible and intangible elements in real income; costs of moving to another environment; effect of occupancy or abandonment on the desirability of maintaining local utilities, on dependent industries and occupations, and on the conservation of natural resources. Information will be more effective than regulation in directing agricultural expansion and land settlement. Reclamation should be required to pay its own way. National participation should be confined to projects in which reclamation is inseparably connected with accomplishment of other objectives truly public in character.—*S. W. Mendum.*

**15641. HARTMAN, WILLIAM A.** State policies in regulating land settlement activities. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (2) Apr. 1931: 259-269.—Policies have been mostly negative, but defunct or embarrassed drainage, levee, and irrigation enterprises, and abandoned farms, with their effects on local and county governments, are tending to bring the need for public guidance of land settlement to the front. Of 32 states which spend money to attract settlers none make a regular practice of directing settlers to areas best suited for agricultural purposes, or of helping settlers to get established. Most of the positive attempts to solve land settlement problems, whether through State colonies, certification of land company bonds or of district bonds, or liberal credit, have not achieved their purposes in spite of certain constructive features. Uniform real estate license laws and blue sky laws in each state, together with existing postal laws, are adequate regulatory measures against abuses by land selling agencies, provided they are administered in the light of facts necessary to formulate rural planning programs.—*S. W. Mendum.*

**15642. SCHÖNBAUER, ERNST.** Die Landwirtschaft. [Austria's agriculture.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 63-67.—Austrian industry, having become an export industry, had to grant favorable trade treaties to neighboring agricultural countries and brought havoc to Austrian agriculture. A lasting improvement can be found only in a unity with German economic territory which would grant agriculture its protective tariffs.—*Werner Neuse.*

**15643. TIMOSHENKO, VLADIMIR P.** The new agricultural policy of Soviet Russia. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (2) Apr. 1931: 280-304.—Since 1927, Russia has had her greatest difficulties with the grain supply. A system of monopolization for the purchasing of agricultural products has been developed. Besides measures directed against the well-to-do peasantry, the organization of a grain trust was undertaken and the large state grain farms were planned, and started on unoccupied lands in sparsely settled regions. These require enormous investment and so are in large measure responsible for the unbalanced financial situation in Soviet Russia in 1930. The development of collective farms has not been a peaceful process. Little headway has been made in collectivizing the livestock phases of the industry.—*S. W. Mendum.*

**15644. WEHRWEIN, GEORGE S.** A social and economic program for submarginal agricultural areas. *J. Farm Econ.* 13 (2) Apr. 1931: 270-279.—Broadly, a program for regions with considerable submarginal land would include (1) bringing the land into a productive use under private or public ownership; (2) restoration of the land to the tax roll, or management by public bodies to secure revenue if possible; (3) additional aids for schools, roads, and reforestation from state and federal governments; (4) economies in local governments by the county unit school system and in the re-

organization of town and county governments.—*S. W. Mendum.*

## FORESTRY

(See also Entries 14885, 14897, 14922, 14944, 15222, 15610-15611, 15681, 15683, 15840, 15962)

**15645. BAVIER, B.** Die heutige wirtschaftliche Lage der schweizerischen Forstwirtschaft. [The present economic situation in Swiss forestry.] *Schweiz. Z. f. d. Forstwesen.* 82 (5) May 1931: 133-146.—The ratio of expense to income from Swiss forests increased from 35% in 1907-1911 to 46% in 1925-1929. Owing partly to the growth of the Swiss sawmill industry, imports of softwood lumber have decreased while log imports have greatly increased. As 53% of the product from Swiss forests is firewood, the very large increase in firewood imports without a corresponding growth in consumption has seriously depressed incomes from this source. Although timber consumption in Switzerland has not yet been seriously affected by the world depression, consumers have adopted a hand-to-mouth buying policy and timber prices have already fallen 15-30%. Very little Russian wood reaches Switzerland, excepting pulpwood, and that costs more than German and Austrian wood. Germany and Austria, however, are putting timber on the Swiss market at prices which are depressed by the Russian competition in their home markets. There has been a steady increase in productivity of the Swiss forests and a growth of public and official appreciation of their importance as a national asset.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**15646. ELDREDGE, INMAN F.** Management of southern pine for naval stores. *J. Forestry.* 29 (3) Mar. 1931: 328-333.—The management of turpentine stands involves on a given area cupping operations for 15 to 20 years followed by lumbering. With the establishment of paper mills in the naval stores region it will be possible to bridge the 20 year gap between seed and turpentine by the profitable removal of thinnings.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**15647. FRANCIS, HENRY R.** Providing for recreation in forest management. *J. Forestry.* 29 (3) Mar. 1931: 352-355.—Questionnaires show that with 4% of private foresters recreation is a dominant feature in their management plan, with 36% a coordinated phase, and with 60% a subordinated utility. Of foresters in public employ, 12% consider recreation the dominant feature and 67% a coordinated feature.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**15648. HEYER, F.** Die britische Forstpolitik. [The British forest policy.] *Forstwiss. Centralbl.* 53 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 1-7.—Only 5% of Great Britain is forest land, and only half of that (1,500,000 acres) is stocked with trees of commercial value. Practically all was, until recently, privately owned. There is no public control over the management of private forest. Domestic forests supply only 5-6% of Britain's timber requirements. Under the Forestry Act of 1919, the government embarked on a policy of state forestry which aims at the acquisition and planting of 1,700,000 acres of forest land within a period of 80 years. During the first 10 years 480,000 acres of land were purchased or leased, and 140,000 acres of it were planted. In addition, private owners and cities, with some help from the government, planted 75,000 acres.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

**15649. JUDD, C. S.** Forestry in Hawaii for water conservation. *J. Forestry.* 29 (3) Mar. 1931: 363-367.—Over 1,000,000 acres of the Territory of Hawaii is devoted to forests, of which 65% is owned by the territorial government. The practice of forestry is not for the production of wood but for the conservation of water. Lumber is imported from the Pacific coast and only small quantities of native wood are utilized. The territorial legislature provides all the funds to carry on



forestry except for \$2,000 received under the Clarke-McNary law.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**15650. MARSH, R. E.** Forest economics offers a career to foresters. *J. Forestry*. 29(3) Mar. 1931: 341-348.—The application of forestry, whether on public or private lands, should be guided very largely by economic considerations. Research in forest economics has lagged behind other forest research. The United States Forest Service is now making the most comprehensive research efforts in this field including (1) a forest inventory, (2) forest taxation, (3) forest insurance, (4) financial aspects of private forestry practice, (5) a survey of the present status of private forestry, (6) land use in relation to forestry, (7) prices of stumpage, logs, and lumber, and (8) forest statistics. These researches should be carried on mainly by foresters with some special preparation in economics.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**15651. RANKIN, DUNCAN G.** Reforestation of abandoned farm areas in New York State. *J. Forestry*. 29(3) Mar. 1931: 334-340.—Even though 212,000,000 forest trees have been planted in New York from 1900 to 1930, the present rate of planting would take several hundred years to reforest the estimated idle farm land of about 4,000,000 acres. A new law permits the state to purchase for reforestation, non-agricultural lands outside of the Adirondack and Catskill Parks in units of not less than 500 acres. The Department of Conservation plans to acquire the estimated million acres of idle land meeting these requirements for \$20,000,000, spread over a period of 15 years. Since the program began in 1929, 35,673 acres have been so acquired at an average price of \$3.67 an acre. Hand planting has cost, on an average, \$5.91 per thousand, but recent machine plantings average only \$2.40.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**15652. REES, LOUIS W.** Lumber production and wood utilization in southeastern Minnesota. *Minnesota Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #271. Aug. 1930: pp. 28.

**15653. SHIVERY, G. B.** Observations on Danish and German forestry. *J. Forestry*. 29(4) Apr. 1931: 579-584.—Refined forest practice in Germany and Denmark is based on close utilization. Although reserving the choice trees for saw-log material, they obtain the major portion of their income from thinnings. The presence of permanent wood roads supported by the public and the permanent location of mills and small wood-using industries help in making forestry profitable.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**15654. THORELL, K. E., and OSTLIN, E. O.** The national forest survey of Sweden. *J. Forestry*. 29(4) Apr. 1931: 585-591.—The forest survey of all Sweden, begun in 1923 and completed in 1929, cost about \$375,000, or 37 cents per acre. Survey strips 32,300 miles in length covering 14% of the total land area were examined in addition to the detailed investigation of 180,000 sample trees. The productive forest area comprises 57,300,000 acres, or 56.5% of the total land area. Arable land occupies only 12.6% of the area, bogs 14.3%, land above timber line 13.9%, and rock outcrop and roads 2.7%. The wood volume amounts to 50,062,000,000 cu. ft., or 844 cu. ft. per acre, of which 42% is spruce, 40% pine, and 18% broadleaf trees. The average annual increment is 28 cu. ft. per acre, or a total of 1,633,000,000 cu. ft. Intensive forestry should increase the annual increment per acre to 45.7 cu. ft. There are 4,440,000 acres of land that should be afforested. A 15-year plan to reforest private land has been adopted whereby the government pays half of the estimated planting costs of \$17,000,000.—*P. A. Herbert.*

## URBAN LAND ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 14928, 15605, 15815)

**15655. WHELPTON, P. K.** Control of land subdivision. *Amer. Econ. Rev.* 40(1) Suppl. Mar. 1931:

125-128.—The population estimate for 2000 A.D. for United States is 185,000,000. The effect of population changes on land value and utilization is discussed. The larger proportion of older persons should lead to stabilization of urban land values and greater concentration of urban population in residential areas.—*Robert M. Woodbury.*

## FISHING INDUSTRIES AND WATER ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 14832, 14904)

**15656. FARQUHAR, GEORGE.** The Atlantic fisheries. *Queen's Quart.* 36(1) Winter, 1929: 108-120.

**15657. HUBERT, G. R.** L'industrie de la pêche maritime en France et à l'étranger. [The sea fishing industry in France and elsewhere.] *Rev. d. Études Co-opératives*. 10(38) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 127-143.—This industry which increased in France after the war has shown a tendency to decline since 1924, and consumption remains relatively low. Improvements have been made, but it still requires better equipment, more facilities for rapid transport and refrigerating at the ports, more opportunities for training, better organization of fishermen, propaganda, and research. Norway and Holland are particularly well equipped. They have good fleets and employ modern scientific methods at the ports. Belgium has good training schools. The United States and Canada hold the first place for their methods of freezing.—*M. E. Liddall.*

## EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES

(See also Entries 14872, 14876, 14887, 14896, 14912, 14936, 15510, 15528, 15585, 15588, 15718, 15724, 15796, 15810, 15814, 15825, 15921-15922, 15961, 15999, 16001-16002, 16021, 16179, 16503)

**15658. BOWLES, OLIVER.** Economics of crushed-stone production. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Econ. Paper* #12. 1931: pp. 62.

**15659. ДИТАТКИН, В. ДИТАТКИН, В.** Горная промышленность французского Индо-Китая. [The mining industry of French Indo-China.] *Новый Восток. (Novyi Vostok.)* 28 1930: 99-107.—*G. Vernadsky.*

**15660. DRAPER, MARSHAL D.** Tin industry of Yunnan, China. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 12(292) Apr. 1931: 178-186; (293) May 1931: 242-247.—One of the principal sources of the world's tin supply is China, and about 95% of the Chinese production comes from the Ketchin district in the southern part of the province of Yunnan. (A brief sketch of the early history of this important mining district and a detailed account of the economic development and present mining methods.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

**15661. KIESSLING, O. E.; TRYON, F. G.; MANN, L.** The economics of strip coal mining. *U. S. Bur. Mines, Econ. Paper* #11. 1931: pp. 32.—The recent rapid growth of strip mining in the United States is one of the most interesting developments in the history of the industry. In 1928, a total of 19,789,000 tons of bituminous coal and lignite was mined by stripping methods. Of this amount, 71,000 tons came from small workings not equipped with power shovels and 587,000 tons from properties in which stripping and underground work were carried on at the same mine; but as neither of these types is representative of modern stripping practice, they have been omitted in the discussion. The total from strip pits proper in 1928 was 19,131,000 tons, produced by 176 pits employing 385 steam or electric shovels. In addition to the soft coal, about 2,000,000 tons of Pennsylvania anthracite was recovered by stripping.—*H. O. Rogers.*

**15662. LOMBARDI, M. E.** Present economic situations of the oil industry. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 12 (293) May 1931: 228-233.—Because of the steady increase in demand each year, oil has enjoyed, until quite recently, two values; its intrinsic value and a scarcity value. This scarcity value was greatly increased by the war, and the 12 years since the war have been the most interesting and important ones in the history of the industry. The scarcity value of oil has now disappeared, largely because of geological surveys, and the development of deep drilling. The accumulative influence of these two factors began to show its effect about 1927 and resulted in the present so called over-production of oil. When the oil industry realized that chronic overproduction was a fact, it took steps to correct the situation. All the ills of the industry were laid to too much production and the obvious thing was to restrict the flow of wells so that no more tankage need be built and that production might ride along evenly with the rate of consumption. This effort has resulted in a wide-spread and more or less complicated system of proration which has reached practically every oil well in the United States.—*H. O. Rogers*.

**15663. MacGREGOR, ALPINE.** More mines than men—more gold than guts. *Canad. Mining J.* 52 (15) Apr. 10, 1931: 372-374.—A prospector's appraisal of the possibility of future important gold discoveries in Canada. He believes that too much money and attention has been paid to far off fields and too little to promising mineralized areas relatively close at hand. Entering a transitional period, we may expect the gradual elimination of areas too remote for profitable enterprise and concentrate attention on fields already known, but only superficially examined.—*H. O. Rogers*.

**15664. MEIS, HANS.** Die europäische Kohlenwirtschaft 1929. [The European coal industry in 1929.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6 (4-5) 1930: 329-338.—*John B. Mason*.

**15665. SAWYER, DWIGHT L.** What of Alaska? *Engin. & Mining J.* 131 (9) May 11, 1931: 400-402.—Improved transportation facilities have made possible the exploration of many new and promising districts, which heretofore have been practically untouched.—*H. O. Rogers*.

**15666. TEIXEIRA, EURILIO.** Manganese in Brazil. *Engin. & Mining J.* 131 (8) Apr. 27, 1931: 370-373.—The reserves of manganese in the State of Minas Geraes, Brazil, are the largest in the Americas and for 30 years have been contributing substantially to the world's requirements. From an output of 18,000 metric tons in 1897 the production of the Minas Geraes mines has increased to 295,000 tons in 1929. The principal market for Brazilian manganese is the United States, but a small tonnage is also exported to Europe.—*H. O. Rogers*.

**15667. THOMPSON, G. W.** Lead. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 12 (292) Apr. 1931: 195-198.—The fact that the increase in the production of copper has been accompanied by a corresponding increase in the production of lead is of considerable significance. From the consumption of copper we can visualize the growth of the electrical industry. But lead's contribution to the electrical industry is principally in cable coverings, and the increase in the consumption of lead seems to point to an expansion of transmission rather than production of electricity. The future of both the lead and copper industries appears to depend largely on the further growth in the demand for electricity.—*H. O. Rogers*.

**15668. TIMM, W. B.** Impressions of the mineral industry of British South Africa. *Canad. Mining J.* 52 (15) Apr. 10, 1931: 377-382.—A discussion of the occurrence and extent of the important mineral deposits of the Union of South Africa. The total value of the mineral production of the Union to date has been over \$7,000,000,000. The value of the annual production for 1929 was close to \$350,000,000 of which gold accounts

for 66%; diamonds 25%; coal and its by-products 6%. Copper, asbestos, tin, and platinum ranked next in order. Gold and diamonds together comprise 91% of the total production and with coal 97%. The base metal production, on which industrial expansion relies for its raw materials, is still in its infancy.—*H. O. Rogers*.

**15669. TROSTO, FERDINANDO.** La produzione del cadmio in rapporto alle sue nuove applicazioni teoriche. [The production of cadmium and its new uses.] *Boll. dell'Ist. Stat. Econ., R. Univ. d. Studi Econ. e Commerciali di Trieste*. 6 (10-12) Oct.-Dec. 1930: 213-224.—*Roberto Bachi*.

**15670. UNSIGNED.** Belgiens Kohlenindustri und Brennstoffaussenhandel in 1930. [Belgium's coal industry and foreign trade in combustibles in 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (13) Mar. 8, 1931: 438-439.—In 296.8 working days Belgium produced 27,410,000 tons of anthracite in 1930 as compared with 26,930,000 tons in 1929. At the same time the coke production decreased from 5,990,000 to 5,360,000 tons, and the production of briquettes from 2,020,000 to 1,880,000 tons, possible only by a large increase of the stock on hand, which increased from 498,000 tons in January 1930 to 2,490,000 tons in December of the same year. The number of employees occupied in mining increased from 151,306 to 155,109.—*E. Friederichs*.

**15671. UNSIGNED.** Bergbau und Hüttenwesen Österreichs im Jahre 1929. [Austrian mining and metallurgy in 1929.] *Glückauf*. 67 (15) Apr. 11, 1931: 496-499.—The total coal production of Austria in 1929 was 3,730,000 t. of which 208,000 t. were anthracite. The coke production in 1929 was 629,000 t. The total coal consumption in 1929 was 10,300,000 t., an increase of 12.91% over 1928. The increase was largest for householders. There was a slight increase in earnings per shift. The accident rate was 1.01 per 1000 workers. The production of iron ore is more than sufficient to cover domestic needs. Salt mining, a state monopoly, continued to increase.—*E. Friederichs*.

**15672. UNSIGNED.** Brennstoffaussenhandel Frankreichs im Jahre 1930. [France's foreign trade in combustibles in 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (13) Mar. 28, 1931: 438.—The import of coal to France increased from 23,700,000 to 24,730,000 t. and the import of briquettes increased from 1,300,000 to 1,370,000 t., whereas the coal export decreased from 5,060,000 t. to 4,070,000 t. and the export of briquettes fell from 368,000 t. to 240,000 t. Coke imports decreased from 469,000 t. to 352,000 t. The chief purveyor to France was Great Britain, followed by Germany, Belgium, and Holland. The French export was directed primarily to Germany, Belgium, Luxemburg and Switzerland, with Italy following far behind.—*E. Friederichs*.

**15673. UNSIGNED.** Entwicklung des Kohlenbergbaus der Niederland. [The development of the coal mining industry of the Netherlands.] *Glückauf*. 67 (10) Mar. 7, 1931: 329-333.—The beginning of the Dutch coal mining industry can be traced from the 12th century. In 1899, the government decided to retain the coal fields for itself. In 1900, the production was 320,000 t. in 1913 it was 1,870,000 t., and in 1930, 12,210,000 t. The coke production for 1929 was 3,200,000 t. of which 2,080,000 tons were exported. The number of employees in the coal mines in 1913 was 9,700, in 1930, 37,600, of whom 26,500 worked underground.—*E. Friederichs*.

**15674. UNSIGNED.** Frankreichs Kohलगewinnung, Kokserzeugung, Presskohlenherstellung und Belegschaft im Jahre 1930. [France's production of coal, coke, briquettes and number of workers in 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67 (13) Mar. 28, 1931: 439.—Between 1929 and 1930 the output of anthracite increased from 53,730,000 t. to 53,880,000 tons; that of coke from 4,870,000 t. to 5,050,000 tons, and that of briquettes from 4,630,000 t. to 4,780,000 tons. The production of lignite fell off from 1,190,000 to 1,140,000 tons. The number



of mines increased from 295,423 to 299,457.—*E. Friederichs.*

15675. UNSIGNED. Der Kohlenbergbau der Türkei. [Coal mining in Turkey.] *Glückauf.* 67 (18) May 2, 1931: 610.—The production of 1913 was 850,000 tons, in 1930 it reached its highest figure, approximately 1,300,000 tons. With the exception of three large mining companies all the coal mines are in possession of small Turkish entrepreneurs. The Turkish coal mines are capitalized 70% with French, 20% with Italian, and 10% with Turkish funds. The annual coal consumption amounts to between 600,000 and 700,000 tons, which represents half of the production of the country. The coal imports into Turkish harbors aggregate 400,000 tons yearly of which 60% comes from Great Britain, 25% from Turkey itself, and 15% from Russia.—*E. Friederichs.*

15676. UNSIGNED. Kohलगewinnung und -aussehhandel der Tschechoslowakei im Jahre 1930. [Production and exports of coal of Czechoslovakia during 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (18) May 2, 1931: 609-610.—The demand for combustibles in 1930 was considerably smaller than in the previous year, due to the bad business conditions in nearly all industries. This led to a piling up of stocks, numerous rest shifts, and a large discharge of workmen. The acute competition of Polish and German coal, which came as a consequence of the small demand and large supply, exercised an important price pressure on exports, which scarcely covered production costs. The production of anthracite (14,570,000 t.) fell off 1,950,000 t. or 11.80% during 1930 as compared with 1929, that of lignite (19,270,000 t.) 14.57%. The production of coke (2,710,000 t.), briquettes (239,000 t.) and lignite briquettes (181,000 t.) also showed a decrease of 14.25%, 11.55% and 29.38% respectively.—*E. Friederichs.*

15677. UNSIGNED. Kohlenwirtschaftliche Lage Deutschlands im Jahre 1930. [Germany's coal situation in 1930.] *Braunkohle.* 13 (28) Mar. 1931: 258-259.—During 1930, the anthracite coal production amounted only to 142,700,000 tons, which is nearly equal to the production within the same area in 1913. Compared with the previous year the anthracite coal production decreased 12.7% and the production of lignite 16.4%. The production of coke and briquettes also shows exceptionally unfavorable results.—*E. Friederichs.*

15678. UNSIGNED. Mechanization promises stabilization of coal industry. *Coal Age.* 36 (5) May 1931: 223-226.—No single factor offers a more promising influence toward stabilization of the coal industry than mechanization. Already that influence is being definitely felt both by operators who have mechanized their properties and by those who have not. Machines are putting mines paying high wage scales on an equal footing with operations where wages are lower and working hours longer. It is felt that wages cannot be driven beyond the lowest limit now prevailing and for this reason the plants that are now mechanized will enjoy a considerable measure of profit in the future over and above their present return. Tonnage gains to mechanized mines are being transferred from hand-loading mines.—*H. O. Rogers.*

15679. UNSIGNED. Der Ruhrbergbau im Jahre 1930. [Mining in the Ruhr district in 1930.] *Glückauf.* 67 (16) Apr. 18, 1931: 528-532; (17) Apr. 25, 1931: 558-567.—Coal production in the Ruhr in 1930 was 107,200,000 t., 13.28% less than in 1929.—The production of coke fell off 18.72% to 27,800,000 t. Briquettes decreased 15.81% to 3,160,000 tons. The number of miners in the Ruhr region fell continually from January to December when it was 290,313, 24.29% less than in January. The number of technical and commercial employees was 22,525, a decrease of 1.38%. Each worker averaged nearly 21 shifts monthly as compared with 23 in 1929. The total stock of coal, coke, and briquettes in-

creased from 3,800,000 t. in January to 11,300,000 tons in December.—*E. Friederichs.*

15680. UNSIGNED. Über-, Neben- und Feierschichten im Ruhrbergbau 1930 berechnet auf 1 vorhandenen Arbeiter. [Employment in shifts in Ruhr mining, 1930, per capita of workers.] *Glückauf.* 67 (8) Feb. 21, 1931: 274.—For each 20 to 23 shifts worked during 1930, 3.27 to 5.92 shifts per capita of the Ruhr miners were omitted. Most of these were caused by lack of markets in which the bad economic conditions are clearly revealed despite the continued decrease in the number of miners employed. The number of shift holidays necessary for this reason amounted to as many as 3.43 per worker in the middle of the year.—*E. Friederichs.*

## MANUFACTURES

(See also Entries 14867, 14873, 14894, 14917, 14919, 14926, 14929, 15324, 15528, 15588, 15623, 15633, 15667, 15669, 1678, 15701, 15733, 15789, 15879, 15904, 15926, 15938, 15963, 16400)

15681. D'ALVIELLA, GOBLET. La crise du marché du bois en Belgique. [The crisis in the Belgian timber market.] *Bull. Soc. Centrale Forestière de Belgique.* 38 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-39.—Belgian timber consumption has decreased owing to the economic depression, and timber prices have fallen about 50% in 2 years. The fall in prices does not result from Russian dumping, because Russia's share in the total timber imports, though growing, is still rather small and total imports in 1930 were less than those in 1929. Belgian forests are incapable of supplying more than about one-third of the normal timber requirements. To prohibit imports from Russia would only serve to raise the price of wood from Sweden and Finland, and might also lead to overcutting in Belgian forests. Rather than to shut out imports or increase tariff rates, the author recommends creation of a central national commission to handle all purchases and sales of foreign timber. Its profits would go into a fund for aiding and promoting Belgian forestry.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

15682. BUTORAC, JOSIP. The Yugoslav textile industry. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 6 (4) Apr. 1931: 81-86.—An analysis of the country's requirements in textile goods, the rise of production of raw material, and of the quantities and kinds of textile goods imported leads to the conclusion that the constant rise of a national textile industry increases the demand for home grown cotton and wool, which reduces imports steadily. The Yugoslav textile industry is bound to grow only slowly with great attention paid to rationalized production, rational use of foreign credit, and an adaptation of production to the demand.—*A. Vidaković.*

15683. GENEAU, G. Les ventes de coupes de bois en 1930. [Timber sales in 1930.] *Rev. d. Eaux et d. Forêts.* 69 (2) Feb. 1931: 123-131.—The total volume of timber sold in French state forests in 1930 was about the same as in 1929. Prices of most kinds were somewhat lower than in 1929, although the decline in timber prices was less than for most other raw materials. Oak prices remained stationary, owing to the growing scarcity of oak, particularly in the larger sizes.—*W. N. Sparhawk.*

15684. KALECKI, MICHAŁ. Marża zarobkowa drewna tartego. [The margin of profits in saw mill operation.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 3 (5) May 1930: 157-158.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

15685. LANDAU, LUDWIK. Przemysł przędzy czesankowej w Polsce. [Worsted spinning mills in Poland.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 3 (5) May 1930: 158-160.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

15686. McLAUGHLIN, GLENN E. Industrial concentration in Pittsburgh. *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 1 (1) Dec. 29, 1930: 17-18.—Francis D. Tyson.

15687. RUSSEK, ANTONI. Elektryfikacja kraju. [The electrification of Poland.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 25-28.—J. K. Wiśniewski.

15688. RUSSEK, ANTONI. Zbyt i zapasy wyrobów walcownianych w latach 1927-1929. [Volume of sales and stocks of rolling mills products from 1927 to 1929.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3 (2) Feb. 1930: 73-76.—J. K. Wiśniewski.

15689. SIEGFRIED, ANDRÉ. Les réactions de l'Angleterre devant la crise économique. [England's reactions toward the economic crisis.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 146 (435) Feb. 10, 1931: 169-181.—Responding to the necessity of bettering its present economic condition, Britain is gradually diversifying its industry and adding a host of specialties. The industries contributing to this expansion are centering in the region about London where production costs are low, labor conditions favorable and a market readily accessible. During the past six years, despite the prevailing depression, these new industries have been almost uniformly profitable; and they are drawing labor away from the older industrial areas, the mining and metallurgical regions in the north-east and northwest. Ultimately they are expected to alleviate considerably the unemployment situation. The value of their product, most of which is sold in the domestic market, will partially compensate for the loss in exports since the war. The total result will be to restore equilibrium to Britain's economic structure, for her shipping, her world investments, and her position as a financial center, are secure.—A. J. Zurcher.

15690. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Eisen- und Stahlwarenindustrie. [The German iron and steel industry.] *Ausschuss zur Untersuchung der Erzeugungs- u. Absatzbedingungen d. deutschen Wirtsch. Verhandl. u. Berichte d. Unterausschusses f. allgemeine Wirtschaftsstruktur*. (11) 1930: pp. 479.

15691. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche margarine Industrie. [The German margarine industry.] *Ausschuss z. Untersuchung d. Erzeugungs- u. Absatzbedingungen d. deutschen Wirtschaft. Verhandl. u. Berichte d. Unterausschusses f. allgemeine Wirtschaftsstruktur*. (8) 1930: pp. 241.

15692. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Ölmühlenindustrie. [The German vegetable oil industry.] *Ausschuss z. Untersuchung d. Erzeugungs- u. Absatzbedingungen d. deutschen Wirtschaft. Verhandl. u. Berichte d. Unterausschusses f. allgemeine Wirtschaftsstruktur*. (7) 1930: pp. 572.

15693. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Porzellan- u. Steingutindustrie. [The German porcelain and earthenware industry.] *Ausschuss z. Untersuchung d. Erzeugungs- u. Absatzbedingungen d. deutschen Wirtschaft. Verhandl. u. Berichte d. Unterausschusses f. allgemeine Wirtschaftsstruktur*. (12) 1930: pp. 316.

15694. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Spielwarenindustrie. [The German toy industry.] *Ausschuss z. Untersuchung d. Erzeugungs- u. Absatzbedingungen d. deutschen Wirtschaft. Verhandl. u. Berichte d. Unterausschusses f. allgemeine Wirtschaftsstruktur*. (19) 1930: pp. 426.

15695. UNSIGNED. Die deutsche Uhrenindustrie. [The German watch and clock industry.] *Ausschuss z. Untersuchung d. Erzeugungs- u. Absatzbedingungen d. deutschen Wirtschaft. Verhandl. u. Berichte d. Unterausschusses f. allgemeine Wirtschaftsstruktur*. (17) 1930: pp. 232.

15696. UNSIGNED. Die englische Industrie der Mineralfarben und Lacke. [The English industry of mineral dyes and lacquers.] *Chem. Indus.* 53 (49) Dec. 6, 1930: 1334-1338.

15697. UNSIGNED. Die Industrie der Grossmusikinstrumente. [The musical instruments industry.]

*Ausschuss z. Untersuchung der Erzeugungs- u. Absatzbedingungen der deutschen Wirtsch. Verhandl. u. Berichte d. Unterausschusses f. allgemeine Wirtschaftsstruktur*. (15) 1930: pp. 335.

15698. UNSIGNED. Recent developments in manufacturing industry. *Conf. Board Bull.* (52) Apr. 20, 1931: 413-419.—A brief summary of important facts presented in the Census for Manufacturing for 1929, with comparisons for 1927.—E. J. Brown.

15699. UNSIGNED. Die Struktur der deutschen Getreidemühlenindustrie und ihre Stellung im Rahmen der deutschen Wirtschaft. [The structure of the German flour milling industry and its position in German economy.] *Ausschuss z. Untersuchung d. Erzeugungs- u. Absatzbedingungen d. deutschen Wirtsch. Verhandl. u. Berichte d. Unterausschusses f. Landwirtsch.* (16) 1930: pp. 93.

## BUSINESS ORGANIZATION, METHODS, AND MANAGEMENT

(See also Entries 15488, 15868, 15920, 15931, 16011, 16026, 16174, 16195, 16205, 16443)

15700. BAKER, HENRY D. The five-year plan under fire. *Current Hist.* 33 (4) Jan. 1931: 486-492.—Actual possibilities for the success of the five-year plan depend largely upon American and foreign business interests and upon their faith in the security of credits and loans advanced. The burdens of financing the plan are enormous and the plan is crushing the country. Wealthier peasants were deprived of their property and are employed as forced labor. Inefficiency and maladjustments in the factories are great. There is no proper co-ordination among different branches of industrial life. Railroad transportation is run on belated schedules, with accidents increasing. The situation is critical according to the Soviet press. Shortage of food is enormous. Exports from Russia have a detrimental effect both on Russia and on the U. S. A. If the five-year plan is completed, a problem of disbanding workers will have to be solved. A reorganization plan must then follow which may require more than five years for recovery and the toilers will be sadly disillusioned.—D. V. Varley.

15701. BERGLUND, ABRAHAM. Organization in the steel industry and price policy. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 277-288.—The increasing importance of large amounts of capital in relatively fixed and specialized forms is forcing the recognition that new trade policies must be formulated. The peculiar nature of steel manufacture, which is an outstanding example of an industry requiring for its efficient operation a large amount of capital and yet being extremely sensitive to the ups and downs of trade, led to an early formulation of a price policy more in keeping with large-scale production than had been the practice of the past. While this policy has been pursued ever since the Steel Corporation was organized, it is still a question how far price stabilization results in industrial stabilization. Present indications, however, when carefully analyzed, seemed to show that this is an outcome, and that efforts put forth to reduce short-time price fluctuations are intrinsically sound from both a business and a social standpoint.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

15702. BOWER, MARVIN. Becoming a director—a business honor or a financial boomerang? *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 371-382.—Justice to the stockholder makes it essential at least to require good faith and reasonable attention to the business on the part of the director. The director of the Paris General Store is much more likely to be subjected to personal



liability than the director of the United States Steel Corporation and much less able to stand it; he should not accept the position without being willing to accept the risks and responsibilities.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

**15703. BROWN, I. A.** The five-year plan and its industrial consequences. *World Trade.* 4 (10) Apr. 1931: 130-144.—(The five-year plan, its aims, results already achieved and comparison with the other principal countries. The five-year plan and formulation of financial plans which show a practical way how the program of the five-year plan is to be financed.) While production output shows a very considerable achievement, wholesale prices do not show the downward tendency demanded by the plan. Cost of production declined 7% each year instead of 11% as called for. There is a lag in revenue and in savings which tends to slow down the completion of the plan. The financial situation shows signs of strain due to insufficient reduction in cost of production and the rate at which the industrialization is pressed forward. The increased speed of development, further centralization of economic power by the government, reduction of the sphere of private trade and the growth of collectivization mark the present economic conditions in the USSR.—*D. V. Varley.*

**15704. BRUTSKUS, B. БРУЦКУС, Б. Пятилетка и ее исполнение. Пятилетка и ее исполнение. [Five year plan and its realization.] Современныя Записки. (Sovremennyya Zapiski.)** 44 1930: 503-530.—The funds of the five-year plan are estimated at 85,000,000,000 rubles, and are expected to reach the limit of 162,000,000,000 rubles at the end of the five years. As the entire income of USSR is estimated at 187,000,000,000 rubles annually it follows that 41% of the national wealth is expected to be invested in the five-year plan enterprises. The bolshevist leaders admit that there is a growing disproportion between the necessities of modern equipment and lack of technical culture among workmen. This lack of culture cannot be liquidated within the period of five years.—*Henry Lanz.*

**15705. CARBELLI, LUIGI.** Per una finanza corporativa. [Corporate finance.] *Commercio.* 4 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 149-159.—*Roberto Bachi.*

**15706. CHASE, STUART.** A ten year plan for America. *Harpers Mag.* 163 (937) Jun. 1931: 1-36.—After picturing the work of the War Industrial Board, Chase suggests that we draft a Peace Industrial Board. Its task would be to work out a ten-year plan for the United States and supervise the execution of the plan when accepted. This master plan involves a careful analysis of the needs of our population for various commodities and services, and the productive facilities available and needed to produce the required supplies. National planning must be broken down into regional planning. Certain industries would be subject to supervision, the control of others would be optional, while many industries would not be included. The board, composed of seven members, would be purely advisory with divisions covering planning, statistics, investment, conservation, waste, labor, distribution, legal, public health, publicity, industrial psychology. The Board would have two major objectives, to secure a more equitable division of national income, and to so direct new investments as to lessen over-plant capacity. High wages, shorter hours, and progressive taxation, secure the former, extensive public works, and an amendment of the Sherman Act would assist.—*E. J. Brown.*

**15707. COES, HAROLD VINTON.** Profitable depression policies. *Iron Age.* 127 (12) May 19, 1931: 922-923.—(A discussion of what management can and should do with respect to plant rehabilitation, extension, and replacement in times of depression.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

**15708. DAGGETT, STUART.** Telephone consolidation under the act of 1921. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (1) Feb. 1931: 22-35.—Through the year 1929,

188 consolidations were effected under the Willis-Graham Act of 1921. The great bulk of these involved small exchanges of less than 2000 subscribers each, particularly in the last five years, though the number of subscribers affected in the larger exchange group averaged over 30,000 subscribers to the system. The expectation that independent companies would consolidate among themselves fully as much as the Bell companies would absorb independents has not been fully realized. Consolidation and the elimination of duplication have gone hand in hand; 14% of merging stations were duplicated before consolidation; the tendency to eliminate duplications being more pronounced in the early years of the period. Most purchases of small or moderate-sized properties were for a cash consideration, unaccompanied by a stock or bond issue, especially where the Bell companies absorbed. The prices paid for the most part ranged between  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  times gross earnings of the properties acquired, and on the basis of property valuation, where disclosed, the prices paid were from 71% to 91% of the valuation, depending on the standard of valuation used. The Interstate Commerce Commission has given most weight to reproduction cost less depreciation in determining the reasonableness of purchase prices. In these cases, however, reproduction value is more nearly of property used or useful to the vendor than to the vendee, and a considerable amount of property retirement has occurred after consolidation.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

**15709. DOBROVA-JADRINTSEVA, L. I. ДОБРОВА-ЯДРИНЦЕВА, Л. И.** К первоначальным наметкам пятилетнего плана развития хозяйства туземных районов. [Concerning the original aims of the five year plan of development in the economic life of native regions.] *Советский Север. (Sovetskii Sever.)* 9-12 1930: 86-107.—*G. Vasilevich.*

**15710. FREYN, H. J.** An American engineer looks at the five year plan. *New Republic.* 66 (857) May 6, 1931: 317-319.—Loyalty, devotion, honesty, and unselfishness of the executives are above any doubt. Graft and bribery do not exist in high places and are crushed in lower offices by very severe measures. Bureaucracy and marked disloyalty of certain number of engineers and professors are hindering the five-year plan. Inherent weakness of the technical position of the Soviet industries resulted in engaging foreign experts.—*D. V. Varley.*

**15711. GOMBEL, K.** Die Amtsbücherei, ihre Verfassung und Verwaltung, gezeigt am Beispiel einer Industrie- und Handelskammer. [Business libraries, their organization and administration, exemplified in a chamber of commerce and industry.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 7 (12) Dec. 1930: 921-933.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

**15712. HENTZE, WILHELM.** Das chinesische Geschäft im fernen Osten, besonders in Holländisch-Indien. [Chinese business organization in the Far East, particularly in the Dutch Indies.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 7 (3) Mar. 1930: 180-195; (4) Apr. 1930: 252-278; (5) May 1930: 353-369.—The Chinese in the Dutch Indies have developed rather complex types of business organizations, yet many characteristics of their *kongses*, dating back to the beginning of China, resemble those of the western companies. Although some employ double entry bookkeeping, most of the establishments use the trust Chinese system of accounts which varies greatly in practice. Long term credit is largely supplied by members of a family or associates; commercial bank credit consists largely of the "confirmed" type, while credit for trade with Europe is negotiated largely through an intermediary or "compradore."—*W. Hausdorfer.*

**15713. HUNGERFORD, EDWARD.** The "economies" of the proposed railroad consolidations. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (6) Mar. 19, 1931: 323-331.—Con-

solidation, of itself, will effect few, if any, operating economies. Consolidation on a large scale will be very difficult to bring about, and therefore is far in the future. Individual roads have done about everything possible to bring down expenses, but many economies may be accomplished by cooperation between certain separate roads or groups of roads. Duplicate passenger train service, if not eliminated, might be greatly reduced. There is opportunity for cooperation in the use of terminal services in many places. Many possibilities of this sort exist and they are not dependent upon railroad consolidation. The operating executives of the roads can work these plans out if they will come together in a real spirit of cooperation.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15714. JORDAN, H. W. The origin and development of the private company. *Accountants' J.* 48 (576) Apr. 1931: 849-859.—A history and discussion of what would in the United States be called "close corporations." Such concerns are given special recognition under the English law by being exempt and privileged in certain respects and correspondingly limited in others.—*H. F. Taggart.*

15715. JOUVE, G. La rationalisation allemande. [Rationalization in Germany.] *Rev. Pol. & Parl.* 147 (437) Apr. 10, 1931: 78-89.—After the period of inflation was ended, Germany turned with renewed eagerness to the study of the American system of scientific management as the possible solution of her financial and industrial problems. Germany, however, differed from the United States in having a small supply of available capital compared to the mass of her workers and, by 1929, it was impossible to deny the connection between scientific management and unemployment. Increased production through lowering of prices did not occur. The R. K. W., the central organ of the State for the improvement of economic conditions, labored earnestly to bring about the application of scientific principles to agriculture and industry alike. At its conferences held in February and March of this year, it sought to disarm criticism by announcing a new orientation with emphasis on the human factor. As a means of interesting the laborers in their work, Hellpach advocated the development of a feeling of industrial partnership among the workers rather than the American system of bonuses or benefits.—*F. A. Fletcher.*

15716. LEIGHTON, MARSHALL. Why not be rational in figuring depreciation? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(1) Jan. 8, 1931: 20-28.—The "straight-line" plan provides sufficient funds to care for every possible form of physical destruction, which is more depreciation reserve than is needed. The "retirement-reserve" plan takes care of replacements as they occur. The composite utility property should be supplied with an adequate depreciation reserve with a reasonable factor of safety. This can be determined from past knowledge of replacement expenses combined with the brains that operate the utility.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15717. MENDELSON, MAURICE. Soviet claims to progress of the five-year plan. *Current Hist.* 33(4) Jan. 1931: 481-486.—The progress of the five-year plan may be measured either by the maximum variant of the plan or by the control figures which are based upon the five-year-plan-in-four-years. The latter has a different outlook toward collectivization. In 1928, it was expected that by the last of the five-year plan 52,500,000 acres would be cultivated collectively. However 95,000,000 acres were harvested by collectives in the fall of 1930. The yield per acre increased from 10 to 20%. The first two years of the plan show 53% gain in the output of state large-scale industries as compared with 47.5% increase called for by the maximum variant. The plan called for a 58% increase during two years in the output of the heavy industries. The

actual gain was 78%. Light industries failed by 7% to reach the 40% increase set up by the plan. Capital investments for two years totaled 5 billion rubles as against the program of 3.9 billion. The productivity of labor, the quality of production and the reduction of cost fell behind the plan figures by a few per cent. Freight operations of railroads increased by 50% for two years, as compared with the called-for 24% increase. Estimates for national income for 1929-30 show a 20% rise. Industry did not carry its program if compared with the five-year-plan-in-four-years. This is partly due to agricultural success with its increased labor requirements. Control figures for 1930-31 are close to or exceed those of the original five-year plan for 1932-33. Production of consumers' goods is expected to show a 300% increase during the coming year.—*D. V. Varley.*

15718. SOUTHWARD, J. B. Non-productive labor in mechanized mining. *Mining Congr. J.* 17(5) May 1931: 258.—In mechanized mining, studies should be made to show what proportion of the working shift is lost through delays, unnecessary work, or time wasted.—*H. O. Rogers.*

15719. UNSIGNED. Cost control and wage incentives effect savings. *Iron Age.* 127(21) May 21, 1931: 1657-1663.—(A detailed description of the Dyer plan of cost control and wage incentive which has been installed by the Monarch Machine Tool Company of Sidney, Ohio.)—*H. O. Rogers.*

15720. VIVANTE, CESARE. La riforma delle società anonime. La società a catena. [Corporation reform. The chain joint stock company.] *Riv. Bancaria.* 12(2) Feb. 1931: 150-155.—*Roberto Bachì.*

15721. WATSON, W. F. Scientific management and industrial psychology. *Engl. Rev.* 52(4) Apr. 1931: 444-455.—The crude "Taylor system" of scientific management was broken down in England by the resistance of the workers. But now industrial psychology, under the auspices of the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, aims to increase the comfort and happiness of the worker along with his efficiency. This is all very well wherever there is security of employment, but so long as the workman lives in fear of losing his job, no amount of attention to reducing strain and increasing comfort and interest will keep him efficient and contented.—*H. D. Jordan.*

15722. YOFFE, M. ИОФФЕ, М. Основные принципы реорганизации плановых органов. [Fundamental principles of the reorganization of the boards of planning.] *Вопросы Труды.* (*Voprosy Truda.*) 8(1) Jan. 1930: 19-26.—The following principles of reorganization of the existing system of economic planning in the Soviet Republics are suggested: (1) participation of the various Soviet organizations and of the proletarian masses in the elaboration of the economic plans and in the control on their realization; (2) direct contact of the planning organs with productive work in the Soviet state; (3) close business contact of the planning organs with the administrative and state institutions; (4) local Soviet boards and institutions taking a maximal part in a process of elaboration of the plans; (5) maximal specialization of the central, regional and local links of the plan; (6) a system of the division of the work in various communist organizations involved in the realization of the plan; (7) centralization of planning work. All these assumptions of rational planning are actually neglected in the Soviet Union.—*J. V. Emelinanoff.*



## ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 15684, 15712, 15716, 15751, 15770, 15860, 15991, 16000, 16111, 16296, 16509)

15723. BREWSTER, H. S. Motion picture production accounts. *J. Accountancy*. 51(5) May 1931: 332-360.—*H. F. Taggart*.

15724. CARMAN, LEWIS A. Hoskold's formula, its limitations and misuse. *Amer. Accountant*. 16(4) Apr. 1931: 104-106.—There are a number of fallacies in Hoskold's formula. Sinking funds for the replacement of depletable assets are seldom maintained. The formula ascribes increasingly greater values to the less accessible portions of a deposit. The return to the investor is based solely on the cost of the deposit, and the investment in buildings, machinery, equipment, and other assets required to develop the property is entirely ignored. No reasonable return can be realized by the stockholders on their entire investment if they are led astray by appraisers and purchase the deposit at the valuation given by this formula.—*H. G. Meyer*.

15725. CARTINHOOR, G. T. Accounting aspects of the bank-holding corporation. *J. Accountancy* 51(4) Apr. 1931: 281-295.—The general practice of making bank-holding corporation statements in the same form and on the same principles as a bank statement is distinctly unfortunate, since investors, and not depositors, are the parties of primary interest. For the purpose of proper statement preparation: (1) give such particulars as will disclose the general nature of the assets and liabilities and how the values have been computed; (2) organization expenses and goodwill should be separately stated; (3) investments in banks held for the purpose of control should not be combined with other investments; (4) loans to or from affiliated banks should be stated separately in the aggregate; (5) loans and investments should not be combined; (6) a complete summary of the capital stock should be given, and (7) expense and income accounts should be made available in considerable detail. (Several examples of actual statements are given and criticized.)—*H. F. Taggart*.

15726. CLADER, W. A. Accounting for Fleet Corporation vessels. *J. Accountancy*. 51(4) Apr. 1931: 268-280.—*H. F. Taggart*.

15727. HALLAUER, JOS. Kapitalzins und Zinsenverlust in der Kalkulation. [Interest on capital and loss of interest in costing.] *Ann. d. Betriebswissensch. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3(4) 1930: 368-380.

15728. PEDEN, R. W. Accounting with the point system. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 May 15, 1931: 1515-1543.—The point system is based upon the assignment of a definite wage rate per hour for each class of labor, these rates being determined in advance according to prevailing market prices and set for jobs and not for men. Three factors are essential to scientific measurement: convenience, exactness, and a common denominator. In this particular plant the unit used is "a fraction of minute of work, plus a fraction of minute of rest, always aggregating unity, but varying in proportions to the nature of the strain" identified as B or standard. In practical determination the B is the modified elapsed time and as applied permits of emphasis on individual attainment while not neglecting group achievement.—*J. C. Gibson*.

15729. PREINREICH, G. A. D. Accounting problems of the unincorporated investment trust. *J. Accountancy*. 51(5) May 1931: 361-380.—*H. F. Taggart*.

15730. ROWLAND, F. H. Principles of punched card accounting. *N.A.C.A. Bull.* 12 May 1, 1931: 1387-1452.—The bulletin describes the application of punched card accounting to a number of different industries and gives in addition substantial information concerning the mechanics of handling accounting data on this type of equipment.—*J. C. Gibson*.

15731. UNSIGNED. Betriebskalkulation bei den öffentlichen Sparkassen. Ein Versuch zur Ermittlung der Selbstkosten der einzelnen Leistungen einer Sparkasse. [An attempt to allocate the costs of each of the services of a savings bank.] *Sparkasse*. 50(22) Nov. 15, 1930: 453-456.

15732. WALTON, RUPERT. Some aspects of goodwill. *Accountants' J.* 48(576) Apr. 1931: 860-864.—*H. F. Taggart*.

15733. YOFFE, P. ИОФФЕ, П. Учет соцсоревнования в промышленности. [Control of the socialistic competition in industries.] *Вопросы Труда. (Voprosy Truda.)* 8(7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1930: 14-24.—Methods of the calculation of results of the socialistic "competition" in Soviet industries are discussed by the writer. The method of calculation by absolute volume of production is wrong and the method of relative index of production with the previous year as the base is difficult and might be recommended only in such cases when other methods cannot be used. Calculation of the productivity in percentages of the plan's indexes is recommended.—*J. V. Emelianoff*.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

## GENERAL

(See also Entries 14862, 14924, 15101, 15505, 15713, 15802, 15990, 16229)

15734. BELL, R. Transport developments in 1930. *J. Inst. Transport*. 12(8) Jun. 1931: 378-387.—*J. H. Parmelee*.

15735. CORBINO, EPICARNO. Navi veloci e traffico transoceanico. [Swift ships and transoceanic traffic.] *Gior. d. Econ.* 45(2) Feb. 1930: 160-167.—In modern transportation, ocean, land, and air transportation are competitors. There is, therefore, an economic problem which relates to the speed of transportation.—*G. Frisella Vella*.

15736. EVREINOV, D. ЕВРЕЙНОВ, Д. Транспорт под угрозой недостатка в строительных рабочих. [Transportation is threatened by a scarcity of construction labor.] *Вопросы Труда. (Voprosy Truda.)* 8(5) May 1930: 24-28.—Conditions of transportation in USSR were serious in 1930, because of a marked scarcity of skilled labor and inability of the Soviet agencies to supply the needed workingmen. Improvements in the organization of labor in the transportation industries are recommended.—*J. V. Emelianoff*.

15737. HALLIHAN, JOHN P. Capacity and economy of various forms of transit in cities. *Amer. City*. 44(2) Feb. 1931: 137-138.—There is an economic limit to the use of private automobiles in cities which is created by their own traffic interference as street capacity is absorbed. This limit moves out from the center as the city expands and results in throwing a continually increasing burden on the public transit facilities. The respective value of the various facilities has been studied by the Rapid Transit Committee of the American Electric Railway Association. The elevated roadway is least valuable as a passenger carrier and the most costly per unit of passenger transport within high value districts. Its proper field appears to be as a high-speed artery between important cities. A Detroit plan aims at a system of high-speed motorways in the outer area with a limited system of rapid transit trunk lines in the inner area.—*Harvey Walker*.

15738. KATTER. Die Tarifpolitik der deutschen Reichsbahn. [Rate policy of the German Government Railway.] *Reichsbahn*. (24) Jun. 10, 1931: 559-567.—The inland navigation and motor car, as private transport undertakings, calculate their rates for each

case differently and secure for each case the highest profit to be gained. Consequently they operate only lines where there is considerable traffic. The Government Railway rates on the other hand are calculated on a general basis in such a way that the total of the revenues covers the total of the working and other expenses. This general economic principle is applied in calculating the both normal and special rates (*Ausnahmetarife*).—*H. J. Donker*.

15739. LE COUR GRANDMAISON, P. *Avion contre navire*. [Airship against merchant-ship.] *Rev. de France*. 11 (6) Mar. 15, 1931: 315-342.—*Julian Park*.

15740. LIEBBRAND. Eisenbahn und Wasserstrasse vom Standpunkt der Leistungsfähigkeit und Wirtschaftlichkeit. [Railway and inland waterways from the point of view of their capacity and economy.] *Ztg. d. Vereins deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen*. (24) Jun. 11, 1931: 657-663.—*H. J. Donker*.

15741. PFLUG. Die europäische Konferenz für Strassenverkehr in Genf. [The European Conference for street traffic at Geneva.] *Verkehrstechnik*. (23) Jun. 5, 1931: 275-77.—(The duties on foreign motor vehicles and the agreements concerning permits (*Triptychs*) are discussed.)—*H. J. Donker*.

15742. TRAUTVETTER. Der Strassenverkehr in der Innenstadt von Philadelphia. [The street traffic in the down town section of Philadelphia.] *Verkehrstechnik*. (18) May 1, 1931: 217-219.—Sixty-six per cent of all the visitors of the inner town cross thoroughfares on foot. To arrive at a rapid and safe street traffic in the heart of the city it seems imperative that the whole of the pedestrian traffic be laid under surface of the street.—*H. J. Donker*.

### RAILROADS

(See also Entries 14831, 15349, 15713, 15982, 16066, 16099, 16180, 16235)

15743. DONALD, SIR ROBERT. Relationship of the state to railways in France. *Railway Gaz.* 55 (4) Jul. 24, 1931: 106-107.—Largely because of military considerations, French railways were developed under a system of concessions, under which they received state guarantees of a given return on their invested capital. The war disrupted railway organization and finances, and led to a new agreement or convention in 1921, under which the several large systems were more fully coordinated, war claims were liquidated, and steps toward eventual nationalization within 25 to 30 years were taken. The State Railway is efficiently managed, but is operated at a heavy annual loss to the government.—*J. H. Parmelee*.

15744. DREWS, MAX. Der Speditionsvertrag der Reichsbahn. [The freight forwarding contract of the German railway company.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16 (10) Mar. 6, 1931: 408-412.

15746. MARSCHALL, A. Diesel-electrische Verschiebelokomotiven in Nord-Amerika. [Diesel-electric shunting locomotives in North America.] *Verkehrstechnik*. (24) Jun. 12, 1931: 291-292.—The use of the Diesel-electric locomotive has proved a paying proposition.—*H. J. Donker*.

15747. NATHAN, ROGER. Situation et politique tarifaire des chemins de fer en divers pays. [The railway situation and rate policy in various countries.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (682) Mar. 7, 1931: 301-303.—Includes the railways of France, Great Britain, Germany and the United States. In all these countries the increase in expenses has been greater than that of receipts.—*Luther H. Evans*.

15748. RUNKEL. Der neue Kollektiv-Arbeitsvertrag bei den russischen Eisenbahnen. [The new collective labor contract of the Russian railways.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche*. (21) May 27, 1931: 282-283.—Discussion of the collective labor contract made between the railway trade unions and the Management for

Traffic and Communications. The new tariff contract, brings important improvements in the situation of the laborers.—*H. J. Donker*.

15749. SCHIEB. Zum 50-jährigen Bestehen der elektrischen Eisenbahnen. [On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of electric railways.] *Ztg. d. Vereins deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen*. (27) Jul. 2, 1931: 737-743.—On May 15, 1881, the first electric railway of the world was opened to traffic in the neighborhood of Berlin. The article discusses the development of the standard gauge railway electrification after the war and gives a survey and map of all the electrified railways of Europe at the beginning of 1931. Electrification is one of the most important means to compete with the motor car. In England a Government Committee has recently drawn up a report concerning the electrification of the British railway system. The capital invested would yield more than 7% interest and 60,000 persons would find an opportunity for work for 20 years.—*H. J. Donker*.

15750. SERAPHIM, PETER HEINZ. Das Eisenbahnwesen Polens. [The railways of Poland.] *Ztg. d. Vereins deutscher Eisenbahnverwaltungen*. (22) May 28, 1931: 607-616.—The destruction of the Polish railways by the late war and their reconstruction are discussed. A survey is given of their development and present capacity together with their tariff policy and the Polish projects of new railway constructions for the future.—*H. J. Donker*.

15751. UNSIGNED. Eisenbahnbücher und Pfandrechte an Bahnen. [Railroad books (of account) and mortgage rights on railroads.] *Prager Arch. f. Gesetzgebung u. Rechtsprechung*. 12 (13) 1930: 824-844.

15752. UNSIGNED. Geschäftsbericht der deutschen Reichsbahn Gesellschaft über das 6. Geschäftsjahr, 1930-1. Januar bis 31. Dezember, 1930. [Annual report of the German Government Railway for the 6th fiscal year, 1930-January 1st to December 31st 1930.] *Reichsbahn*. (19) May 6, 1931: 448-456.—The production of the country decreased by about 1/6 as compared with 1929 and the exchange of goods decreased accordingly. The freight traffic fell off by 18.5%, the number of passengers carried by 5.46% as compared with the preceding year. Revenues and operating expenses were respectively 4,570,317,057.87 marks and 4,090,352,691.14 marks so that there is a deficit of 180,035,633.27 after making the reparations payments.—*H. J. Donker*.

15753. UNSIGNED. Vijf en twintig jarig bestaan der Simplon-tunnel. [The first 25 years of the Simplon-tunnel.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen*. 4 (11) May 26, 1931: 289-290.—(Gives the history of the longest tunnel of the world (19,826 meters) which on June 1st, 1931, commemorates its twenty-fifth anniversary of service.)—*H. J. Donker*.

15754. ZUYLEN, H. J. van. De Hudson Baai Spoorweg. [The Hudson Bay Railway.] *Spoor- en Tramwegen*. 4 (11) May 26, 1931: 281-283.—A survey of the different stages of its development.—*H. J. Donker*.

### STREET RAILWAYS

15755. GEMBÖCK. Der Oberleitungsomnibus und seine Verwendungsmöglichkeit. [The trolley bus and its applicability.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche*. (25) Jun. 24, 1931: 329-334.—*H. J. Donker*.

15756. SCHWANTER. Die Entwicklung des Fahrdrahtbusses in England. [The development of the trackless trolley bus in England.] *Verkehrstechnik*. (22) May 29, 1931: 269.—The number of trackless trolley buses in England in 1930 was 560, and 40 more licenses are being granted. (The development of this means of transportation is described in "*L'Industrie des voies ferrées et des transports automobiles*," 1931, No. 2, by M. Vente.)—*H. J. Donker*.



## MOTOR CAR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 14933, 14941, 15755-15756, 16034, 16068, 16107-16108, 16123, 16182)

15757. HADDEN, R. J. The cost of motor vehicle operation. *Tax Digest*. 9(5) May 1931: 162-165.

15758. UNSIGNED. Levant. Pays de mandat français. Les transports transdésertiques. [Levant. French mandates. Transportation across deserts.] *Asie Française*. 31(288) Mar. 1931: 99.—Traffic between Beirut and Bagdad has decreased considerably during the past year, but that in the other direction has maintained the level of the year before. The explanation is probably to be found in the fact that Irak has undergone more rapid development than Syria and that, while the trade of both has declined relatively due to the existing depression, the loss is more apparent in the case of Syria.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

15759. UPHAM, CHARLES M. The central highways of Cuba. *Bull. Pan Amer. Union*. 65(6) Jun. 1931: 593-605.

15760. WEEKS, COURTENAY C. Alcoholic indulgence in relation to motor transport. *British J. Inebriety*. 28(4) Apr. 1931: 163-182.

## WATERWAYS AND OCEAN TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 14875, 14877, 14903, 14939, 15346, 15423)

15761. DELIGNE, MAURICE, et al. Les ports français. [French ports.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14(683) Mar. 14, 1931: 322-367.—A special number devoted to a consideration of the ports of France.—*Luther H. Evans*.

15762. KUTSCHKE, CORNELIUS. Der Königsberger Hafen. [The port of Königsberg.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6(10-11) 1930: 673-677.—Agricultural products and wood are the staples of this harbor. Exports and imports reached their peak of 5,000,000 tons in 1913. The war and the new border states between Germany and Russia have decreased the traffic considerably, but a new increase is expected.—*John B. Mason*.

15763. UNSIGNED. Mededeelingen over de scheepvaart en den scheepsbouw van Japan. [Navigation and ship-building of Japan.] *Econ. Verslagen v. Nederlandsche Diplom. en Consulaire Ambtenaren*. 25(1) Mar. 1931: 1-39.—(An enumeration of number and kind of ships; a survey of the different liners.)—*Cecile Rothe*.

## TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND RADIO COMMUNICATION

(See also Entries 14308, 14316, 15708, 16136, 16140)

15764. CARTER, H. H. Some commercial aspects of radio network service. *Bell Telephone quart.* 10(2) Apr. 1931: 69-79.—The Bell Telephone system conveys radio programs from the microphone to radio broadcasting stations, as a regular service with permanent facilities from coast to coast. In 1923, this service was experimental; at the beginning of 1931 over 200 broadcasting stations received network service regularly over 40,000 circuit miles of telephone wire used exclusively for program transmission. Bell System facilities devoted to broadcasting purposes represent an investment of more than \$13,000,000.—*Richard S. Coe*.

15765. DUSENBERRY, W. L. Teletypewriter service and its present day uses. *Bell Telephone Quart.* 10(2) Apr. 1931: 92-102.—Teletypewriter service (type-writing by wire over a distance of a few feet or across the continent) furnishes accurate, fast, and reliable transmission for the press, for financial organizations,

for manufacturing and distributing concerns sending out shipping instructions, orders and price changes, for airways transmitting weather reports, and for police departments handling descriptions of criminals, missing persons, etc. The evolution of the teletypewriter from 1837 to date is described and various types are illustrated. The extent and methods of using the service are detailed and typical teletypewriter messages in both page and tape form are reproduced. Quotations from users of the service explain its value.—*Richard Storrs Coe*.

## AIR TRANSPORTATION

(See also Entries 14923, 15575, 16203)

15766. COGHILL, F. S. Flying operations of the Hudson Straits expedition. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 7(2) Jan. 1930: 193-207.—The decision having been reached by the Canadian government to complete the Hudson Bay Railway and terminals, it was decided in January, 1927, to send an expedition to Hudson Strait. The expedition was required to procure, by means of aerial photography and reconnaissance information for the establishment of an absolute time limit of marine navigation through Hudson Strait; to test the feasibility of the use of aircraft as an aid to navigation through Hudson Strait; to test the suitability of air bases and aeronautical equipment with a view to establishing air bases in Hudson Strait. The article describes the organization of the expedition, the locating and establishment of bases in the strait, and operations during 1927 and 1928.—*Alison Ewart*.

15767. EVERLING, E. Wege zur Wirtschaftlichkeit im Luftverkehr. [Methods of economical operation of air traffic.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche*. (24) Jun. 17, 1931: 318-321.—*H. J. Donker*.

15768. F., C. Chronique de l'air. [An aviation chronicle for French Africa.] *Afrique Française*. 41(3) Mar. 1931: 212.—The Compagnie Générale Aéropostale is operating 3 lines. That from France to Dakar, French West Africa, and thence to South America covers 13,985 kilometers. During 1930, 134 passengers, 2,706 kilograms of express, and 28,286 of mail were carried. That from France to Morocco is 2,555 kilometers in length and handled 1,262 passengers, 27,950 kilograms of express, and 45,854 of mail during 1930. The Marseilles-Algiers line totals 803 kilometers. Four passengers; 4,629 kilograms of express, and 8,120 of mail were transported in 1930. The Compagnie Air-Union has one line, from Marseilles to Tunis and Bône, 1,293 kilometers long. It carried 1,760 passengers, 7,973 kilograms of express, and 14,164 of mail in 1930.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

15769. F., C. La liaison aérienne Tunis-Alger-Casablanca. [The Tunis, Algiers, Casablanca airline.] *Afrique Française*. 41(3) Mar. 1931: 213-214.—Conferences centering around the opening of this important line are now being held.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz*.

15770. MACDONALD, AUSTIN F. Airport problems of American cities. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 151 Sep. 1930: 221-283.—This survey, made possible by the American Academy of Political and Social Science, includes a discussion of the problems faced by an American city in connection with the ownership, location, cost, and financing of airport facilities, and examples of how some cities have met them. Chapter II is an account of the assistance rendered by the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce and its rating system. Chapter III contains a number of criticisms of technical features (i.e., beacons, flood-lighting, runways, hangars, repair shops, office space, etc.) with suggestions for improvement. Chapter IV deals with airport finance and accounting, giving figures which show that municipal airports are usually operated at a loss. It is also pointed out that

there are no standard methods of airport accounting and proper allowances for depreciation reserves have not been agreed upon. Even if such a reserve is set aside it is usually inadequate. The sources of revenue are discussed. There are 6 pages of selected references.—*Thayer White.*

15771. UNSIGNED. La liaison aérienne France-Indochine. [Direct air communication between France and Indochina.] *Asie Française*. 31(287) Feb. 1931: 60.—The Compagnie Air-Orient, operating tri-motored Fokkers, has opened regular commercial air service between the motherland and Indochina. The route is covered in ten days in either direction.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## COMMERCE: DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN

(See also Entries 14885, 14901, 14910, 14930, 15194, 15210, 15224-15225, 15245, 15253, 15324, 15346, 15359, 15375, 15388, 15416, 15418, 15467, 15488, 15494, 15568, 15586, 15633, 15670, 15672, 15675-15676, 15688, 15889, 15894, 15961, 15999, 16013, 16018, 16046, 16059, 16141, 16173, 16176, 16206, 16214, 16218, 16224, 16229, 16231, 16233, 16239, 16243)

15772. D'AGOSTINO-ORSINI. Il commercio Nord Africano e l'Italia. [The commerce of North Africa and Italy.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4(6) Jun. 1930: 501-509.—Fifty years ago the "Scramble for Africa" was political; today it is economic. Italy is well prepared by her historical background and her geographical position to play a stellar role. In 1927 Italy exports to Africa were valued at over a billion lire and she received importations valued at three quarters of a billion. A comparison with the commerce of France with her African colonies shows that Italy participates in but a small fraction of the trade of Africa. France is tending toward a customs union for her entire colonial empire. She is indulging in extensive publicity, such as participation in colonial fairs. Italy's trade with the international city of Tangiers is one tenth that of France, while with Spanish Morocco Italy's trade is too small even to be included in the statistics. (Tables.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

15773. ANDERS, R. Der Aussenhandel der UdSSR im Sonderquartal und im Jahre 1930. [Foreign commerce of the USSR in 1930.] *Sowjetwirtsch. u. Aussenhandel*. 10(8) Apr. 1931: 9-19.

15774. BALDWIN, C. F. 1930 world production and export of automobiles. Decrease of 34% in production reflects world-wide depression—9% of world output exported—England replaces France as leading European producer. *Commerce Rep.* (21) May 25, 1931: 443-448.

15775. BEHLERT, HEINZ. Der Konnossement-Teilschein. [The bill of lading.] *Hamburger Rechtsstudien*. (5) 1930: pp. 79.

15776. BRECH, JOHN. Deutschlands Aussenhandel im Jahre 1930. [Germany's foreign commerce in 1930.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16(7) Feb. 13, 1931: 277-280.

15777. BRECH, JOHN. Die Richtungen des deutschen Aussenhandels. [The trends of German foreign commerce.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16(14) Apr. 3, 1931: 586-590.

15778. BUTI, VITTORIO. L'industria turistica a Rodi. [The tourist industry at Rhodes.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4(12) Dec. 1930: 1086-1091.—(Description of the facilities available for European tourists in Rhodes. Illustrations.)—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

15779. CARDE, M. J. La situation commerciale de l'Algérie. [The commercial situation in Algeria.]

*Afrique Française. Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux*. 41(3) Mar. 1931: 158-161.—Algerian trade is today in a precarious condition owing to the world-wide depression which has severely curtailed both exports and imports. It is foolish to expect an early improvement as the country has been unnaturally boomed and, under normal circumstances, years must elapse before a return to the late prosperity can be expected. However, specialization in high grade products such as fine fruits holds great possibilities and would seem to offer salvation to agriculturist and merchant alike. Californian methods of cultivation and marketing should be adopted.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15780. CARLI, FILIPPO. Il commercio italiano nel 1930. [Italian trade in 1930.] *Commercio*. 4(1) Jan. 1931: 1-17.—The difference between the exports and imports in 1930 was smaller than in 1929, but there has been a large decrease in the total volume of foreign trade. This has been greater in the exports shipped directly by the manufacturers than in those shipped through commercial houses. In the domestic field, proportionate to the reduction in the purchasing power of the manufacturers, a strong decrease in trade has taken place which has affected more especially the sale of household goods and clothing (goods which in previous years, through American efforts, were sold in increasing quantities). The trade, weakened by the habit of hand to mouth purchasing, has been helped by the policy of public works, purchases being made on a large scale, and by the remarkable building activity. The year 1930 has seen a gradual restriction of credits by the banks. (The movement of the individual branches of Italian trade, and some forecasts for 1931 are given.)—*Roberto Bachi.*

15781. DEXTER, GRANT, and STEVENSON, J. A. Canada's tariff reprisals against America. *Current Hist.* 34(2) May 1931: 208-213.—The Conservative government is pledged to a policy of economic nationalism, seeking through higher tariff barriers to cut off two-thirds of the \$900,000,000 worth of goods annually imported from the United States, and even to raise tariff barriers against the mother country. The chief supporter of this policy is Mr. Bennett, the present prime minister; in his hostility toward possible annexation by the U. S. which flows from the French Canadian and Loyalist influences; and in the failure of Canada through more than a half century of effort to secure satisfactory trade agreements with the United States. These give adequate support to the Conservative party which has taken advantage of the situation deriving from the Hawley-Smoot tariff increases.—*A. H. Cole.*

15782. DIETRICH, E. B. Russian cotton competes with American in England. *Annalist*. 37(954) May 1, 1931: 813.—As a part of the five-year plan the USSR is expecting to produce enough cotton in 1931 for the bulk of her needs, and from then on to enter the export field. A program for both intensive and extensive cultivation is under way on the collectivized farms and the state farms. Most of the cotton is grown from American seeds, some from Egyptian, and a small quantity from Indian and Turkish seeds. Within the last 6 months 120,000 bales have been exported to Lancashire and there is a good possibility that the need for export credits will force the Russians to sell all they can even if they have to starve their own textile industry again.—*E. B. Dietrich.*

15783. DRYBIŃSKI, IZAAK. Import Niemiec z Polski w latach 1926-1929. [German imports from Poland from 1926 to 1929.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3(6) Jun. 1930: 182-184.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

15784. DUISBERG, C. The future of German trade policy. *Dawes Way*. 7(1-3) Jan.-Mar. 1931: 8-12.

15785. KIRKLEY, LORD. Trade openings in South Africa. *United Empire*. 22(4) Apr. 1931: 195-198.—



While English trade with South Africa has increased in the aggregate, her percentage share of the total trade has declined. This is partly explained by the tariffs imposed to foster South African industries. Other causes are: (1) English manufactures are charged higher freight rates than their continental competitors; (2) for the most part the English manufacturers have not catered to native tastes (Natives form an increasingly important market since they are gradually becoming Europeanized and their standard of living is rising.); (3) American manufacturers have largely retained the automobile market which they captured during the war. The remedies are: (1) careful study of the demands of the South African market; (2) the grouping of English firms for cooperative manufacturing, marketing and advertising.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

15786. LANDAU, LUDWIK. Przywóz towarów włókienniczych i odzieży w latach 1925-1929 i jego rola na rynku polskim. [Imports of tissues and clothing from 1925 to 1929 and their role in the Polish market.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3(1) Jan. 1930: 28-32.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

15787. PONIATOWSKI, JÓZEF. Wywóz bekonów na rynek angielski. [Exports of bacon from Poland to England.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3(1) Jan. 1930: 32-34.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

15788. ROOS, HAROLD E. Die deutsche Wirtschaftspolitik in Südosteuropa. [German economic policy in Southeastern Europe.] *Ruhr u. Rhein*. 12(8) Feb. 20, 1931: 174-178.—The 7 countries Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece together take 12% of German exports. That is almost exactly as much as the grain export countries of Canada, United States, Argentina, India, and Australia. An industrialization of these countries would not lessen the total German exports to them, but on the contrary would increase them because of the demand for means of production. The possibility of increase of German exports to Southeastern Europe in the next 15 years is estimated at 1 to 1.5 billion RM. annually. The economic crisis in Southeastern Europe is primarily the consequence of agricultural overproduction. In contrast to Germany by a tariff union these countries would have sufficient markets for their grain surpluses, without Germany being excluded from the world market as a purchaser of grain. It would be necessary, however, for German agriculture to be shifted to the production of finished products.—*K. C. Thalheim.*

15789. RUSSEK, ANTONI. Zbyt rur kuto-żelaznych i stalowych w 1927-1929 r. [Sales of wrought iron and steel pipes, 1927 to 1929.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3(5) May 1930: 160-161.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

15790. RUSSEK, ANTONI. Zwrot ceł i wywóz wyrobów hutnictwa żelaznego z Polski. [Export premiums and exports of iron foundries products from Poland.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3(7) Jul. 1930: 207-208.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

15791. STEVENSON, J. A. Canada's new tariff and its probable effects on United States interests. *Analyst*. 37(961) Jun. 19, 1931: 1109-1110, 1117.

15792. UNSIGNED. De bestemmingen van den uitvoer van enkele producten uit Java en Madoera gedurende 1928, 1929 en 1930. [The destination of the export of certain products from Java and Madura during the years 1928, 1929, and 1930.] *Korte Berichten v. Landbouw, Nijverheid en Handel, Buitenzorg*. 21(5) Jan. 1931: 40-42; 21(6) Feb. 1931: 46-50.—In 1928, Java exported 56,782 tons of rubber; in 1930, 66,563 tons; of this 29,243 and 28,956 tons respectively, went to the U. S. The export of damar decreased from 3,966 tons in 1928 to 2,967 tons in 1930, and the share of the U. S. decreased from 3,017 to 1,920 tons. The most important importers of Java teak are Holland and Italy. The greater part of the skins of goats and sheep are exported to the U. S. The export of cinchona bark

increased from 6,515 to 8,927 tons, nearly all of which went to Holland. The export of Robusta coffee has decreased from 45,924 tons to 15,016 tons; of which the U. S. received 20,461 tons and 2,648 tons respectively; whereas the export to British India and other countries in the East increased somewhat. The export of maize decreased from 163,434 tons to 80,303, the export to Holland and other European countries, has practically ceased. Nearly the entire export was directed to Japan and China in 1930. The export of coconut-oil decreased from 36,634,000 lbs. to 16,028,000 lbs., that to England decreasing but export to Holland increasing. The export of copra cakes to Europe in 1930 was 52,180 tons. The sugar export was 3,069,295 tons in 1928, and 2,836,163 in 1930. The export of superior head sugar to British India increased from 61.2% to 66.4% of the total, that to Hongkong from 9.5% to 13.3%; that to China decreased from 9.9% to 9.2%. The export of tapioca products decreased from 511,590 tons in 1928 to 136,874 tons in 1930. A great part of the tapioca flour went to the U. S. The tea-export in 1930 was 52,998 tons, which were exported to England, Holland, Australia, and a small quantity to the U. S. The export of sisal fibres is increasing. 18,656 tons of kapok were exported in 1930, of which 8,283 tons went to the U. S.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15793. UNSIGNED. Cochinchine. La crise économique et le commerce du riz. [The economic crisis and the decline in the rice trade of Cochin China.] *Asie Française*. 31(287) Feb. 1931: 60-61.—The peasants of Cochin China are in acute distress because of a 36% decline in rice exports since 1928 arising out of the decline in buying power of consumers throughout the world. This has brought about a slump of from 38-46% in the value of their crop, according to its grade, and they are falling into debt and sharply curtailing their purchases in consequence.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15794. UNSIGNED. Dutch foreign trade in 1930. *Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging, Monthly Rev.* 12(5) May 1931: 133-140.

15795. UNSIGNED. Indochine. Le problème du caoutchouc. [The rubber question in Indo-China.] *Asie Française*. 31(288) Mar. 1931: 95.—The rubber growers of Indo-China are facing ruin unless they are given preferential tariff treatment in entering their product in home markets. For the moment, the government of Indo-China is bolstering them up by allowing a bounty on exports but this, of course, must needs be a merely temporary measure.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15796. UNSIGNED. Kohlenversorgung der Schweiz im Jahre 1930. [Supplying Switzerland with coal in 1930.] *Glückauf*. 67(13) Mar. 28, 1931: 439.—The import of lignite into Switzerland increased from 397,000 t. in 1929 to 630,000 t. in 1930, whereas the import of anthracite decreased from 2,066,000 t. to 1,986,000 t., that of coke from 800,000 t. to 662,000 t., and that of briquettes from 597,000 to 499,000 t.—*E. Friederichs.*

15797. UNSIGNED. Produktion und Einfuhr von chemischen Erzeugnissen in Argentinien. [Production and imports of chemical products in Argentina.] *Chemische Indus.* 54(20) May 16, 1931: 456-460.

15798. VERONESE, GIACOMO. L'attività alberghiera in Italia nel quinquennio dal 1926 al 1930. [The hotel movement in Italy in the five-year period 1926-1930.] *Commercio*. 4(1) Jan. 1931: 36-49.—An investigation of a large number of hotels, shows a strong decline in the hotel movement, due principally to a reduced number of foreigners. The average monthly percentage of beds occupied changed from 52.10 in 1926 to 36.50 in 1930. The months of greatest activity are April and September.—*Roberto Bachi.*

15799. WINAWERÓWNA, BLANKA. Wywóz wyrobów przemysłowych w r. 1929. [Exports of (Polish)

manufactured products in 1929.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3(4) Apr. 1930: 136-137.—J. K. Wiśniewski.

15800. WOEDTKE, FRANZ-ERICH v. Um das Spiritusmonopol. [The alcohol monopoly.] *Wirtschaftsdienst*. 16(19) May 8, 1931: 795-799.

15801. XXX. Sette anni di scambi tra Cirenaica ed Egitto. [Seven years of trade between Cyrenaica and Egypt.] *Oltremare*. 4(3) Mar. 1930: 94-97.—The Egyptian Government publishes accurate trade statistics in *The monthly summary of the foreign trade of Egypt* and the *Annual statement of foreign trade of Egypt*. This article summarizes and analyzes the statistics of the trade between Egypt and Libya. The most important exports from Libya to Egypt are: camels, sheep, goats, and butter. The more important exports from Egypt into Libya include: cereals, sugar, cotton seed oil, and animal products.—Robert Gale Woolbert.

15802. ZIENAU, OSWALD. Sowjetrussische Verkehrsr- und Transportprobleme. [USSR commercial and transportation problems.] *Österreich. Volkswirt.* 23(32) May 9, 1931: 846-848.

## MARKETING

(See also Entries 14838, 15690-15695, 15697, 15882, 15891, 15909, 15998)

15803. BICKEL, OTTO. Das Problem der Modebeobachtung. Ein Beitrag zur Erforschung der "Konsumwandlungen." [The problem of fashion observation. A contribution to research in changes in consumption.] *Markt d. Fertigware*. 3(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 11-31.—Fashion as a qualitative factor in the economics of consumption has been a subject of study by economists since the latter part of the nineteenth century, but although there have been partial collections and studies of data, there has been no complete and thorough sequential and correlative examination. Until this factor can be made the subject of research through the collection and evaluation of data, and their relation to data of other cyclical movements, there can be little understanding or forecasting of fashions.—W. Hausdorfer.

15804. BRUGGER, ALFONS. Der Werbeerfolg eines Inserates und seine Bedingtheit. [The success of an advertisement and what conditions it.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21(1) 1931: 98-104.—In order to determine whether the success of an advertisement is conditioned by seasonal factors, a curve showing seasonal variation in sales was compared with curves showing the response to advertisements, as measured by the number or inquiries and orders. In general, a close correlation was found.—Arthur W. Marget.

15805. COPELAND, MELVIN T. Some present-day problems in distribution. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(3) Apr. 1931: 299-310.—There are four major aspects of marketing problems: (1) the growth of large-scale retailing in the form of department stores and chain stores; (2) the development of comprehensive planning and control methods in marketing; (3) the spread of the use of trade marks, with its accompanying efforts to establish brand reputation through advertising and to promote the trade in packaged goods; and (4) creative merchandising. The present study of chain store costs indicates that the chain stores are able to distribute merchandise more economically than the other type of outlet. From the manufacturers' point of view, such problems as rebates, price concessions to large buyers, and private branding press for solution. Competition between producers, as typified in the sugar industry, must be controlled.—Lawrence C. Lockley.

15806. COVER, JOHN H.; THOMPSON, PAUL J.; COHENOUR, VINCENT. Newspaper advertising rates and circulation. *J. Business* (Univ. Chicago).

4(2) Apr. 1931: 115-126.—A study of the rates and circulation of 1,053 newspapers ranging in circulation from 900 to 1,273,000. The papers were grouped in classes determined by circulation and geographical distribution. Open rates for "general" advertising were used as the rate basis. Changes in actual milline rates in dollars were associated with percentage changes in circulation, and both rates and circulation were studied with reference to percentage of changes. A "normal" milline rate for each class is presented. It seems apparent that quantity of circulation is probably the most important single factor affecting advertising rates. Differences in rates may in part be accounted for by differences in population, particularly as between metropolitan areas and other communities, and by the presence or absence of competition. Average rates of combination papers are higher than the average rates of non-combination morning and evening papers in the same circulation classes. Evidence as to the rates of chain newspapers is inconclusive. Quality or special appeal frequently accounts for variation in the price of a particular periodical from the class average.—M. J. Freeman.

15807. DANKERT, C. E. Trends and problems in the marketing of furniture. *J. Business*. (Univ. Chicago). 4(2) Apr. 1931: 149-173.—Vertical and horizontal integration likely will render the services of the traveling broker less important, and cooperation among smaller manufacturers would undoubtedly decrease the control exercised over them by the brokers. Direct selling to consumers by manufacturers is not likely to make any marked progress. Syndicate buying by retailers, if improved through cooperative effort, offers possibilities of improving the market situation. Hand-to-mouth buying by retailers appears to be increasing. There would perhaps be some social gain from the elimination of "sales," or from a great reduction in their number, but there would also likely be some losses. Truthfulness of statements in furniture advertisements is generally evident, but there is still room for improvement in this regard. While competition will to a large extent bring about the adoption of superior methods, co-operation will in many cases facilitate and expedite their adoption.—M. J. Freeman.

15808. FLYNN, JOHN T. Chain stores: menace or promise? 4—The case against the chain stores examined. *New Republic*. 66(857) May 6, 1931: 324-326. (See Entries No. 3: 12454, 12455.)—Some independents can operate as cheaply as some chain stores but less than 25% of independent stores are well managed. In a thousand chain stores, the brains reside in the central office, and each unit is certain to receive intelligent management. The intelligent independents are taking effective measures to protect themselves from chain competition, the unintelligent ones cannot be saved anyway.—E. D. McGarry.

15809. FLYNN, JOHN T. Chain stores: menace or promise? 5—Why the chain store wins. *New Republic*. 66(858) May 13, 1931: 350-353.—Private labels, owned by wholesalers and retailers have been developed over the last 20 years in opposition to manufacturer's labels on which it was claimed the distributors received too small a margin. But due to the growth of chain stores which are now the largest individual buyers of national brands, the private label campaign has not succeeded.—E. D. McGarry.

15810. HARRIS, RALPH N. Volume vs. profits—discounting excess capacity as a step toward stabilization. *Coal Age*. 26(5) May 1931: 239-241.—The bituminous coal industry has a potential annual productive capacity approximately 250,000,000 tons beyond the needs of the market. The attempt to use this capacity has resulted in annual losses which in 1928 amounted to \$20,000,000. So long as this attempt continues, no profit will be obtained, for so long as the market cannot absorb 750,000,000 tons, the surplus



between the tonnage and the actual needs of society has no value. The industry has been blindly following the idea that sales income could be increased by increasing production and that as sales income increased with costs remaining level there would be created a spread between costs and income which would be profit. The fallacy of this idea has certainly been demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of everyone.—*H. O. Rogers.*

15811. LARRABEE, C. B., et al. Progressive packaging. *Amer. Management Assn., Consumer Marketing Ser.* #6. 1931: pp. 99.

15812. LAZO, MANUEL. Latin American markets for American hosiery. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Infor. Bull.* #758. 1931: pp. 34.

15813. LEGAU, J. Fragen der städtischen Milchversorgung. [Questions of municipal milk supply.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (3) Jan. 16, 1931: 98-101.

15814. LENT, H. Modern utilization of coke-oven gas. *Iron & Coal Trades Rev.* 122 (3287) Feb. 27, 1931: 364-365.—A description of recent developments in long distance distribution of coke-oven gas in Germany. (Graphs).—*H. O. Rogers.*

15815. McNAIR, MALCOLM P. Department store rentals. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (2) Jan. 1931: 178-190; (3) Apr. 1931: 339-347.—The fact of increasing department store rents in the face of declining profits may represent only a delayed readjustment to a period of prosperous business. These rentals may be reflecting the possibility of using downtown sites in present retail trading areas for other than department store purposes. Some of the following lines of development in urban retail merchandising may be looked for: (1) increase in importance of specialty stores, particularly those aiming to develop prestige and specialized reputations of one sort or another, with accompanying high gross margin; probable transformation of some department stores into specialty stores; (2) continued growth of chain stores handling fast-moving merchandise, in considerable part of the impulse or pick-up type, with emphasis on rapidity of stock-turn over, low cost of doing business and low gross margin; probable tendency for so-called chain department stores to gravitate towards this type of chain store business; (3) growth of suburban retailing by department stores, department store branches, and chain stores; (4) eventual diminution in importance of the general downtown department store and decline in proportionate volume of retail trade handled in downtown retail shopping districts.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

15816. P., E. G. Major trade areas in the eleven western states. *Univ. Denver Business Rev.* 7 (4) Apr. 1931: p. 4.

15817. P., E. G. Population and market areas in the Rocky Mountain states. *Univ. Denver Business Rev.* 7 (2) Feb. 1931: pp. 5.

15818. P., E. G., and W., J. R. Consumer purchasing power indicators in Rocky Mountain area. *Univ. Denver Business Rev.* 7 (3) Mar. 1931: pp. 7.

15819. PAPAZOVA, K. Psihologija na reklamata. [Psychology of advertising.] *Filosofski Pregled.* 2 (2) 1930: 154-165.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

15820. SCHACHER, GERHARD. Stellung Deutschlands am Markte der Orienttabake. [The position of Germany in the market for oriental tobacco.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16 (6) Feb. 6, 1931: 227-232.

15821. SHIELDS, MURRAY. Indexes of sales by Pittsburgh retailers and wholesalers. *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 1 (3) Feb. 28, 1931: 10-11.—The study is limited to the sales of 403 wholesale and retail outlets representing 23% of total value of such sales in 1929 for Allegheny County. The index of department store sales shows a much more pronounced seasonal movement than does that of other retail establishments. The difference in range of fluctuations result from the heavy

weighting of the latter index with articles of consumption, such as drugs and foods. The index of sales by wholesale establishments is less subject to seasonal variation than either of the two retailers. The sales by wholesale establishments, the latter half of 1930, compares very unfavorable with the corresponding period of 1929. The decline is much more severe than in the retail sales indexes. The combined department store and other retail sales for December, 1930 were 15.2% lower than in December, 1929. In no month of 1930 was the decline from the corresponding month of 1929 so large. The index of sales of retail establishments (exclusive of department stores) was 0.5% lower than in January, 1930 and 9% lower than in January, 1929. Department store sales were 5.5% lower in January 1931 than in January 1930, and 16.5% lower than in January 1929. The sales of wholesale establishments January, 1931 were 18.5% lower than in January, 1930 and 25.8% lower than January, 1929.—*Francis D. Tyson.*

15822. THOMAS, E. L. Latin American markets for soaps and soap ingredients. *U. S. Bur. Foreign & Domestic Commerce, Trade Promotion Ser.* #121. 1931: pp. 81.

15823. UNSIGNED. India. Potentialities for American trade. *Index (N. Y. Trust Co.).* 11 (6) Jun. 1931: 117-126.

15824. UNSIGNED. Light upon retail distribution. *Conf. Board Bull.* (53) May 20, 1931: 425-428.

15825. WADLEIGH, F. R. Coal utilization, present and future—its relation to increased consumption. *Mining Congr. J.* 17 (5) May 1931: 230-231.—Increased markets for coal are dependent upon increased utilization, and the latter upon more efficient use, the finding of new uses, improved equipment and methods together with properly prepared coal that is suitable to the purpose for which it is intended and sold.—*H. O. Rogers.*

15826. WOLF, IRWIN D., et al. Whose responsibility is it to translate consumer demand into merchandise style? A symposium. *Amer. Management Assn., Consumer Marketing Ser.* #5. 1930: pp. 32.—Eleven articles on the problem of forecasting styles from the point of view of the retailer, the industrial consultant, the textile manufacturer, the women's ready-to-wear industry, men's wear industry, the analytical bureau, the style consultant, cotton and wool textile manufacturers, and the retail sales person, followed by a brief general discussion.—*Fred E. Clark.*

## STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGES: SPECULATION

(See also Entries 15516, 15877, 15881)

15827. BOYLE, JAMES E. The New York burlap and jute exchange. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 158-160.

15828. HARRIS, SIEBEL C. Arbitraging in grain. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 155 (1) May 1931: 74-78.

15829. UNSIGNED. Rentowność i wskaźniki kursów polskich papierów procentowych. [Polish bond prices, indexes, and yields.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 3 (2) Feb. 1930: 70-72.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

## INSURANCE: PRIVATE AND SOCIAL PRIVATE INSURANCE

(See also Entries 15225, 16123, 16146, 16177)

15830. HAMON, GEORGES-MARIE. Origines et statistiques de l'assurance contre la grêle. [Origins of

and statistics on hail insurance.] *J. de la Soc. Stat. de Paris*. 71(12) Dec. 1930: 323-334.—(The history of hail insurance, figures on losses due to hail, and some data on the operations of hail-insurance companies and societies; some of the figures going back to 1799.)—*James D. Paris*.

15831. IBSCH, WERNER. Über säkulare Sterblichkeitsänderungen in Deutschland. [Secular changes in mortality in Germany.] *Bl. f. Versicherungs-Math.* 2(1) Jan. 1, 1931: 31-39.—The Richmond formula for the secular decrease in mortality by age was attacked by Riebesell as not applicable to German conditions. Sachs maintains that the formula is applicable. The author seeks to clear up the controversy. An examination of mortality in Germany shows that from 1870 to 1900 there was a decrease in mortality in the younger ages and an increase or an approximately constant rate in the oldest ages, and since 1900 a sharp decrease in the upper ages as contrasted with the lessening of the decrease in the younger ages. A reply by Sachs follows.—*Robert M. Woodbury*.

15832. McCAHAN, DAVID. State compensation funds. *J. Amer. Insur.* 8(4) Apr. 1931: 5-8.—In states where state funds are in force, private insurance companies receive more than four times the premium received by the state funds. The reason is found mainly in the superior service rendered by the private companies, such as better prevention and safety work, more prompt payment of benefits, better provision for medical care and plans of vocational rehabilitation.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

15833. PRINSEN GEERLINGS, P. J. Enkele vragen betreffende de particuliere ongevalverzekering. [Some questions about private accident insurance.] *Verzekeerings-Archief*. 12(2) 1931: 34-55.—Though the difference between accident and casualty insurance is not a fundamental difference, accident insurance securing payment at death or permanent disability may be classified as life assurance while benefits at temporary disability may be classified as casualty insurance. This standpoint is taken by some companies, but on the whole, uniformity on this point is lacking. Judicial decisions are cited in support and the problem of subrogation is treated.—*A. G. Ploeg*.

15834. RUSTING, F. H. Iets over koersberekeningen met veranderlijken rentevoet. [Notes on the calculation of loan-prices at a variable rate of interest.] *Verzekeerings-Archief*. 12(2) 1931: (72)-(96).—The principle of investment for a life assurance company is found in the necessity that fixed amounts are at the company's disposal at fixed times. But there may be more securities fulfilling the same or nearly the same conditions and the company should therefore make use of the possibility of appreciation. (An example is worked out to prove the possibility of correspondence between actual and expected appreciation.)—*A. G. Ploeg*.

15835. VALGREN, V. N. What's ahead for farm mutuals. *J. Amer. Insur.* 8(4) Apr. 1931: 13-14.—Local mutuals are being absorbed by larger independent mutuals. Statewide or inter-state companies representing general purpose farmers' organizations are also entering the agricultural insurance field. It remains to be seen whether these newer movements will mean the death of the small farm mutuals.—*G. Wright Hoffman*.

15836. DAVID, WERNER. Die Bezeichnung der Versicherungsgesellschaften als Versicherungsbanken. [Designating insurance companies as insurance banks.] *Z. f. d. Gesamte Versicherungs-Wissensch.* 31(2) Apr. 1931: 194-199.—In 1927, the official insurance reports for Germany disclosed 31 insurance companies designated as insurance banks, and of these 20 were known as life insurance banks. During the early part of the 19th century, insurance companies in England and Germany were chartered or authorized to conduct

either savings, deposit or general commercial banking along with strictly insurance functions. *Gotha Lebensversicherungs Bank*, a leading mutual life insurance company in Germany for more than a century controls several subsidiaries transacting fire and liability lines to round out the services which the parent company can offer. (Extensive quotations from Ernst Wilhelm Arnoldi, founder of the Gotha.)—*E. W. Kopf*.

## SOCIAL INSURANCE

(See also Entries 15893, 15901, 15948, 16300)

15837. DENNISON, HENRY S. Experience demonstrates advantages of unemployment reserve funds. *Amer. Labor. Legis. Rev.* 21(1) Mar. 1931: 29-33.—The Dennison Manufacturing Company, after going through several experiences of depression since its foundation in 1844, undertook, in 1908, to lighten the burden of hard times by trying to smooth out the ills of over-time and part-time. After the severe unemployment of 1914, a decisive step was taken and a reserve was set aside out of the profits of 1915, which being added to in the succeeding years, was placed in the hands of trustees. This fund was drawn upon to pay the permanent force of wage earners whenever they had to be laid off for lack of work, 80 per cent of normal rates being allowed to those with dependents, and 60 per cent to the others. Recently, the plan has included a "separation allowance" to cover payments to those who are laid off permanently.—*D. M. Schneider*.

15838. FIRTH, NORMAN C. Insurance in a "package." *System*. 59(4) Apr. 1931: 269-272, 329-330.—With increasing frequency industries are purchasing three forms of social insurance—pensions, group life, and group accident and health—as a unit. Whereas ten years ago most group life plans were written without group accident and health coverage, now the two are frequently written together. One large insurance company reports that in 1920, 28 life plans were initiated for each health plan; now the ratio is one to one. The dimensions and the exact size of the "package" offered to any individual employee depends upon age, sex, and length of service. The tendency is for both employer and employee to contribute to the cost of carrying the pension and group life plans, while in many cases the cost of group accident and health coverage is borne almost entirely by the worker.—*C. L. Parry*.

15839. LUTZ. Arbeitsrecht—Sozialversicherung. [Labor legislation—Social insurance.] *Deutsche Juristen-Ztg.* 36(2) Jan. 15, 1931: 133-136.—Suggestions are made for improving Germany's present system for solving labor disputes by arbitration. The author also recommends that the varieties of social insurance for the worker be limited to three and that several kinds of risks now included among the provisions for unemployment insurance be omitted. He would also simplify the organization of the administration of the whole social insurance system and make it more autonomous and more nearly self-supporting.—*A. J. Zürcher*.

15840. MORRILL, FRED. The 25-25-50 ratio in financing fire protection. *J. Forestry*. 29(4) Apr. 1931: 520-523.—The 25-25-50 ratio implies that the federal government pays 25% of the forest fire protection costs, the state another 25%, and the owner of the land the remainder. The 1929 expenditures of all three agencies were \$5,800,000, or 58% of the total original estimate of the amount necessary to secure protection. Of this the federal government paid 21%, the state 48%, and the owner 31%. Thirty-eight states are now cooperating with the federal government. It is questionable whether the owner will continue to protect cut-over forest land after he has completed operations in a taxing jurisdiction. The state, through its laws and their enforcement, can take over the burden of protection from the owner.—*P. A. Herbert*.



15841. SORRENTINI, EMILIA. La evoluzione del problema dell' assicurazione malattie professionali nella dottrina e nella legislazione Italiana. [The evolution of insurance against occupational diseases in Italian theory and practice.] *Difesa Soc.* 9(8) Aug. 1930: 363-366.—Italian legislation, more so than in other countries, has laid stress on prevention rather than therapy of occupational diseases.—*R. Broda.*

15842. UNSIGNED. Congress of the Rumanian Trade Union Centre. Bucharest, 4-7 January 1931. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11(5) May 1931: 75-78.—The present economic position of Rumania and the need for statutory insurance were discussed.—*M. E. Liddall.*

## MONEY, BANKING, AND CREDIT

### MONEY

(See also Entries 15244, 15559, 15887)

15843. ALBERTI, MARIO. Moneta, politica della moneta e bufere monetarie. [Money, money policy, and the monetary crisis.] *Economia.* 7(1) Jan. 1931: 3-23.—*Roberto Bachi.*

15844. BROWNELL, FRANCIS N. Possibility of Indian co-operation in stabilizing silver. *Mining J. (London).* 172(4985) Mar. 7, 1931: 190-192.—It now seems likely that the selling of government-owned silver by nations other than India, Great Britain, and France, including Indo-China, will not be an important factor in the future because nations which have heretofore sold are now believed to have practically exhausted their supply. India is by far the most important. If this is true the problem of stabilizing the price of silver is greatly simplified as it seems to the best interest of India to strongly cooperate in any movement with this end in view.—*H. O. Rogers.*

15845. CABIATI, ATTILIO. I "gold standards" del 1914 e del 1931 nell'inchiesta dalla Lega delle Nazioni. [The gold standards of 1914 and of 1931 in the inquiry of the League of Nations.] *Riforma Soc.* 42(1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 1-13.—Gold does not any longer circulate freely within any country. There are countries where the obligation of the central banks to buy and sell gold no longer exists. Even in the countries where the central banks are obliged to buy and sell gold at fixed rates, gold has ceased to flow freely from the counters of ordinary banks into the public's hands and vice versa. These are some of the reasons explaining why the present world monetary system has such an unstable equilibrium. That the present deflation crisis should have started only in 1929 is natural, for the monetary stabilization of Europe was carried out between 1925 and 1928. And until, with the ending of the crisis, the mass of the world production and exchanges and their repartition be determined, the problem of the redistribution of gold will continue to loom very large on the banking horizon.—*Mario Einaudi.*

15846. COATES, W. H. Some aspects of the currency question. *Accountant.* 84(2939) Apr. 4, 1931: 429-438.—[Largely a review of Keynes' *A treatise on money*. It is followed by discussion by D. H. Henderson, O. M. W. Sprague, and others.]—*H. F. Taggart.*

15847. DIEPENHORST, P. A. Onze oude zilverstukken getrouw. [Faithful to our silver money.] *Bedrijfseconom.* 8(9) Mar. 1931: 189-199.—In Holland where the gold standard is in force, the silver pieces of 2½ and of 1 guilder are legal tender to an unlimited amount. Their nominal value is not in accordance with their value as silver. Consequently, the question has been discussed whether it would not be preferable to make them of an inferior metal, i.e., nickel. This reform is advocated because: the silver coins are too heavy and too soft, the material is too precious; the government

would have a financial advantage of demonetizing the silver coins. But the reform would cause great confusion especially in the Dutch East Indies where the same kind of coins are in use as in Holland. The natives of the Dutch East Indies are attached to the silver money; any change of that nature is often regarded by the natives as very important. It is expected that if nickel coins were in use, gold coins would be collected by the natives, which might have undesirable consequences. Besides, the reform might bring on serious consequences for the Bank of the Netherlands which would no longer be allowed to exchange any amount of bank notes for silver money and would be obliged to give gold coins which are at present reserved as much as possible.—*Cecile Rothe.*

15848. ELLISTON, HERBERT B. The silver problem. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9(3) Apr. 1931: 441-456.—The price of silver now ruling, the lowest of all time, cannot be explained on the grounds of a general price decline, nor the production-consumption ratio. A contributing factor has been the debasement of silver coinage by European governments. When India established the gold bullion standard, the government resorted to selling its silver reserves; but silver having become less valuable, they constantly were replenished. The abandonment of the silver standard by French Indo-China and the consequent imposition of an import duty on the metal by India only intensifies its decline in price. The uncertainty as to what to expect next, however, quite as much as the actual sales, have depressed silver. Curtailment of production is difficult since silver is a by-product of other metals.—*Dudley J. Cowden.*

15849. MAKIN, F. B. The cheap money fallacy. *Accountants' J.* 43(574) Feb. 1931: 705-707.—The lowering of the Bank of England rate has not afforded industry with cheap capital, as many persons expected. The opposite is true. Money for industrial uses is not available except at high rates of interest, on account of the increased risk due to the depression.—*H. F. Taggart.*

15850. MARSHALL, EDWARD W. Gold production and commodity prices. *Stone & Webster J.* 43(5) May 1931: 322-329.—The current additions to the world's stock of gold are smaller than required for the normal development of trade. Gold production statistics for intervals from 1867 to date showing that the percentage of increase of gold stocks is directly related to commodity prices suggest that it will be necessary to offset a possible decline in commodity prices during the next ten years either by improving industrial methods or by regulating distribution of gold supplies. Maldistribution of gold has the same effects in countries which fail to get their proportionate share as actual shortage. There is proof that the U. S. Federal Reserve Bank has not hoarded gold. From present indications it appears that the supply of gold will increase at a diminishing rate. If no other factors are considered this should cause a downward movement of commodity prices during the next decade. However, it is too early to tell whether commodity prices have already fallen sufficiently so that they can be maintained at a level with the prospective gold supplies.—*Kathrine Malterud.*

15851. LEAVENS, DICKSON H. Silver and the business depression. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(3) Apr. 1931: 330-338.—The decline in the price of silver from 1929 to 1931 has been partly in sympathy with the movement of the general price level. Spectacular as the fall of silver has been, it has not been a very important factor in decreasing the purchases of other countries from the United States during 1930. It cannot be considered as a cause of the business depression, nor would a recovery in the price be either a necessary or a sufficient condition for the return of prosperity in the United States.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

15852. PRESTON, H. H. Europe's return to gold. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 319-329.—The gold standard dropped for the period during and immediately after the World War has now been resumed virtually universally by one of these methods: restoration as with England; repudiation, as with Germany; and devaluation, as with France. The opportunity for simplification of gold currencies has been lost, since, among the major countries, 22 monetary units take the place of the eight in use before the war. The post war gold standard differs from that prevailing before in that gold has been virtually withdrawn from circulation, and the gold-bullion standard replaced the old minted gold standard. Further, a number of European countries have adopted a gold exchange standard under which central banks have the option of redeeming currency in gold coin, gold bullion, or foreign exchange on countries possessing a free gold market.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

15853. RIST, CHARLES, et al. L'or. [Gold.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14 (688) Apr. 18, 1931: 522-567.—(A special number devoted to the various national and international aspects of the gold situation.)—*Luther H. Evans.*

15854. WHITE, WILLIAM C. The Soviet Union looks for gold. *Scribner's Mag.* 89 (4) Apr. 1931: 401-410.—(A short historical sketch of the Soviet currency system. Soviet exports as a means of providing "valuta.")—*D. V. Varley.*

### BANKING

(See also Entries 14832, 15096, 15731, 15836, 15867, 15874, 15968, 15972, 15977-15978, 15984)

15855. BAUDIN, LOUIS. Les rapports de la banque et de l'industrie. [The relations of the bank to industry.] *Rev. d'Écon. Pol.* 44 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1930: 239-251.—British industry ascribes the depression of 1929, like that of 1928, to the prevalent monetary and banking policy. British bankers reply that the 1929 increases in the discount rate were due to monetary drains resulting from high call money rates in New York and from the augmentation of gold reserves in France. Industry was not sacrificed to finance, but on the contrary London bankers assisted industry in foreign trade and in production, and in recent years their profits often furnished the greater part of the balance of accounts in England's favor. The role of the banks with regard to industry is not to reorganize and direct it, but to finance the current needs of business and production; they can act only as intermediaries between those who undertake financial reorganization and the public who eventually subscribe the necessary long-term capital from accumulated savings. All British financial forces are ready to support industry, but, Sir Harry Goschen protests, the necessary savings are unavailable because of the high cost of living and the high taxes necessary to finance social legislation.—*W. Jaffé and E. Engelhardt.*

15856. DERNBURG, HANS. Ergebnisse der Bank-enquete. [Results of the bank enquiry.] *Arbeit.* 8 (2) Feb. 1931: 107-114.—The report of the Enquiry Committee is the first complete account of the German credit system and its present problems, and deals with the structure of public and private banks. In spite of concentration, the German banking system is still too extended, as a result of the inflation period, which has led to undesirable competition for deposits between the branches of the large Berlin banks, and between public and private banks. The conclusions on foreign money transactions and changes in the distribution of credit are especially important.—*M. E. Liddall.*

15857. HANTOS, ELMER. Die Strukturwandlungen im Ungarischen Bankwesen nach dem Kriege. [Changes in the banking structure of Hungary after the war.] *Bank-Archiv.* (5) Nov. 26, 1930: 95-98.—

Prior to the war, Hungary had 69 large banks situated in Budapest and 1,722 so-called provincial credit institutions. Owing to the loss of territory, the number of provincial banks is now only 464, while the number of institutions in Budapest was diminished to 52. The lending power of these banks, in the provinces as well as in the capital was seriously handicapped by the currency depreciation during 1918-1924. On the basis of the foreign exchange value of the pengo (1 pengo=\$.17), the credit institutions of Budapest had suffered a loss in capital from 1,271,000,000 pengos in 1913 to about 483,000,000 in 1925. In the case of the provincial banks the respective figures are 1,218,000,000 pengos for 1913 and 130,000,000 in 1925. A similar depreciation occurred in deposits in Budapest banks from 1,700,000,000 to 1,500,000,000, and in provincial banks from 3,400,000,000 in 1913 to 440,000,000 in 1925. The lack of desirable borrowers after the war led to an intensive competition between the institutions of Budapest and those situated in the provinces. After 1918, Budapest banks began to increase their influence upon the provinces either by affiliations with provincial institutions or by opening branches of their own. Thus their affiliates increased from 33 to 112 while the number of branches established by them is now 103. Out of a total of about 550 credit houses in the provinces only about 330 represent independent banks while the remainder are either affiliated with or controlled by Budapest banks. On the other hand, the Budapest banks also extended their banking activities after the war. Their portfolio thus shows the following types of investments: government securities, industrial long-term obligations, mortgages, and commercial credit papers in the order named. It may also be noted that of recent Budapest banks have concentrated their efforts in the direction of attracting savings-deposits (formerly the sole domain of municipal savings offices), while the provincial banks seek to derive additional profit from engagements in the foreign exchange market and the stock exchange of Budapest; these provincial banks are now also endeavoring to foster agricultural credit functions.—*S. Flink.*

15858. PSZCZÓŁKOWSKI, STANISŁAW. Protesty wekslowe w Banku Polskim. [Protests of bills of exchange in the Bank of Poland.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 3 (2) Feb. 1930: 61-69.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

15859. QUESNAY, PIERRE. Scope and activities of the Bank for International Settlements. *Banker (London).* 18 (64) May 1931: 110-121.—*Helen Slade.*

15860. ROSADO de la ESPADA, DIEGO. Organización, funcionamiento y contabilidad de un banco comercial. 6—El departamento de cobros. [Organization, functioning, and account of a commercial bank. 6—The safe deposits department.] *Contabilidad y Finan.* 5 (6) Dec. 1930: 348-365.

15861. UNSIGNED. The Bank of Poland in 1930. *Polish Econ.* 6 (4) Apr. 1931: 86-89.—The outstanding achievement of the Bank of Poland in 1930 was the maintenance of currency stability in the face of world wide economic depression without the aid of long-time foreign credits. In spite of an excess of exports, the total balance of international payments was unfavorable, and caused an outflow of foreign exchange, and a shrinkage in gold and foreign currency reserves. The year ended, however, with reserves comfortably above the legal minimum. Easy money conditions prevailed in the domestic market in the first half of the year, but demand increased in the latter part. This was accompanied by a fall in interest rates in the first half year, followed by a rise. Forces affecting the volume of bank notes largely offset each other, leaving the total virtually unchanged.—*Ralph H. Farmer.*

15862. UNSIGNED. La banque de l'Indochine. [The Bank of Indochina.] *Asie Française.* 31 (288) Mar. 1931: 94.—The charter of the Bank of Indo-China has



just been renewed for a period of 25 years. It operates in Indochina, French Oceania, New Caledonia and dependencies, the Establishments in India and French Somali. Following certain irregularities: the bank had been operating since 1920 only under authority of a series of decrees, some extending its life for but 3 to 6 months, and none for more than a year.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

**15863. UNSIGNED.** Beitrag zur Geld-und Kreditwirtschaft der deutschen Minderheit in Slowenien (Draubanat, Jugoslawien). [On the money and credit economy of the German minority in Slovenia: Draubanat, Yugoslavia.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (2-3) 1931: 187-192.—German banking institutions were founded before the war as a defense measure on the part of the German settlers against Illyrism. Since the war they have been reorganized and rejuvenated. (Tables.)—*John B. Mason.*

**15864. UNSIGNED.** Pennsylvania State institutions to be asked to report monthly to State Banking Department. *Commercial & Finan. Chron.* 132 (3435) Apr. 25, 1931: 3075.—Hereafter, banks under the jurisdiction of the State Banking Department of Pennsylvania will be asked to report monthly on the amount of time deposits, demand deposits, time bills payable, and cash reserves, both in amount and percentage.—*Federal Reserve Bank Cleveland, Service Bull.*

**15865. UNSIGNED.** A year of work of the State Bank of the U.S.S.R. *State Bank U.S.S.R., Econ. Survey.* 6 (2) Feb. 1931: 1-4.

## CREDIT

(See also Entries 15856, 15871, 15965)

**15866. FRUIN.** Rekening courant crediet aan inheemschen. [Current account credit to natives.] *Blaadje v. h. Volkscredietwezen* 18 (12) Dec. 1930: 550-580.—The people's credit banks in the Dutch East Indies give ordinary credit, and credit on current account. The last mentioned credit is used mostly for village banks. As regards credit to private persons the current account system has up to now been a failure, because this form of credit was used in cases for which it is not suited. It may only be used to provide merchants with floating capital. The people's credit banks have to maintain a rigid policy in order to insure liquid credit. It is to be expected that experience will teach the native middle class to appreciate this form of credit.—*Cecile Rothe.*

**15867. McLAUGHLIN, GEORGE V.** Bankers must study distribution. *Bankers Mag.* 122 (5) May 1931: 599-602.—If credit is considered as self liquidating and temporary capital, it is indispensable to distribution. While production of goods is increasing, the number of workers required to produce them is declining. If workers continue to be displaced by machinery, they and their successors will have to perform services rather than produce goods. They must find ways and means to supply credit on a self-liquidating basis to those engaged in the performance of services.—*Helen Slade.*

**15868. MESA, MANUEL A.** El gobierno de las instituciones de crédito agrícola. [The management of the agricultural credit institutions.] *Eficiencia* 1 (4) Dec. 1930: 9-13.

**15869. STUVEL, G. H.** Seizoen- en maandeleningen in het onderdistrict Delanggoe (Klaten). [Seasonal and monthly loans in the sub-district of Delanggoe, Klaten (Java).] *Volkscredietwezen.* 19 (2) Feb. 1931: 77-137.—Though loans with a monthly discharge seem to be preferable, it will not be necessary to change the existing forms of credit.—*Cecile Rothe.*

## FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 15725, 15729, 15834, 15854-15855, 15993)

**15870. AMMENHÄUSER, ERICH.** Der private und gewerbliche Wertpapierverkauf im Einkommensteuerrecht. [Private and professional sale of commercial paper under the income tax law.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtschaft.* 7 (2) Feb. 1930: 107-117.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

**15871. BOSANQUET, C. I. C.** Intermediate credit. *Banker (London).* 18 (64) May 1931: 121-126.—Existing organizations for the provision of long term and short term loans should not be strained to perform operations for which they are not suited. Rather a new organization should be created to do this new work, acting in harmony with the older institutions. Since there is now a demand for intermediate credit an institution for lending funds should be provided. Such a new corporation might find support among the insurance companies the investment trusts, and even private investors. It would do much to assist in the reestablishment of foreign trade.—*Helen Slade.*

**15872. GIRETTI, EDOARDO, and EINAUDI, LUIGI.** Le società anonime a catena. [Chain joint-stock companies.] *Riforma Soc.* 42 (1-2) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 78-106.—Though a series of holding companies, sometimes with extremely small capital, control is secured of large and important concerns by groups of reckless capitalists. Such a control is secured and maintained through watering of capital, interchange of shares, interlocking directorates and other complicated devices. These do not prevent the "chains" from failure in times of crisis, as it has been the case recently, entailing the loss of hundreds of millions of lire to the real shareholders. It is difficult to suggest remedies for the future, owing to the difficulties of distinguishing between "combines" which are effected in pursuance to a rationalization plan in order to reduce production costs, and "chains" which are merely based upon speculative purposes.—*Mario Einaudi.*

**15873. GO, TOSHI.** Japanese investments in China. *Far Eastern Rev.* 28 (3) Mar. 1931: 143-146.—(An analysis of Japanese investments in China during three periods: the Sino-Japanese War (1894), Russo-Japanese War (1904), and the World War.)—*E. B. Dietrich.*

**15874. LANDKOF, S. N.** Die sovietrussische Kreditreform und die Bankgeschäfte. [Credit reform and bank business in the U.S.S.R.] *Z. f. Ostrecht.* 4 (12) Dec. 1930: 1129-1147.—The sole source of credit for the socialized section of the economic system of the USSR is the Federal Bank. The socialized section of the economic system comprises all government enterprises, such as trusts, torgi, syndicates, official stock companies, cooperative organizations of consumers, agriculture, handicrafts, invalids, housing, etc. Until recently the Federal Bank credit system operated under pre-Soviet procedure. A reorganization was accomplished by law in April, 1930. Under the new system all socialized enterprises are forbidden to buy goods or to render services on or for intermediate credit. They can secure credit only directly from the Federal Bank and they must turn their assets into that Bank. The vendee receives his credit not from the vendor, but immediately from the Federal Bank. All intermediate credit granting agencies are thus excluded from the new credit system of the USSR Federal Bank. (The bulk of the article deals with the technical aspect of the new credit regime.)—*Johannes Mattern.*

**15875. MARTIN, BOYCE F.** Recent movements in the commercial-paper market. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 360-370.—Present conditions in demand and supply of commercial paper justify the expectation that there may be an increase during the first

few months of recovery; but after this moderate expansion in the volume outstanding, it appears that the amount will probably decline slightly to a level somewhat above that which prevailed during the latter part of 1930. There is still a substantial place in the money market for commercial paper, but the limits of financing by this medium are fairly well established. Conditions in the future will probably change this position, but no evaluation of the various factors and their relative effect can be made until their influence has become discernible in the commercial-paper market.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

15876. NIKIFOROV, D. Private loans abroad. *Belgrade Econ. Rev.* 6(4) Apr. 1931: 79-81.—(A statistical survey with an explanation of the movement of Yugoslav private loans from foreign countries.)—*A. Vidaković.*

15877. TILDEN, FREEMAN. How vulnerable are public utility stocks? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(7) Apr. 2, 1931: 401-406.—Good public utility stock is the best purchase in the whole junior investment field today. But the utilities are due for more inquiries, investigations and restrictions, by congress, state legislatures, and utility commissions, in the near future than will be good for them as investments.—*Hermann H. Trachsel.*

15878. WINKLER, MAX. U. S. A. foreign investments and prosperity. *World Trade.* 4(10) Apr. 1931: 167-175.—Constructive lending invariably benefits both the lender and the borrower. In spite of the fact that American investments abroad, exclusive of so-called political obligations, aggregate as of Jan. 1, 1931, \$17,528,254,000, the U. S. has not become poorer because of such investments. The U. S. possesses more gold today than it had at the time it embarked on a large scale lending policy; our national wealth is greater and our standard of living is higher than it was 10 or 15 years ago.—*Max Winkler.*

## PRICES

(See also Entries 15284, 15565, 15592, 15627, 16482)

15879. BLUM. Rationelle Preiskontrolle im Grossbetriebe. [Rational price control in large scale industry. *Ann. d. Betriebswissensch. u. Arbeitsforsch.* 3(4) 1930: 449-456.]

15880. LOLINI, ETTORRE. Prezzi all'ingrosso e prezzi al minuto dei generi alimentari. [Wholesale and retail prices of foodstuffs.] *Commercio.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 25-39.—It has been noticed in Italy that in recent years the rise of retail prices is retarded in relation to wholesale prices.—*Roberto Bachi.*

15881. PONIATOWSKI, JÓZEF. Rozpiętość między cenami żyta i pszenicy. [The price differential between rye and wheat.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 3(3) Mar. 1930: 107-112.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

15882. TSCHIRSCHKY, S. Zur Verordnung über die Preisbindung von Markenartikeln. [The regulation on price control of trade marked articles.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16(7) Feb. 13, 1931: 273-277.

## ECONOMIC CYCLES

(See also Entries 15580, 15605, 15626, 15707, 15851, 15878, 15943, 15967)

15883. BARMAN, T. G. Den engelske krise. [The English crisis.] *Vor Verden.* 8(2) Feb. 1931: 58-73.—Relative to France, America, and Germany (since 1871), England has been losing ground in the field of international trade not, as commonly supposed, since 1913 but ever since 1850. Her large masses of unemployed are heavily recruited from the basic industries,

iron and coal. Since foreign competition will make it impossible to lead again in these industries it follows that there is now a bad distribution of labor. But any redistribution to other branches of industry is difficult, for lodgings are scarce, workers' insurance discourages migration, and high taxes retard new undertakings. Rationalization has proceeded slowly in Britain, partly because its advantages in time of depression have yet to be proved, partly because English banks have aided foreign trade rather than domestic industry. This is the reason why *The city* so long has favored free trade. But protection will be needed to foster new industries which are to supplement those formerly considered basic. The tremendous burdens of the world war showed that her economic organization was very elastic, and her post-war "normal" unemployment is distinctly less than that of any other industrial country.—*Oscar J. Faines.*

15884. DENNERY, ETIENNE. La crise économique au Japon. [The economic crisis in Japan.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(678) Feb. 7, 1931: 182-185.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15885. DONHAM, WALLACE B. Can American business meet the present emergency? *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(3) Apr. 1931: 257-269.—In order to cope intelligently with the present crisis, we must attempt to forecast the results of present institutions and trends, using not the immediate future, nor the long-run forecast familiar to economists, but instead a middle period roughly corresponding to the life of the present business generation. This period of analysis is the longest possible for rational foresight.—*Lawrence C. Lockley.*

15886. HUYMANS, EDGAR M. La crisis financiera en Estados Unidos, algunas de sus causas y su remedio. [The financial crisis in the United States, its causes and remedy.] *Eficiencia* 1(4) Dec. 1930: 7-9.

15887. LEROI-FÜRST, HELENE. Goldknappheit und Wirtschaftskrise. [Gold scarcity and economic crisis.] *Arbeit.* 8(2) Feb. 1931: 97-107.—The danger of an absolute gold scarcity, estimated as probable within the next decade, has been lessened by the fall in prices. One of the strong contributing factors is the "gold delusion" (*Goldwahn*), the desire for accumulation and the belief in an unnecessarily high gold reserve. Relative scarcity is a symptom, not a cause of economic disturbances. The main requirement to overcome the present crisis is the removal of hindrances to the export of capital from the countries that have a surplus.—*M. E. Liddall.*

15888. SHIELDS, MURRAY. Recovery from depression. *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 1(1) Dec. 29, 1930: 11-14.—A statistical study of the duration of the recovery phase of the business cycle. The study is limited to the statistical analysis of the recovery movements in the *Axe-Houghton Index* (1880 to 1918) and the *Annalist Index* (1919 to date). During the period from 1880 to date, 15 business depressions have occurred, 8 of which are major depressions. The decline from peak to low point in all 8 cases required more than 6 months. Of the periods of recovery not one has advanced from low to normal in less than 10 months. There is wide variation in the time required for recovery. The average (median) time required for a recovery of 10% is four months; for a recovery of 20%, 10 months; and for a recovery of 30%, 17 months. The single curve representing business fluctuation over-simplifies the problem and conceals the real complexity of the phenomena which it purports to describe. Although each cycle has developed in a changing economic environment, the cyclical movements persist and depressions exhibit a striking similarity. The duration of the recovery is related to the severity of that decline.—*Francis D. Tyson.*

15889. SKRZYWAN, WACŁAW. Sezonowość ogólnych cyfr bilansu handlowego. [Seasonal variation of



the total numbers of foreign trade.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3 (1) Jan. 1930: 22-24.—*J. K. Wiśniewski*.

15890. UNSIGNED. The United States in the great depression. *Round Table*. (82) Mar. 1931: 229-318.—American prosperity was the climax and vindication of undiluted capitalism—then came the slump. Yet a sense of collective responsibility in industry is developing. The conclusions are: (1) unemployment insurance is essential to mitigate the effects of mechanization, which should have been more gradual in both industry and agriculture; (2) agreements to limit production are needed (otherwise capital itself may be threatened) but these face the tradition of American individualism; (3) disposal of exportable surplus involves tariff reductions or the extension of credits abroad. Instead of this, high tariffs and payment of foreign debts are insisted on.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

15891. YATES, RAYMOND FRANCIS. Will the electric utilities lead us back to prosperity? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 7 (3) Feb. 5, 1931: 131-138.—The present market outlook for the utilities offers greater promise than did the automobile market in 1920. Talk of saturation is nonsense. The real electrical age is just dawning. We are still \$24,000,000,000 away from the electrical age in appliances alone. Enormous sums will have to be spent in preparing to supply the necessary power to run all of these appliances. Furthermore the above figures do not include the costs of electrifying the railroads, industries, farms, and lighting of highways. The electrical industry has in it the stuff with which great eras of prosperity are made, and it may be the industry to lead us back to prosperity.—*Herman H. Trachsel*.

## LABOR AND WAGES

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 15736, 16163, 16301, 16315, 16399-16400)

15892. BENSON, W. After Liberia. *Pol. Quar.* 2 (2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 257-266.—The necessity for revived public consciousness of the new forms of forced labor and the attempts of the Temporary Slavery Commission since 1924 to formulate an acceptable policy.—*H. McD. Clokier*.

15893. DOUGLAS, FRED. Organizing "slave labour" in Britain. *Labour Monthly*. 13 (4) Apr. 1931: 221-227.—At present there is a great deal of talk about reducing the amount of the unemployment insurance benefit. Twenty million pounds have had to be added to meet the deficit of the Unemployment Insurance Fund. Employers demand a reduction of 33½% in the benefit rates. Treasury officials desire an overwhelming reduction. A cut in wages of all workers to pay the bill for capitalist unemployment is likewise involved in the proposal for additional levy on every man and woman, boy and girl in industry for the privilege of living under a system which produces 3,000,000 unemployed. England plans to conscript her unemployed, just as she did her army during the war. Capitalists seek to replenish their fortunes by labor, detention, and penal colonies. They wish to further their dumping policy in much the same way that Russia does, in spite of their horror at the terrible conditions prevailing in Russia.—*Harry Delson*.

15894. ECHARDT, PAUL. Kaufmännische Berufs- oder Fachschule. [Commercial trade or specialty schools.] *Rev. Internat. p. l'Enseignement Commercial*. (9) Dec. 1930: 617-632.

15895. GRIAULE, MARUL. Labour in Abyssinia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (2) Feb. 1923: 181-202.—A tenth of the population is wholly occupied in the service of the state religion, and practically another tenth is re-

quired to supply the needs of the whole of this class. The force of law is given to rules decreed or approved by the Church, and so the normal year contains no less than 220 holidays. The family is self-sufficing and needs scarcely any products from the outside. The division of work is founded on strong traditional or religious prejudices in respect to age, sex, and the origin of the person concerned. From about the seventh year the child begins to make himself useful. Girls are trained to work in the house, boys to life in the fields. The old men do no hard work. With very few exceptions the man has a different activity from the woman. Some occupations are considered degrading and are left to men of inferior races, who live apart from the rest of the population. Among these are the iron and pottery trades, that of the silversmith and blacksmith. The slave is the chattel of his master, and the latter disposes of his slave's person just as he pleases with the one exception that theoretically the slave becomes non-transferable if he is converted to Christianity. The slave's actual status is somewhat better than his legal position.—*E. E. Cummins*.

15896. HAM, HERMANN VAN. Kriegs- und Friedensschäden im Hunsrück und Eifelgebiet. [War and peace time damages in the Hunsrück and Eifel districts.] *Volk u. Reich*. 6 (6-7) 1930: 449-456.—For generations workers have commuted from their rural homes in these regions to the Saar territory, thus keeping from joining the city proletariat. The new Saar territory border separates their homes and places of work; they receive wages in francs and pay expenses in marks (special hardship during French inflation). As "foreigners" they lose their jobs first. Their land holdings are too small to feed them adequately; health conditions are bad. The wood industry is suffering from the prohibitive Saar tariff which favors French raw materials.—*John B. Mason*.

15897. HENKART, MAX. Bolchéviks et ouvriers. [Bolsheviks and workers.] *Flambeau*. 14 (3) Mar. 1931: 271-283.—*F. B. Stevens*.

15898. KEHRHAUS, SIEGFRIED. Der Arbeiter als Objekt der psychologischen Forschung. [The worker as an object of psychological research.] *Arbeit. u. Wirtsch.* 9 (3) Feb. 1, 1931: 96-98.—In the past the mind of the worker has been studied chiefly from the point of view of psychotechnics. But psychological research must go further. The worker is not only an instrument of production; he is in many other ways connected with industrial and social life. For instance, a proper knowledge of the mind of the unemployed worker would greatly facilitate the work of employment exchanges. The same is true of trade unions and political organizations. They could be more successfully managed if the leaders were better acquainted with the group mind and the mind of the individual members of the group.—*H. Fehlinger*.

15899. MOKHOV, Z. МОХОВ, З. Проблеммы Рынка Труда. [Problems of the labor market.] *Вопросы Труда*. (*Voprosy Truda*). 8 (1) Jan. 1930: 32-40.—Problems of the adjustment of the labor to actual needs in various branches of economic life and in various regions of the communist state are discussed. Certain forms of constraint are recommended for the regulation of labor. The problem of unemployment, and of the organization of the control boards for labor in the Soviet Union are analyzed.—*J. V. Emelianoff*.

15900. PADMORE, G. Forced labour in Africa. *Labour Monthly*. 13 (4) Apr. 1931: 237-247.—There are no less than 5,000,000 chattel slaves in the world. Unpaid compulsory labor has been legalized by the Roads and Rivers Ordinance of Northern Nigeria. In the Union of South Africa, natives are ruled in the same way as were the serfs of old. Thousands of natives work as miners. They are not allowed to leave the mines, and are housed in compounds which are surrounded by

barbed-wire fences with armed guards at the gate. Because of bad food and unsanitary conditions, the native mortality is high. In British East Africa natives are forced to work by a direct compulsion on the part of the government and by indirect compulsion through expropriation and taxation. In the Belgian Congo natives are forced to go into the jungles unarmed and without adequate provisions of food, clothing and shelter. Portuguese Angola carries on the largest slave trading markets. Government officials foster this trade. Similar conditions exist in Spanish and Italian colonies.—*Harry Delson.*

15901. PAVLOVA, NÉLIA. La classe ouvrière en Bulgarie. [The working class in Bulgaria.] *Rev. Mondiale.* 203 (7) Apr. 1, 1931: 261-268.—Bulgaria's industrial class is small but it is protected by accident, sickness, old age and unemployment insurance. The law provides for an eight-hour day and unions are legally recognized. Almost all of the workers are organized and the federation under the political influence of the Unified Socialist Party is represented at the International Labour Office by its secretary M. Danoff. At the greatest industrial enterprise of Bulgaria, the state-owned mine at Pernik, the workers share in the profits, and wages and conditions reflect a most progressive attitude. One of the difficulties which has not yet been overcome is the lack of efficient and responsible inspectors to enforce the social legislation.—*Florence A. Fletcher.*

15902. PREUSS, WALTER, and NEMIROVSKY, M. A statistical survey of Jewish workers in Palestine. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (2) Feb. 1931: 227-239.—*Lazare Teper.*

15903. PUCKLITSCH, OSKAR. Film und Lichtbild im Dienste der Berufsberatung. [Film and photograph in the service of occupational guidance.] *Arbeit. u. Beruf.* 9 (19) Oct. 10, 1930: 438-441.—The film can be used for supplying information on various occupations. This must be done in such a way that the peculiarities and requirements of any occupation are clearly brought home to everybody desirous of entering it. The essential relations between the worker and his occupations must be shown. (Practical hints are given.)—*H. Fehlinger.*

15904. RADZYMSKI, V. РАДЗЫМИНСКИЙ, В. Производительность труда и методы ее учета в кожевенной промышленности. [Productivity of labor and the methods of its control in the leather industry.] *Вопросы Труда. (Voprosy Truda.)* 8 (5) May 1930: 51-56.—There was a marked decrease of the productivity of leather industries in 1929-1930.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

15905. RYDER, WALTER S. The Negro in St. Paul. *Opportunity.* 9 (6) Jun. 1931: 170-173.—Many colored people have left St. Paul in recent years because of lack of employment. The ratio of births to deaths seems to show a natural decrease of population. Of 879 colored employees with 52 firms, railroads employ 419, packing plants 169, hotels 68, city clubs 62, city and county 62, and department stores 40. The wage scale ranges from 42½ cents an hour for unskilled labor in the packing plants to \$175 to \$210 a month for highly skilled or semi-professional services. All employers insist that Negro workers receive equal pay with white workers. Apparently there is much regularity and permanence of employment. Membership in labor unions is almost negligible. In most industries the races work harmoniously with one another. Negro businesses and professions total 42, under 15 classifications, such as barbering, beauty culture, dry cleaning, tailoring, transfer hauling, painting, paper hanging, and groceries. A large number have been engaged in business in St. Paul for 10 years. In most cases equipment is worth only a few hundred dollars. In the chief Negro district there is an average of 3.37 persons per family. There is no housing shortage. Most houses are modern or semi-modern.

Over 44% of the families either own their homes or are paying for them. The average value of these homes is estimated to be \$5,010. Among 205 families there are 48 employed mothers. Ten per cent of colored babies die under one year of age. There are many college students in the group. The Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority has led the scholastic record for sororities at the University of Minnesota for 4 years. There is a total membership of 1,400 in 10 churches and 5 missions. The number of well-educated and experienced pastors is notably large.—*E. L. Clarke.*

15906. STACK, MAURICE. Old-age pensions in the United States. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (2) Feb. 1931: 203-226.—(A summary of the problem of old-age dependency and its various solutions: industrial, trade union, and public old-age pensions.)—*M. R. Stack.*

15907. UNSIGNED. The continuous work week in Soviet Russia. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 23 (2) Feb. 1931: 157-180.—The Decree of Sep. 24, 1929, provides that the new organization of work is to be based on the five-day week, consisting of four working days and one rest day. An exception is made of building undertakings and seasonal undertakings in general. The five-day week appears to have been adopted in most of the undertakings that have gone over to the continuous working week. The actual economic advantages of the scheme have been less than was expected, though it is hardly possible to give an empirical judgment on the actual economic effects. The social effects are clearer. There are two fundamental differences between the new and the old systems. The first is the more even, not to say absolutely even, distribution of hours of work and free time over the whole year, and the second is the abolition of the general weekly rest day. In the former there undoubtedly was some gain, because hitherto there has been a rather large number of holidays distributed very unevenly through the year. But there was certainly a distinct loss as a result of the new arrangement of free time. There has been much dissatisfaction among the workers over being deprived of a rest day which they could share with their colleagues and their families.—*E. E. Cummins.*

15908. UNSIGNED. L'enquête de la résidence générale du Maroc sur la crise de la main-d'oeuvre. [The inquiry of the Resident General of Morocco into the existing labor shortage.] *Afrique Française Suppl. Renseignements Coloniaux.* 41 (3) Mar. 1931: 164-175.—The labor shortage is qualitative, not quantitative. The number of unskilled workers more than meets existing needs, but there are far too few skilled ones. The establishment of trade, technical and agricultural schools on a large scale would soon and effectively solve the problem. Gains would from the outset far surpass the cost. European immigration should no longer be counted on—not even thrifty Latins can compete against the natives.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

15909. UNSIGNED. Das landwirtschaftliche Bildungs- und Beratungswesen in Deutschland. [Agricultural education and vocational guidance in Germany.] *Ausschuss z. Untersuchung d. Erzeugungs- u. Absatzbedingungen d. Deutschen Wirtschaft, Verhandl. u. Ber. d. Unterausschusses f. Landwirtsch.* (14) 1930: pp. 98.

15910. UNSIGNED. The organization and development of the artisan class. *News Notes of Fascist Corporations.* 3 (3) Mar. 1931: 1.—The Fascist Government has instituted the first training school of its kind for artisans. Much care is given to apprentices. Special credit facilities have been initiated through Fascist legislation. The syndical and corporative system helps the individual through marketing facilities and by integrating individual forces into collective enterprises.—*R. Broda.*

15911. WAGNER, RICHARD. Arbeiterbildung und gewerkschaftliche Bildungspolitik. [Education of laborers and trade union policy toward it.] *Arbeit u.*



*Wirtsch.* 9 (1) Jan. 1, 1931: 14-18.—Public educational institutions in Austria, as in Germany, do not properly prepare the working classes for political life and industrial democracy. Consequently, the trade union organizations should pay increased attention to the education of their members. There exist already some trade union schools in Austria, but there is need for an extension and improvement of this system of supplementary education.—*H. Fehlinger.*

15912. ZERNOV, P. ЗЕРНОВ, П. Рабочий класс в СССР. [The working class in USSR.] *Современные Записки.* (*Sovremennyya Zapiski.*) 44 1930: 488-503.—The economic policy of the communist party in USSR aims at industrialization of the country. Hence an enormous growth of industrial proletariat. The whole working class may be properly divided into four groups: (1) former proletariat with prerevolutionary experience (rather conservative, and keeps aloof from the communistic party), (2) new workmen recruited from peasantry (display marked tendency toward education, and are intensely ambitious, often working on their own initiative over 16 hours a day), (3) new workmen recruited from cities, (4) the younger generation (constituting the ranks of, or candidates for, the Young Men's Communistic Association, or *Comsomol* (the chief hope of the government). The life of the Soviet workers is hard, conditions barely tolerable, wages low, personal freedom curtailed, prospects for the betterment of conditions very vague. A political career, however, is open to every workman who shows ability and loyalty to communism. This constitutes a powerful driving force for the satisfaction of personal ambitions. But the large masses of working men still remain neutral. These are not in position to voice their ideals and sentiments.—*Henry Lanz.*

## LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

(See also Entries 15842, 16327)

15913. COVINGTON, FLOYD C. Union styles: black labor in white coats. *Opportunity.* 9 (7) Jul. 1931: 208-210.—The Dining Car Cooks and Waiters Union of Los Angeles, has since 1926 gained for its members from the Southern Pacific Railroad union recognition, an established working agreement, an increase in pay and other rights; has established and equipped a clubhouse and secretary's office, and organized a credit union.—*E. L. Clarke.*

15914. GALANTUS, H. Le problème de l'unité. [The problem of unity.] *Union d. Métaux.* 39 (151) May 1931: 2.—Six months of activity of the so-called committee of 22 have done little to bring about the unity which it seeks between the (moderate) General Federation of Labor on the one hand and the (more radical) General Federation of Unitary Labor on the other.—*Horace B. Davis.*

15915. SAPOSS, DAVID J. Labor. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 913-922.—The general weakening of unions since the war is an important explanation of the unprecedented decrease in strikes. Unemployment has led labor to stress its demands for the shorter work day and shorter work week, as well as economic planning, public works programs, etc. There is a possibility that the Federation of Labor will indorse a compulsory plan for unemployment insurance, although the conservatives would prefer voluntary social insurance through collective bargaining. The depression has led labor to manifest a keener interest in political action, with both conservatives and radicals gaining thereby.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

15916. UNSIGNED. Report of the Secretariat of the I.F.T.U. for the period from March 1930 to March 1931, submitted to the General Council Meeting held at

Madrid from 27th.-29th. April, 1931. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11 (4) Apr. 1931: 50-64.—*M. E. Liddall.*

15917. UNSIGNED. Tenth Congress of the Latvian Trade Union Centre held at Riga on the 18th. and 19th. April 1931. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11 (5) May 1931: 80-81.—*M. E. Liddall.*

15918. UNSIGNED. Third Congress of the Estonian Trade Union Centre held at Tallinn on the 11th. and 12th. April, 1931. *Internat. Trade Union Movement.* 11 (5) May 1931: 78-79.—*M. E. Liddall.*

## LABOR RELATIONS

(See also Entries 15748, 15915)

15919. BERCAW, W. N. Industry and social welfare. The development of a welfare program within an industry. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (190) Feb. 1931: 51-62.—An annuity plan had been in operation at the Whiting plant of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana before 1917, by which employees retiring at a certain age received an annuity of 2% of the average of their previous 10 years' salary for each year employed, up to 75%. An employment service was created in 1917, to handle all employment, transfers and dismissals, and keep records. In 1918, a safety department was added, which was instrumental in reducing the number of accidents from which workers lost time from 347 in 1919 to 42 in 1928. In 1919, an Industrial Relations Department was organized, to which employees elected representatives from among their own number, and which had jurisdiction over conditions of work and wages. Regular channels of appeals were provided up to the president of the company and the Federal Secretary of Labor. In 1920, stock purchasing opportunities were offered employees by which the company added 50 cents to each dollar contributed by the men. The final benefit granted by the company was a death benefit to all who had been in the employ of the company at least a year, in sums from 500 to 2,000 dollars, varying with length of service and number of dependent members in the family.—*F. J. Bruno.*

15920. EVANS, JACK L. Industry and social welfare. An experiment in democratic control of an industry. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (190) Feb. 1931: 62-69.—From a non-profitable business acquired by inheritance, the three Hapgood brothers turned the Columbia Conserve Company not only into a profit making enterprise, but undertook a successful experiment in industrial democracy. In 1917 the company, whose business was highly seasonable, began to take the older employees into consultation, until by 1925 over 50% of the stock of the company had been purchased by the employees and the control of the business passed into their hands. As a result the proportion of workers seasonably employed dropped from 90% in 1917 to 25-33% in 1925. For regular workers an annual wage was established payable in 52 weekly installments, guaranteeing regularity of employment and income. The family wage was adopted, by which in addition to the basic weekly wage of \$22, a married man secured an \$11 increment on account of his wife and \$2 per week per child up to \$6. The regular wage induced the company to watch the health of its employees as a means of reducing absences, and now free medical service is available for the employee and for the members of his family. Within the last year experiments have been made in holding in employment some of the older employees; of taking on certain handicapped, such as mentally deficient and the deaf.—*F. J. Bruno.*

15921. SIMONCELLI, DOMENICO. La comunità d'Larderello. [The community of Larderello.] *Economia.* 7 (1) Jan. 1931: 35-43.—(Describes the intimate collaboration between the workers and the employers in the mining industry in Larderello in Tuscany

which has been in operation since 1818.)—*Roberto Bachi*.

## HEALTH AND SAFETY

(See also Entry 15841)

15922. BORGESON, A. C. Accident prevention work on the Mesabi Range. *Mining Congr. J.* 17 (4) Apr. 1931: 201-206.—The work has been started and carried on largely through the initiative of the mining companies themselves. It has proved to be a profitable investment, both from the standpoint of a saving in compensation payments, and from a humanitarian viewpoint.—*H. O. Rogers*.

15923. KEEFER, W. DEAN. Is accident proneness curable? *Amer. Machinist*. 74 (18) Apr. 30, 1931: 679-681.—The Industrial Fatigue Research Board of Great Britain concluded: The study affords ground for thinking that the bulk of accidents may occur among a limited number of individuals having a special personal susceptibility to accidents. Generally speaking, accidents occur because of faulty or careless observation, sometimes due to defective eyesight or hearing, improper utilization of habit, defective or poor memory and reasoning ability, inferior intelligence and slow reaction time. The safety director of a large Chicago metal-working plant states that it is the policy of his company to follow-up accident repeaters by individual letters from the central record office to the superintendent under whom these men work. These reports show that accident proneness does exist and that most cases may be corrected by intelligent treatment.—*R. W. Goldberg*.

15924. RODRIGUEZ, OSCAR. El cáncer considerado accidente del trabajo. [Cancer considered as a work accident.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal*. 17 (102) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 660-669.—Cancer should be considered as an occupational disease when it results from lesions produced in the course of work, although it may develop much later and very slowly. Proof of the causal relationship is difficult. In Argentina the war stimulated the growth of chemical and other industries that are favorable to the development of cancer from accidental lesions and irritants. Petroleum, paraffine, aniline, and other coal tar product industries, spinning, tin mining, and x-ray work, now being exploited in Argentina, are strongly productive of cancer and the one year limit to diagnosis should be abandoned. (History of European legislation regarding cancer as an occupational disease. Bibliography.)—*L. L. Bernard*.

15925. SHAPOSHNIKOV, I., ШАПОШНИКОВ, И. Индустриализация и Травматизм. [Industrialization and accidents.] *Вопросы Труда. (Voprosy Truda.)* 8 (9) Sep. 1930: 57-60.—Despite considerable state appropriations spent on the prevention of accidents in Soviet factories the number of these cases grows abnormally. This growth of accidents among Soviet workingmen is explained by (a) defects of the inspection agencies, (b) low standard of workingmen, and (c) the "fluidity" of labor. A further dangerous growth of accidents in Soviet factories is unavoidable, if radical changes in conditions of labor are not made.—*J. V. Emelianoff*.

15926. UNSIGNED. Accidents in selected manufacturing industries, 1926 to 1929. *Monthly Labor Rev.* 32 (5) May 1931: 1-5.

## WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 15947, 16083)

15927. KRALL, GUSTAV. Die Frauen auf dem Arbeitsmarkt. [Women in the labor market.] *Wirtschaftskurve*. 9 (4) Dec. 1930: 405-413.—Woman labor has developed to such extent that now certain professions and activities are occupied exclusively by women. Married women who work are still a rarity. In cases of

discharge women are usually first to go. Sixty per cent of all working women are included in four groups: textile, clothing and food industries, and commercial enterprises. Women workers suffer from low wages (in comparison with men's wages) and from cyclical and seasonal fluctuations.—*Esther S. Corey*.

15928. MAHER, AMY G. The employment of women. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (1) Mar. 1931: 28-36.—Recent trends in the employment of women are set forth in three recent publications: *Women in gainful occupations 1770 to 1920. A study of the trend of recent changes in the number, occupational distribution, and family relationship of women reported in the Census as following a gainful occupation* (U. S. Dept. Commerce, Bur. of the Census, Census Monog., IX); *Variation in employment trends of women and men* (U. S. Dept. of Labor, Bull. of the Women's Bur., No. 73); *A study of the factors which have operated in the past and those which are operating now to determine the distribution of women in industry* (Presented by the Secretary of State for the Home Dept. to Parliament by Command of His Majesty, Dec. 1929). In the United States, the percentage of all women doing remunerative work is considerably higher in the industrial East, decreases as we go toward the agricultural Middle West and West, and rises again in California. There are a larger proportion of workers in cities than in rural communities, among Negroes and immigrants than among native whites. It is the Negro woman who most frequently finds it necessary to continue at paid work after her marriage, but the percentage of Negro women gainfully employed has decreased from 1910 to 1930. The movements in men's and women's work cannot be described by a single trend. What processes should be done by women and by men is dependent upon the skill and strength necessary, local tradition, and trade union and legislative restrictions.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes*.

## CHILD LABOR

15929. ANDERSON, DAME ADELAIDE. The employment of children in Egyptian industry. *Internat. Labour Rev.* 22 (6) Dec. 1930: 723-751.—(The account of an investigation undertaken in 1930 at the instance of the British Section of the International Association for Social Progress.) Child labor is regulated by the Act of July 4, 1909, which (1) prohibits employment of children under nine, (2) limits child work to 8 hours a day, (3) prohibits night work, and (4) forbids child work around certain types of machines. Several different types of industry employing children were visited—cotton ginning, spinning and weaving, tobacco, etc. But the chief industry where illegal and injurious employment had been alleged was in cotton ginning. According to Ministry of Agriculture figures there were 126 ginning factories in 1928. The author estimates an average of about 300 employees to a factory. She found in these a considerable number of boys and girls employed, about half of whom were under 15 and many under 9. Regulation of hours and pauses for rest and meals was ineffective. Various methods of "driving" children were in use to spur work such as methodical hitting with whips and canes by overseers. There was urgent need of attention to dust extraction, safeguarding of machinery, and physical care of children. In the majority of factories where young workers are employed, many are under the legal limit of nine years of age; if parents are at work and need their children's help no serious attempt is made to observe the age limit provisions in the law; the sub-contracting system makes regulation very difficult, since, where a parent runs machines with the aid of the family members whom he brings in, he is responsible for arranging spells and shifts for individuals.—*Kath rine Lumpkin*.

15930. UNSIGNED. Child labor in agriculture. *Amer. Child.* 13 (4) Apr. 1931: 1, 4, 8.—The report on



Child Labor in Agriculture prepared by a special committee of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, points out that in several respects agriculture presents the most serious of all child labor problems. It involves more child workers than all other occupations together. It includes a large number of very young workers. Forty-eight per cent of the 21,000 children studied in reports from 37 states were under 12 years of age. Their working day usually exceeds 8 hours and often 10 and 12 hours. Agriculture employs thousands of children as migratory workers. Many of these children leave the city two or three months before the end of the school session and do not return until late in the fall. Seldom do they attend school in the community to which they migrate. Often conditions of work are unsuitable and even hazardous, such as a cramped position in weeding, the use of knives, the operation of farm machinery, the congestion and lack of sanitation in labor camps. Very few states include agricultural work under their child labor laws with the exception of regulation, at least nominally, by a compulsory school attendance requirement.—*Agnes M. H. Brynes.*

## WAGES

(See also Entries 15567, 15728, 15942, 15958, 16019, 16445)

15931. HAUCK, WILHELM CH. *Dynamik der Lohnkosten; ein Beitrag zum Problem der Selbstkostenindices (Selbstkostenänderungsziffern).* [Dynamics of wage costs; a contribution to the problem of net cost indexes. (Indexes of change in net costs.)] *Z. f. Betriebswirtschaft.* 7 (9) Sep. 1930: 672-688; (10) Oct. 1930: 759-778.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

15932. KING, R. W. A study of wage-payment plans in Connecticut. *Factory & Indus. Management.* 81 (3) Mar. 1931: 411-413.—“That the trend is definitely towards basing wage payments on output is shown by a study of Connecticut factories made December, 1929, by members of the Economics Department at Yale.” Questionnaires were sent to 412 factories, each having 100 employees or more. Replies received from 165 of these discuss methods of setting wage rates, incentive and bonus plans, rate cutting policies, annual or seasonal bonuses and wage increases based on length of service. (Tables.)—*G. A. Bowers.*

15933. LYSHOEL, J. H. *Arbeidslønn og Lønns-politikk.* [Wages and wage policy.] *Vor Verden.* 8 (2) Feb. 1931: 49-57.—The proposal to adjust wages to the current price index is unsound. There would be the difficulty of finding a suitable base for calculation while in the face of foreign competition the plan presupposes a somewhat even price and wage level throughout the world. The theory that wages should be high to encourage greater purchasing power is misleading. Only one thing can justify high wages, namely, a high productivity of labor.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

15934. MARSCHAK, DR. *Das Problem der “hohen Löhne.”* [The problem of high wages.] *Soz. Praxis.* 39 (44) Oct. 30, 1930: 1025-1031.—The International Association for Social Progress has published a questionnaire to ascertain the movement of real wages. There are also questions as to the influence of wages on the productivity of the worker and on the influence of wage increase on consumption.—*R. Broda.*

15935. MYERS, HOWARD B. *Earnings.* *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 923-932.—Money earnings in manufacturing industries for 1930 were 7.3% below the 1930 level, and declined 10.4% between December, 1929, and December, 1930. Real earnings for these workers decreased 4.8% from the 1929 average. In certain non-manufacturing industries, however, average money earnings rose somewhat above the 1929 level. Money earnings on Class I railroads declined 2.0% from 1929, but real earnings increased 0.9%. Unskilled

workers in manufacturing suffered a loss of 9.4% for 1930 in money earnings, and the wages of farm laborers declined 9.7%.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

15936. TSYBUL'SKIĬ, V. *Цыбульский, В. Заработная плата за период 1927-1929.* [Wages during the period 1927-1929.] *Вопросы Труда (Voprosy Truda).* 8 (5) May 1930: 8-18.—Wages in the Soviet Union in various industries and by various regions are analyzed. Numerous defects are pointed out and serious maladjustments in wages both by industries and by regions are emphasized. Radical improvements and introduction of the rational system in wages are suggested.—*J. V. Emelianoff.*

15937. UNSIGNED. *The South African Wage Board and native labour.* *Internat. Labour Rev.* 21 (4) Apr. 1930: 544-550.—The general purpose of the Board is to safeguard civilized standards of living for all classes of workers irrespective of race or color and to see to it that the productive energy of the community is not hampered. Due to the existence of the Conciliation Act, one of its chief duties is the investigation of conditions which do not permit the immediate application of civilized rates of pay and living conditions. The Board has concluded that its findings have resulted only in the elimination of inefficient labor. At the same time it recognizes that certain customs of certain races make for inefficiency, and that therefore the employment of such races may be temporarily curtailed by its findings, which usually result in the establishment of a minimum wage for the industry under investigation.—*Helen Herrmann.*

15938. UNSIGNED. *Wages and hours of labor in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, 1929.* *U. S. Bur. Labor. Stat., Bull.* #535. Mar. 1931: pp. 122.

15939. WOYLINSKY, WLADIMIR. *Das Tarifwesen und der Kampf um den Lohn.* [Collective contracts and the struggle for wages.] *Arbeit.* 8 (1) Jan. 1931: 1-16.—The distinction between contract rates of pay and over-time earnings is a characteristic development of post-war Germany due to the great increase in wage agreements. The average actual wage tends to rise above the contract rate, but their movements do not correspond owing to the variability of over-time earnings. The latter may have an equalizing effect on the contract rates in different trades. Official statistics covering twelve important industries show a continuous rise in average contract rates, the relatively stable part of wages, from 1925-1930. The rise was due in the main to economic progress, but its rapidity was dependent on the industrial situation (*Konjunktur*). Over-time earnings moved up and down with every fluctuation of the business cycle. This double movement tends to give stability and uniformity to wages without endangering their adaptability, but its dangers are also pointed out.—*M. E. Liddall.*

15940. ZAHN, FRIEDRICH. *Weltlohniveau? Eine Antwort der internationalen Statistik.* [A world wage-level? An answer from international statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21 (1) 1931: 1-26.—Wage-statistics, whether they represent wage-rates, wage-costs, or earnings, must be very carefully used if they are not to lead to unsound conclusions; yet certain generalizations with respect to international differences in wages may be drawn tentatively from such wage statistics as exist. Figures for wage-rates, expressed in terms of gold, show very wide discrepancies as between America and Europe. There are also important differences between countries with respect to “wage-quotas,” i.e., the share of wage-costs in total costs of production, these “wage-quotas” being inversely correlated with the height of wage-rates. The explanation of this inverse correlation is presumably that, where wage-rates are low, there is a tendency to use more labor and less capital. Figures for real earnings show essentially the same ranking of countries as do the figures for wage-rates in terms of gold,

though the differences in real earnings between countries are not so great as the differences in wage-rates in terms of gold. There is much less reason for speaking of a world wage-level than there is for speaking of a world price-level, and this fact is due chiefly to the comparative immobility of labor and to differences in the industrial structure of different countries. (An appendix entitled *Price and quality of labor* shows that in all countries the differences between the wages of less skilled and more skilled labor, both manual and intellectual, are tending to be ironed out.)—*Arthur W. Marget.*

## EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(See also Entries 15680, 15715, 15721, 15884, 15893, 16078, 16161-16162, 16164, 16167, 16170, 16392)

15941. BENNETT, JAMES W. China's perennially unemployed. *Asia* (N. Y.) 31(4) Apr. 1931: 215-220, 268-269.—Although China has more unemployed than any other nation, there is no unemployment problem, because the unemployed have banded together in organized mendicancy. Organized beggars have even been granted a voice in the administration of civic affairs. In Peking, custom demands that contributions be given to the Beggars' Guild, and non-conformity is followed by reprisals by assembling its members in offensive numbers around the delinquent until the customary fee is paid. More numerous than the able-bodied are the lame, the halt, and the blind, who exploit their deformities. There are schools to teach the art, sometimes children are deliberately deformed to increase their efficiency, convulsions are simulated, aged "mothers" are borrowed. Others pose as contortionists, acrobats, story-tellers and even dentists, before the credulous crowds at local fairs. Still others earn a precarious livelihood in street trades—as peddlers, itinerant exhibitors of trained animals or of "Punch and Judy" shows, street musicians, etc.—*O. S. Halsey.*

15942. BERRIDGE, WILLIAM A. Employment, unemployment, and income of labor in the United States. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(6) May 1931: 933-948.—The volume of unemployment. Special estimates, and the 1930 Census of Unemployment. Employment averages, 1930 versus 1929, in various lines of activity. Some "white-collar" employments: insurance companies; banks and other financial houses; hospitals; retail and wholesale trade; hotels, etc. Some "overalls" employments: factories, railroads, mines, oil wells, etc. Monthly fluctuations during 1930, for factory workers; for railroad workers; for other employments. Farm employment: new projects; building construction employment; road construction and maintenance. President Hoover's committee on employment statistics.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

15943. BUTLER, H. B. Unemployment in the United States of America. *Internat. Affairs.* 10(2) Mar. 1931: 177-196.—The unemployment of about 2,000,000 in 1927 was increased to about 5,000,000 by July, 1930, and to about 6,000,000 by the end of 1930. An influx of unemployed to large cities is noted. The lack of organization has had evident effects, and for the first time the public attitude has accepted the fact of public responsibility for remedying the situation. Charity touches only the fringe of the problem. The unemployment comes from under-consumption and overproduction. Under-consumption is due to (1) the market crash; (2) instalment purchasing; (3) fears and pessimism, and (4) the diminution of the income of all classes. Overproduction came partly from the 45% increase in productivity per head from 1919 to 1929. The total wages bill showed practically no increase from 1923 to 1927, and the proportion of cost represented by wages in manufacturing dropped from 54.2% to 51%. Technological unemployment, unemployment insurance, the high tariff, the credit system, war debts, foreign loans,

disarmament, etc., have a bearing upon the present situation.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15944. GREEN, WILLIAM. The five day week. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(3) Apr. 1931: 270-276.—Various statistical analyses indicate that from 1909 to 1919 the length of the working week decreased, but that from 1919 on, the rate of decline has in some fields been materially slowed, in others halted, and actually reversed in some. With the annual increment of new workers and with higher individual productivity, a reduction is inevitable if we wish to avoid a growing group of permanently unemployed workers. From the worker's point of view, and under present conditions of monotonous work, paced by high speed machine processes, such a reduction is necessary to protect health and to preserve the requisite accuracy. Studies have demonstrated that the five-day week does not necessarily reduce production and that it may even bring economies in the operation of plants through the elimination of the short period on Saturday and through provision of a period for maintenance and repair. From the standpoint of society at large, and entirely apart from the important human values at stake, the five-day week is an important step toward balancing production and consumption.—*Lawrence C. Lockely.*

15945. GREENBERG, RALA. The case work approach to employment. *Jewish Soc. Service Quart.* 7(3) 1931: 16-18.—In May of 1927, the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Pittsburgh established an employment agency under the name of United Business Service. Evaluation of its work can be summed up in the following points: (1) The applicant is understood and special attention is given to his particular problem. (2) The applicant is interpreted to the employer and vice-versa. (3) An attempt is made to place the applicant in a job for which he is best fitted, or to place him where he may secure training. (4) Personal contacts are made with the employers, and an effort is made to place the applicant on his own merits. (5) The alert are kept out of "blind alley" jobs, encouraged to want training, and to be satisfied with the type of job that will permit him to be trained. (6) Some vocational guidance is done with younger people. (7) Some of the Jewish Family Welfare Association clients who seemed to be unemployable have been placed. (8) Potential relief cases are given preference, even to those already receiving assistance, in an effort to help them retain their financial independence. (9) There has been a substantial saving of money for the Jewish Family Welfare Association through the placement of some of their clients.—*D. M. Schneider.*

15946. GREGORY, J. W. Indian education and unemployment. *Pol. Quart.* 2(2) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 241-250.—*H. McD. Clokie.*

15947. HILL, T. ARNOLD. Trends in household employment. *Opportunity.* 9(5) May 1931: 150.—Four major changes in household occupations among Negroes have been brought about by unemployment: (1) reduction of wages, (2) substitution of white workers for Negro workers, (3) longer hours and more tasks brought about by the reduction of the number of servants employed, (4) entrance into domestic service of housewives in order to provide for the family when the husband has been unable to find employment.—*E. L. Clarke.*

15948. MEISTER, OSCAR. Arbeitslosigkeit und Kriminalpolitik. [Unemployment and crime.] *Arbeit. u. Beruf.* 9(17) Sep. 10, 1930: 386-388.—In connection with unemployment insurance, cases of fraudulent misrepresentation for the purpose of obtaining benefit are coming to the notice of the authorities charged with the administration of insurance, and sometimes other offences are committed also, particularly threats, and assaults against officials. Prosecutions, however, are undertaken only in severe cases. It is recognized that in



considering criminal acts of such kind, regard must be had to the peculiar material conditions and the frame of mind of unemployed workers.—*H. Fehlinger.*

**15949. UNSIGNED.** Employment conditions. *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 1 (2) Jan. 28, 1931: 6-7.—(Labor and employment conditions in western Pennsylvania, 1930).—*Francis D. Tyson.*

**15950. UNSIGNED.** New rules for controlling the supply and demand of labor. *News Notes on Fascist Corporations.* 21 (3) Mar. 1930: 2.—Employers are required to recruit their employees through the intermediary of employment bureaus. Employers who act contrary to this rule may be fined up to a limit of 3,000 lire. Workers who accept jobs otherwise than through employment bureaus may be fined up to 300 lire.—*R. Broda.*

**15951. WESTBROOK, FRANCIS A.** Unemployment less serious in small-town plants. *Iron Age.* 127 (20) May 14, 1931: 1582-1583.—The experience of Wallingford, Vermont, where a plant of the American Fork & Hoe Company is located, is a case in point and presents a strong argument for the decentralization of industry.—*H. O. Rogers.*

## COST AND STANDARDS OF LIVING

(See also Entry 16445)

**15952. BRINTON, GRACE.** A study of certain cash expenditures of Ohio farm families. *Ohio Agric. Exper. Station, Bull.* #474. Apr. 1931: pp. 51.—This study of 70 farm families in 17 different counties in Ohio, all but one being based on accounts kept for the year 1927, devotes particular attention to family expenditures other than for food and clothing. Of 67 families reporting their cash income from all sources, the 29 who supplemented their incomes from outside sources averaged \$2,284.38, while the remainder averaged \$1,958.24. For the two groups the average cash income was \$2,099.40 and was distributed as follows in absolute amounts and in percentages: food \$227.72, 10.8%; clothing \$182.01, 8.7%; operating expenses \$141.91, 6.8%; indications of comfort \$488.59, 23.3%; furniture, furnishings and equipment \$82.49, 3.9%; unexpended balance \$976.68, 46.5%. There were no significant differences between the expenditures of incomes which were supplemented and those which were not, nor between incomes of operators and those of tenants. The largest income recipients were farm operators between 40 and 49 years old. Expenditures were influenced by size of family and ages of children. Families of 5 were not able to live on \$800 a year without a deficit; families averaging 5.4 persons could not live on less than \$1,200. Of the five deficit families two consisted of 4, two of 6 and one of 7 persons.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

**15953. CATHCART, E. P., and MURRAY, A. M. T.** The validity of family coefficients. *J. Nutrition.* 3 (5) Mar. 1931: 483-489.—The data are derived from five families including 10 parents and 12 children, all together involving 154 family diets each of seven days' duration. The incomes per man week revealed an expenditure of 88, 53, 54, 60, and 75% on food. The man in each case obtained a higher calorie intake by 12% than he was entitled to from the "man value." He consumed about 35% of the total allowance for the household. On the other hand the food consumption of the mother was found to be 0.70 rather than 0.83. These, and other figures, arouse the suspicion that the family coefficient values commonly accepted do not represent a true value, at least for Great Britain. The method of family coefficients is not necessarily useless but it is a problem which requires immediate investigation despite its difficulty.—*L. M. Brooks.*

**15954. LÜTGE, FRIEDRICH.** Das Schwabe'sche Gesetz und das Engel'sche Gesetz in der jüngsten Reichsstatistik über Wirtschaftsrechnungen von Einzel-

haushaltungen. [Schwabe's Law and Engel's Law in the latest government statistics on expenditures of households.] *Deutsches Stat. Zentralbl.* 22 (6) Sep.-Oct. 1930: 169-174.—Schwabe's Law is verified by the data on workers' budgets for 1927-28, but among employees (*Angestellten*) and officials (*Beamten*) irregularities show up, especially when upkeep, heating and lighting are included with rent. Within the same income group, the workers pay 10.6% of their income for rent, employees 14.4%, and officials 13%. A "law of socially conditioned housing-expenditure" is suggested. Engel's Law holds within each of the above-mentioned groups, but as between groups at the same income level the percentage spent for food varies considerably. Size of family can be allowed for without explaining away the difference. Workers spend most for food in proportion to their incomes, and employees least; workers spend least for housing and officials most.—*Clara Eliot.*

**15955. UNSIGNED.** Cost of living studies. 4—Spending ways of a semi-skilled group. A study of the incomes and expenditures of ninety-eight street-car men's families in the San Francisco East Bay region. *Univ. California, Publ. in Econ.* 5 (5) 1931: pp. 295-366.—The Heller Committee aimed in this study to picture the way of living of a group of "semi-skilled" workers and their families. Estimates of incomes and expenditures of 98 married street-car men were secured for June 1924-June 1925. The average husband and wife were between thirty and forty. Typically there were two dependent children under sixteen, but no adult dependents, working children, or boarders and lodgers. Income ranged from \$1,600 to \$2,000, usually being about \$1,800. Supplementary income was less than \$200, the one-third of the wives who were employed full or part-time or who took boarders and lodgers being the most important source of this income. Food, on the average, took 38% of the budget—\$.69 per day per male adult equivalent—clothing, 11.2%, housing, 17.9%, and 22%—less than \$500 a year on the average—for miscellaneous items. Half of the families owned their homes, and 70% of the number were still paying off mortgages on the "easy-payment" plan. All but one of the ninety-eight families had modern bathrooms. On the average these families had enough to eat and were comfortably housed. They were not suffering from want. But they were more or less deprived in respect to clothing, schooling for the children, relief of the housekeeping burdens for the wife, medical care, and provision against old age or the death of the bread-winner. For comfort the family had to be small and healthy, and the wife had to be a good manager. In cases where the families were most comfortable, it was found that the man had married late, hence had accumulated savings to meet the first payment on the house and leave a surplus for emergencies.—*G. S. M. Zorbaugh.*

**15956. UNSIGNED.** Die Lebenshaltungskosten in wichtigen Ländern im 1. Vierteljahr 1931. [Costs of living in important countries during the first quarter of 1931.] *Wirtsch. u. Stat.* 11 (10) May 1931: 389-390.

## WEALTH, PROPERTY, AND INCOME

**15957. CLARKE, HELEN I.** A study of incomes, emergencies, and credit in dependent families. *Family.* 12 (3) May 1931: 92-94.—Some of the facts revealed in this study of 75 families comprising 428 individuals, are as follows: average monthly wage income, \$92; the 5 items most frequently bought on the installment plan are homes, furniture, cars, washing machines, and radios; 57 families used charge accounts; 25 families used loans; 41 families carried a total of 167 insurance

policies, 75 of which were the industrial type; 64 families met with 113 emergencies.—*L. M. Brooks.*

**15958. NORTON, JOHN K.** Major trends in teacher salary scheduling. *Teachers College Rec.* 32(8) May 1931: 719-723.—The educational system presents five major trends in the scheduling of teachers' salaries: (1) a growing tendency to apply the principle of planning, thus giving salaries stability in times of depression; (2) an increasing emphasis on training as a basis for advancement; (3) extension of the number of years over which a teacher may advance on a schedule; (4) making teaching efficiency, as measured by merit rating, etc., one of the factors considered in advancement; (5) increasing teachers' salaries toward a professional level. All of these trends are likely to continue with the possible exception of the fifth, the continuance of which is dependent upon a number of factors, the most important of which is the formulation of planned programs for the better balancing of the supply and demand of teachers.—*Agnes M. H. Byrnes.*

## CONSUMPTION OF WEALTH

(See also Entries 14202, 15652, 15957, 16453)

**15959. SKRZYWAN, WACŁAW.** Proby uchwycenia wahań konsumpcji we wskaźnikach instytutu. [A tentative measurement of the variation of consumption, based upon the indices of the Polish Institute for Economic Research.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 3(3) Mar. 1930: 104-106.—The following series are taken into consideration: (1) sales of the whisky, tobacco, and matches monopolies, (2) sales of consumers' and milk and eggs producers' cooperative societies.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

**15960. UNSIGNED.** Frekwencja w kinematografach na tle rozwoju konjunktury. [Moving pictures patronage and general business conditions.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 3(2) Feb. 1930: 72-73.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

**15961. WHITE, C. P., and TRYON, F. G.** The flow of bituminous coal into industry and trade. *Mining Congr. J.* 17(5) May 1931: 226-229.—The total production of soft coal in the United States ranges from 440 to 579 million tons a year, the average for the last eight years being just about 520,000,000 tons. Production alone, however, is not a safe guide to the national requirements, because of two complicating factors: (1) the flow of coal in and out of storage, and (2) the occasional changes in the export demand. It is because of these reasons that national consumption fluctuates much less violently than production. In the boom year 1929 it was 519,555,000 tons, while in 1930, a year of acute depression, it was 419,000,000 tons, and these figures appear likely to stand for some time as the upper and lower limits of consumption. By far the largest consumers are the steam railroads which take 26.2% of the total. Next in order come the coke ovens, which absorb about 17% of the total. The electric utilities rank third with an annual consumption of 8.6% of the national total. Other important consumers are the iron and steel works, general manufacturing plants, and gas manufacturing plants. Approximately 102,000,000 tons, or 20.4% of the total, however, goes to the numerous small consumers scattered throughout the country and is used largely for heating purposes.—*H. O. Rogers.*

## STATE INDUSTRIES AND SUBSIDIES

(See also Entries 14219, 15639, 15770, 15832, 15997)

**15962. BOYCE, CHARLES W.** Miracles. *J. Forestry.* 29(3) Mar. 1931: 391-397.—The federal and state

governments should not purchase forest land, for our wood consumption is decreasing and government ownership of forest land is in competition with private owners and tends to drive them out of business. Forest land, however, should be protected from fire by the public because it cannot be insured at reasonable rates.—*P. A. Herbert.*

**15963. DOSKOCZ, MICHAŁ.** Domy składowe publiczne. [Public warehouses in Poland.] *Kwart. Stat.* 7(4) 1930: 1577-1581.—The structure and organization of the warehouses in Poland and their economic importance to the country. (Data for 1928-29).—*O. Eisenberg.*

**15964. LAMPEN, DOROTHY.** Economic and social aspects of federal reclamation. *Johns Hopkins Univ., Studies in Hist. & Pol. Sci.* 48(1) 1930: pp. 125.—Water impounded behind the dams of the federal irrigation projects June 30, 1928 was sufficient to irrigate 1,956,910 acres of which 1,378,990 acres were being given irrigation that year. Actual per acre costs exceeded estimated costs of every federal irrigation project; in the case of the Newlands, Nevada, project actual costs were over five times the estimated cost. Taking all projects together actual costs were more than 75% over the estimated costs. Statements are made about the amount of funds needed by settlers on Federal irrigation projects, costs of credit and cooperative activities. The laws and policies pertaining to Federal reclamation by irrigation and the arguments of the sponsors thereof, beginning with the events leading up to the passage of the original Federal reclamation act of 1902, ending with the legislative efforts of early 1928 are discussed.—*H. A. Turner.*

## PUBLIC FINANCE

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 15198, 15255, 15705, 16045, 16106-16107, 16110, 16111, 16112, 16420)

**15965. ANTONELLI, ETIENNE; LAMOUREUX, LUCIEN; NATHAN, ROGER.** L'aspect moral et économique du problème des conversions; la conversion du point de vue des finances publiques; conversions et réformes fiscales. [The moral and economic aspects of the problem of conversions; conversion from the point of view of public finance; conversions and fiscal reform.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(677) Jan. 31, 1931: 147-150; 150-152; 152-154.—Three articles on the problem of converting the French internal loans of 1915 to 1927, ranging from 4% to 6%, to loans bearing 4% to 4½%, with a nominal capital of 97,715 million francs.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**15966. WATSON, J. PAUL.** Ten years of Pittsburgh municipal finance. *Pittsburgh Business Rev.* 1(2) Jan. 28, 1931: 15-16.—In this study, certain broad comparisons of revenues, expenditures, debts, and taxable valuation of the city of Pittsburgh have been made. The increase in valuation was 43%, while the increase in net bonded debt was 75%. In 1920, interest absorbed 8.9% of all revenues; in 1929, it absorbed 10.9%. In 1920, the tax on real estate constituted 71.5% of total revenues, and in 1929, 76.2%. The real estate tax comprised 84.2% of the former amount and 85.5% of the latter. Not only did the real estate tax increase faster than other revenues, but it also grew faster than the taxable valuation.—*Francis D. Tyson.*

### TAXATION AND REVENUE

**15967. BALÁS, KARL v.** Adóztatás és konjunkturak. [Taxation and business cycles.] *Közgazdasági Szemle.* 76(1) Jan. 1931: 1-15.—Since the middle of the 19th century the taxation of individual incomes pre-



dominates. The development of public finance in recent decades has again given prominence to price taxes. Directly or indirectly other sources of income are separated from price income as a sort of residual in contrast to the gross price income. Through the one group of taxes—price taxes—the prices are taxed directly, through the other—residual taxes—those residuals of individual sources of income which arise after deduction of production costs. The load of price taxes in the long run affects the taxpayer as production costs. In periods during which net incomes are on a decrease the income from residual taxes cannot be sufficient and the state is compelled to base a larger proportion of the tax load on prices. Because of the relationship between public finance and the distribution of income the income of a state has cycles similar to those of private incomes. Observation of these cycles must be the basis for determining the distribution of types of taxation.—*Ladislav Rosenheim*.

**15968. BLODGETT, WILLIAM H.** Weighing the national bank tax burden by comparatives. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 283-296.—The present federal law, relating to taxation of national banks, and the substitute proposed for it, are both exceedingly complex. If states attempt to tax bank shares, any rate they impose is open to successful attack in the courts. Net income as a basis of taxation would be peculiarly favorable to national banks. Owing to recent decisions of the courts, national banks "cannot be compelled by states to assume a burden comparable by any yard-stick of comparison . . . to that which is imposed by the net income tax on other groups of tax payers."—*J. A. Maxwell*.

**15969. BRINDLEY, J. E.** Special tax investigation in Iowa. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 375-377.—A commission has prepared several important taxation bills, making significant changes in the fiscal system of the state.—*J. A. Maxwell*.

**15970. BUEHLER, ALFRED G.** The general sales tax in the fiscal system. *Harvard Business Rev.* 9(3) Apr. 1931: 348-359.—Foreign experience with general sales taxes reveals that, although these taxes are productive and practicable of administration, they place heavy and unequal burdens on business and consumers. The general sales tax has not proved to be a substitute for the income tax or excise taxes, which are holding their own in modern fiscal systems. Adopted first as an emergency revenue, this tax has been accepted by many nations as a normal source of revenue, due to the pressing needs for revenue in post-war finance. The experience of West Virginia demonstrates that a general gross-sales tax is practicable and productive, but that this tax introduces serious and far-reaching repercussions on business. When a state tax system is already regressive in its effects, leaning unduly on persons of small income, a general sales tax should be avoided; its adoption would serve to deepen the already existing inequalities in tax burdens. As a matter of fact, about four-fifths of the revenues of our state and local governments are now derived from property taxation which reacts regressively on taxpayers.—*Lawrence C. Lockley*.

**15971. COLÉ, SETH T.** Round table discussions of the administration of inheritance taxes. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 333-335.—*J. A. Maxwell*.

**15972. COOKE, THORNTON.** Taxation—the position of the banks. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 270-282.—Other property is under-taxed as compared with banks. Bank failures have been increased because of it. Recently the banks, to safeguard themselves, have fallen back upon the protection given by section 5219 of the revised Statutes of the U. S. The methods of taxation allowed under that section and under the amendment to it proposed by the American Bankers Association and by representatives of the Association of Banks on Bank Taxation, are discussed and the opinion is ex-

pressed that the new bill will settle bank taxation by the states for a long time to come.—*J. A. Maxwell*.

**15973. EDMONDS, F. S. (Chairman)** Report of the committee of the National Tax Association on uniformity and reciprocity in state taxing legislation. *Pr Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 338-362.—There have been a number of important judicial decisions affecting and restricting the right of states to tax intangibles. The statutory provisions of the two Canadian provinces, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, which have passed reciprocal legislation, are given. The diversity of tax methods imposes a heavy burden on business. The Commission has tentatively examined the question of whether or not uniformity with reference to assessment dates, filing dates, returns, and payments is possible, and the further question—is a uniform business tax, in lieu of all other forms of state taxation, possible or desirable? Finally, the report of the International Chamber of Commerce on the elimination of double taxation is given, with comments prepared by the finance section of the Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.—*J. A. Maxwell*.

**15974. ELDRIDGE, JOHN G., and DURRANCE, OSCAR L.** The assessment of real estate for purposes of taxation: A study of local taxation. *Univ. Florida Econ. Ser.* 1(1) Oct. 1930: pp. 30.—A statistical study of a sample of 807 parcels of land selected at random from 10 representative counties in Florida. The average percentage of assessment to market value ranges from 8% to 40% in the several counties. A discrimination is shown as between rural and urban parcels, and a pronounced inverse correlation is demonstrated between the value of the property and the percentage of assessment to value. The inequality with respect to individual parcels is tremendous, assessments ranging from a negligible fraction of market value to more than 100% thereof. (Tables and charts.)—*M. D. Anderson*.

**15975. HOWE, HAROLD.** Taxation of intangibles in Kansas. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 16(7) Apr. 1931: 194-198.—Under authority of constitutional amendment, Kansas levied a low rate on intangibles. This has been criticized because it is believed that persons, a large part of whose property consists of intangibles, are carrying less than their share of the tax burden and because it is thought that the tax has fallen far short of furnishing the revenue that was expected of it. Intangible property is not able to bear as high a rate as tangible property because it is merely representative wealth and because it is assessed at 100% of market value while tangible property is assessed at 65 to 70%. In the future it is to be hoped that our tax laws will recognize the differences in property and that the result will be to correct some present practices of the uniform treatment of unequals.—*M. H. Hunter*.

**15976. JENSEN, JENS P.** Delinquent taxes. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 228-242.—Delinquency seems to be increasing, despite elaborate collection provisions. Causes of delinquency are carelessness on the part of tax payers, business depression, bad and unequal methods of assessment. The most pressing need is for more information about delinquency and this can best be secured by collective rather than by individual investigation.—*J. A. Maxwell*.

**15977. JENSEN, JENS P.** Economic aspects of bank taxation. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 297-304.—Section 5219 of the revised statutes of the U. S. practically prescribed the general property tax for shares of bank stock and it operated to prolong retention of that outworn system of taxation. Banks as compared with other business enterprises have been over-taxed in the states using the general property tax. While under that tax intangibles have generally escaped, bank stock has not, but on the contrary, has been assessed at a higher ratio of its value than has tangible property. "But if the property tax on the shares as general property is in-

equitable, as applied at present, the basis of income for taxation runs to the other extreme.' There is left only some form of special tax on banks.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**15978. LONG, HENRY F.** The bank tax problem. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 264-269.—A brief résumé is given of the situation in Massachusetts from the time of the Richmond Decision to the present. The difficulties of arriving at a satisfactory method of taxing banks because of it and of subsequent decisions are shown, as well as the great fall in revenue from bank taxation which the state has faced.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**15979. LUTZ, HARLEY L.** Tax relief through the control of public expenditures. *Bull. Natl. Tax Assn.* 16(7) Apr. 1931: 201-207.—The development of the system of taxation in New York has meant continuously heavier taxes on real estate. This was true of the corporate franchise tax in 1916, the personal income tax, and the bank tax. We need to attack tax reduction through the control of public expenditures. Local expenditures have run riot because of the chaos of the local government organization. There are thousands of such districts, many of them small, both in population and taxable resources. Simplification of local governmental structure involves consolidation, disorganization of some local units, and the elimination of numerous types of administrative agencies. In addition, as a means of expenditure control, there is needed a bureau or department of municipal standards. The prime responsibility for the establishment of these standards should be undertaken by the state.—*M. H. Hunter.*

**15980. MARTIN, JAMES W., and STEPHENSON, C. M.** Taxation of private and common-carrier motor vehicles by municipalities. *Municipal Administration Service, Stat. Ser.* (3) May 1931: pp. 12.—(1) The revenues derived from municipal motor taxation appear to be increasing from year to year though at a less rapid rate than formerly; (2) the criteria upon which municipal registration taxes are based vary widely, but flat-rate licenses appear to be more usual than any other kind; (3) generally speaking, large cities impose higher rates than smaller ones on each class of vehicle; (4) with rare exceptions, the municipal licenses imposed in cities of Ark., Ill., Ky., Mo., Neb., N. C., Tenn., and Va. are distinctly lower than the rates levied by the state governments. (Detailed statistics for each city are given in an appendix.)—*James W. Martin.*

**15891. MORSE, A. R.** Round table discussions of income tax administration. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 329-332.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**15982. NATHAN, ROGER.** L'impôt sur les transports par voie de fer. [Railway transport taxes.] *Europe Nouvelle.* 14(684) Mar. 21, 1931: 394-395.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**15983. RAGLE, H. H.** The gasoline tax and the oil industry. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 167-173.—The motorist is being too heavily taxed. Advocates of the gasoline tax, when boasting of its economy of collection, forget that it is collected, not by the state administrative officials, but by and at the expense of the oil industry. The menacing tendency in gasoline taxation is a matter of grave concern.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**15984. RANDALL, C. B.** The taxation of national banks in Kansas. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 305-313.—In 1924, the constitution of Kansas was amended to permit special taxation of intangibles and mineral products, and in 1925, the legislature imposed new taxes on money, credits, and mortgages. National banks successfully attacked certain of the laws in the courts, as did also the state banks, and the result was repeal of most of the new measures. As a result of the bank-tax controversy an amendment to the constitution, providing for income tax legislation, was submitted to the electors only to be rejected by a small majority. Its adoption when re-submitted is confidently expected.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**15985. SIMPSON, HERBERT D.** The effect of a property tax offset under an income tax. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 220-227.—The problem of a property tax offset under an income tax, received attention first in Wisconsin and later in other states. Data were secured for Dane county, Wisconsin, and the situation of individual tax payers was analyzed under three different types of tax systems, namely: (1) a straight property tax; (2) a property tax combined with an income tax, without offset; (3) a property tax combined with an income tax with property tax offset. Results are presented with reference to the yield and the distribution of the burden under these three systems. The assumption that, under a property tax offset, property must necessarily benefit, is found to be a fallacy. Non-productive or low-income property will not normally benefit at all.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**15986. SULLIVAN, RODMAN.** The inheritance tax in Kentucky. *Univ. Kentucky, Bur. Business Res. Bull.* 1(2) Jun. 1930: pp. 63.—An analysis of (1) the rates and exemptions provided by the various Kentucky inheritance tax statutes which have been enacted to date; (2) the revenue yield; (3) the amount and proportion of revenues which have been derived from the taxation of nonresidents and the fiscal effect of the imposition of the flat rate of 2% upon stock in Kentucky corporations owned by nonresident decedents; (4) the extent to which the rates prescribed in the statutes have been progressive in fact, as well as in theory; (5) the justification, measured statistically, for the increase of exemptions for widows from \$10,000 to \$20,000; (6) the motives prompting Kentuckians to bequeath property to distant relatives; and (7) a statistical indication of the failure of Kentucky, under the 1924 Act as revised in 1926, to take full benefit of the 80% credit allowed by the Federal Government on account of state inheritance taxes paid.—*J. W. Martin.*

**15987. THOMPSON, SAMUEL H.** The problem of farm taxation. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 83-94.—The portion of the national income which pays little state, county, and local taxation has increased rapidly, and as a result, the farmer bears an excessive burden of taxation. The way out is through an income tax.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**15988. TODD, E. S.** The progress of tax revision in Ohio. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 370-375.—Amendment of the Ohio Constitution in 1929 led to numerous movements for reorganization of the system of taxation. Several committees of the governor's general commission on taxation have submitted reports, but whether or not there will be a comprehensive report is uncertain.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**15989. WADDILL, J. T.** Administration of Missouri tax laws. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 33-43.—A description of the method of assessment of the various taxes in Missouri, and, more briefly, of the taxes themselves and of the governmental organizations which receive and spend the revenues collected.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**15990. WATSON, THOS. G.** The position of competitors of transportation industries. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 173-177.—The bus, as a competitor of the railway, has cut into the handling of passengers in the short-haul field and to a less degree in long distance hauls. The truck cuts into freight earnings, particularly in the less than carload and carload short-haul shipments. It is to the interest of the general public, as well as of the railway companies, that busses and trucks pay a reasonable share toward the cost and maintenance of the highways.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**15991. WRIGHT, J. D.** Deductions for losses arising from contingent liability. *Tax Mag.* 9(4) Apr. 1931: 125-127.—If taxpayers' books are kept on the accrual basis of accounting, no difficulty arises in deciding when deductions should be taken for losses arising from the



discharge of contingent liabilities. When payment is made by note and books are kept on a cash basis there is considerable confusion. A number of recent decisions have added confusion to the situation and there is much need for an answer that may end the present confusion.—*M. H. Hunter.*

### INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC DEBTS

(See also Entries 13822, 13828, 14041, 14090, 14312, 14499, 14503, 14537)

15992. ADAMS, JAMES TRUSLOW. The war debts. What cancellation would mean. *Forum & Century*. 85 (4) Apr. 1931: 200-207.—There are but three reasons why the war debts should be cancelled: good will, moral obligation, and good business policy. Cancellation for the first reason would be too expensive, and no government would have the right to do so. The second reason is based upon a false conception of the nature of the world war. The economic benefits would be questionable unless cancellation were accompanied by domestic economic reforms, affecting taxation and the tariff.—*Walter H. C. Laves.*

15993. RUSSO, GAETANO. Prestiti di guerra e riparazioni. [War-loans and reparations.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (215) Feb. 1931: 155-158.—*O. Eisenberg.*

15994. UNSIGNED. Les emprunts de guerre français en Grande-Bretagne. [The French war issues in Great Britain.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (681) Feb. 28, 1931: 281-283.—(The texts of notes exchanged from July, 1930, to January, 1931, concerning payment in gold francs.)—*Luther H. Evans.*

### PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 15716, 15877, 15891, 16004, 16075, 16078, 16179-16181, 16183-16197)

15995. CAHEN, HENRI. Une union européenne électrique. [A European electrical union.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (681) Feb. 28, 1931: 276-278.—A proposal.—*Luther H. Evans.*

15996. PATERSON, C. C. The national electricity supply scheme of Great Britain. *Engin. J. (Canada)*. 14 (5) May 1931: 279-285.—In Great Britain, control of the supply of electricity has been placed in the hands of the Central Electricity Board, a body receiving its authority from Parliament, but which is financially self-supporting and independent in its policy and administration. The Board is appointed by the Minister of Transport and administers the Electricity Supply Act of 1926. Schemes for the local supply of electricity are submitted by the Electricity Commissioners for the approval of the Board. While controlling the generation of electricity the Board has no jurisdiction over its distribution to the ultimate consumer. The centralized authority of the Board makes possible the replacement of the individual schemes of some 580 local electricity authorities by a comprehensive supply system known as the Grid. This now includes some 3,000 miles of 132,000 volt transmission, which enables all the connected stations to be operated efficiently under a central authority. (Details of the construction of the main network are described.)—*Engin. J.*

15997. RAVEN, PAUL JEROME. Municipal ownership and the changing technology of the electric industry. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (1) Feb. 1931: 78-92.—(See Entries 3:4657 and 3:7758.) Considerable modernization of equipment in municipally owned electric plants in the western north central states is evidenced by the gains of steam turbines and oil engines at the expense of steam engines and gas engines, and by the tendency for larger plants to remain under municipal ownership. The tendency toward larger, more

efficient prime movers may in part account for a decline in the rate of private acquisition of municipal plants, and indicates that municipally owned plants are beginning to be able to compete on more equal terms with large-scale generating systems interconnected by transmission lines.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

15998. REID, HARRY. What's wrong with the utilities' public relations? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly*. 7 (5) Mar. 5, 1931: 259-269.—The best way for the utilities to correct the defect in public relations is for the industry and the executives to adopt the "you" viewpoint and drop the "I" viewpoint in their relations with the public. Other suggestions for improving public relations are: (1) to check public opinion and find out what the people are thinking and saying about the utilities, (2) to get closer to the so-called "man-on-the street" and understand his problems better, (3) to convince the entire utility staff of the necessity of better public relations, (4) to give the public the facts regarding the utilities, and (5) to reply to the more flagrant attacks which are being made against the utilities.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

15999. SISLER, J. D. Economics of the natural gas industry. *Proc. Engineers' Soc. of Western Pennsylvania*. 47 (3) Mar. 1931: 107-116.—More than 40,000 miles of trunk pipe lines now transport gas to more than 3,500 cities and towns in the country. Not long ago natural gas was supposed to be nearly depleted, but the supplies are now believed to suffice for about 50 years for the districts served at present as well as for those to be served by proposed lines. The newer fields of the Southwest have proved to be of substantial life. An important problem is storage at points of immediate consumption. Under the proposed rate structure, natural gas will be sold on its intrinsic heating value instead of on its volume. Many states set the sale price to consumers, a regulation which benefits the industry, saving it from destructive competition within itself. But conflict is going on in some states between legislature and transportation companies. Welded pipe line, improved construction methods and multiple compressor stations are the largest factors in the progress of long-distance transportation. Within two years three long-distance natural gas lines will reach the Atlantic coast. (The conditions of the natural gas industry in the Appalachian region are taken up in detail. Here the factors given most attention by the producers are distribution, sales, standardization of production, and conservation.)—*K. Malterud.*

16000. SWIDLER, JOSEPH C. Rate regulation in California: Some significant problems raised by the California Railroad Commission. *J. Land & Pub. Util. Econ.* 7 (1) Feb. 1931: 1-12.—(The Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company case, decided November, 24, 1930.) In determining the rate-base, the Commission interpreted the cost of reproduction as the "historical investment cost," stepped-up to present prices, rather than the usual interpretation of estimated hypothetical cost of reproducing the identical plant at current price levels, including large amounts for intangible values. The Commission also excluded from the rate-base a considerable amount of "overheads," though conceding they were a valid charge to capital, because in the past these overheads had been charged directly to operating accounts, by the Company's election. While this ruling does violence to accounting principles, it has the practical merit of preventing the Company from recouping these investments twice. Holding company fees were disallowed because no services had been rendered in return for the fees paid. A hypothetical estimate of going value was scaled down to actual costs of attaching business and organizing property and personnel, where these had not already been recouped by charging to the operating accounts. A considerable investment in gas manufacturing equipment was admitted to the inventory, although a large part was made obsolete and relatively useless by the introduction of natural gas. As long as the

Company abided by the investment standard, this obsolete property should be amortized by contributions of rate-payers. But if the Company insisted on hypothetical reproduction cost, it should assume the risk of loss from falling prices (to match the gain from rising prices) and from system obsolescence of this kind. In that event, this obsolete investment should be charged off against surplus. In considering the rate of return, the Commission took into account the lowering of money rates.—*E. W. Morehouse.*

16001. YOUNG, WILLIAM HARVEY. Sources of coal and types of stoker and burners used by electric public utility power plants. *Brookings Inst. Pamphlet Ser.* 2 (2) Dec. 31, 1930: pp. 79.—Data are given showing the extent and location of the electric public utility coal market in 1928. The extent of coal production by electric utility "captive mines" was over 9,000,000 tons in 1924. The type of stoker or burner used determines the kind and quality of the coal used. Virtually every producing district supplied coal to the electric public utilities. The electric power utilities are among the largest and most important consumers of fuel, and are destined to absorb an increasing proportion of the country's supply of coal.—*K. Van Meter.*

## GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF BUSINESS

(See also Entries 11143, 11261, 11415-11416, 11418-11419, 11422, 11453, 11458, 12203, 12524, 12684, 12714, 12729, 12735, 12737, 12741, 12937, 12941, 12943-12944, 12947, 14446, 14450, 19452, 15619, 15636, 15639, 15641, 15702, 15708, 15714, 15864, 15870, 15882, 15937, 16000, 16017, 16021, 16172, 16174-16175, 16178-16180)

16002. ASHLEY, GEORGE H. Some economic problems of coal. *Proc. Engineers' Soc. Western Pennsylvania.* 47 (3) Mar. 1931: 138-153.—The power market for coal is likely to decline with the rising competition of coal and gas. Competition with water power [in this country] is insignificant. Fundamental change in mining methods or conversion of coal into gas in the mine and piping it to the point of use might alter the situation. Necessary in solving the present situation are: (1) Stabilization of the industry so as to spread the demand evenly over the year; (2) elimination of the surplus mining capacity; (3) prevention of new development till need can be shown. The English Mines Act of 1930 seems to provide a good plan for this, and notice might be taken of the aid given by some state governments to aid the oil industry. Governmental recapture of coal would mean tremendous economic and legal complications. These are discussed in detail. Some difficulties might be avoided by a "deferred tax" plan, i.e., taxes on coal being deferred till this is mined. Under the present plan owners of coal lands pay taxes on the lands possibly for a hundred years, while there may be no income from the coal. The principle of deferred taxes is already in use in Pennsylvania in connection with private forest lands. In order to get the industry on its feet the following procedure is suggested: (1) A declaration by the government that coal is invested with public interest. In England such action was based on the ground that the welfare of several million miners was paramount to the rights of owners of coal in the ground; (2) reorganization within the industry under modified anti-trust laws, or sanction of governmental authorities to bring about re-establishment; (3) carrying out of the government recapture plan or the deferred tax plan. Existing agencies should be utilized as

far as possible and government control should be limited to the minimum.—*K. Maltrud.*

16003. DOLINSKI, N. V. Ide li krayat na kapitalizma? [Is capitalism at its end?] *Filosofski Pregled.* 2 (4) 1930: 386-396.—Capitalism always brings some advantages to masses. Personal interest is the strongest factor in the capitalistic system. It coincides with the interests of the majority: to have good and cheap commodities. If capitalism were abolished, material and spiritual culture would also be destroyed.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16004. LANE, HAROLD F. Injecting the "prudent investment" factor into rate making. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (5) Mar. 5, 1931: 276-281.—Although the courts have consistently held that reproduction cost must receive consideration in determining the rate base, the regulatory bodies still cherish the idea that prudent investment is the proper way to determine the value of the utilities. The Interstate Commerce Commission has recommended a bill whereby the emphasis in determining the rate base will be placed upon investment rather than upon the cost of reproduction. The proposed act directs the commission to build up a rate base using the primary valuations which it now has of various dates ranging from 1914 to 1921. These valuations are based upon the cost of reproduction at pre-war prices and represent approximately the investment at that time. To this valuation would be added the net investment since the date of valuation and from the total, deduction would be made for depreciation. The resulting rate base would constitute only one of the factors to be considered in fixing rates. The other factors are: the proper percentage of the rate base necessary to constitute a fair return thereon, the transportation needs of the country, the credit of the carriers, and the necessity for the cheapest rates consistent with the fairest return possible.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

## CRITICISM OF ECONOMIC SYSTEMS: SOCIALISM, COMMUNISM, ANARCHISM

(See also Entries 13670, 13711, 14094, 14116, 14139, 14248, 14250-14251, 14357, 14377, 14446, 15569, 15700-15722, 15897, 16003, 16054, 16079)

16005. WRANGEL, GEORG BARON. Das Fiasko der Wirtschaftsdemokratie in Russland. [The failure of the economic democracy in Russia.] *Arbeitgeber (Berlin).* 20 (24) Dec. 15, 1930: 683-688.—The social policy of the Soviet state has made scarcely any progress since pre-war times. Real wages have remained approximately at the same level. Freedom of work, of choice of profession, and of movement were nearly wiped out recently. It is impossible to speak of an economic democracy in the sense of a control of industry by the workers themselves. The Russian guilds are not directly integrated in the mechanism of the planned economy. In the fight between the state-owned capital and the trade unions, the latter had to surrender unconditionally to the desires of the economic leaders and of the communist party. The trade unions as such have no influence on industrial management and on industrial improvements. Until recently the position of industrial management was very weak, due to the power of the workers' managing board, the communist party units and the trade unions. Recently however, there has been a more rigid concentration of control in the hands of the industrial management.—*K. C. Thalheim.*



# POLITICAL SCIENCE

## JURISPRUDENCE

### DESCRIPTIVE AND COMPARATIVE

(See also Entries 16176, 16516)

16006. **HOLSCHER**. Romanistische und germanistische Einflüsse auf die Ausgestaltung universaler Justitia. [Romanic and Germanic influence on the formation of a universal justice.] *Zeit.* 2(7) Apr. 1931: 209-213.—The oft-used Romanic-Germanic antithesis in law is not based upon racial or national differences. It has rather to do with differences in relation to man and law. The Romanic conception, based upon ancient law, is individualistic and subjective; the Germanic, based upon medieval ideas, is collective and objective. Both have influenced the newer "Christian" law in that the Romanic technique and forms have been united with the Germanic ideas of unity, brotherhood, morality, and peace.—*H. F. Alderfer*.

16007. **JONG**, C. G. E. de. Het nieuwe reglement op de godsdienstige rechtspraak op Java en Madoera. [The new regulation of the religious jurisdiction in Java and Madura.] *Koloniaal Tydschr.* 20(3) May 1931:

236-242.—In 1931 an ordinance came into force in Java which regulates the religious jurisdiction, the appointment of guardians for natives, and the administration of native property. Formerly a council of religious judges existed; at present one religious judge, the *penghloe*, has been instituted, who judges of all matters of marriages between Mohammedans, and grants divorces. The *penghloes* are only competent in cases in which European law is not applicable. A special court of appeal has been instituted. Up to the present the property of natives who died without leaving relatives, was administered as European property; now a special native chamber has been instituted.—*Cecile Rothe*.

16008. **O'TOOLE**, EDWARD J. Sociology and the law. *St. John's Law Rev.* 5(2) May 1931: 173-186.—With Spencer's work in sociology began the first real effort to bring about "humanization" of the law and there has been a steady growth of this attitude. Child labor laws, workmen's compensation acts, blue sky laws, and others are indicative of this trend. Legal science today is characterized by the functional attitude.—*R. R. Hamilton*.

### MUNICIPAL PUBLIC LAW: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE

(See also Entries 16041, 16192, 16199, 16207)

#### CZECHOSLOVAKIA

16009. **LUSTIG**, ALEX. Die Rechtsprechung des Obersten Verwaltungsgerichtes in Finanzsachen. [Decisions of the supreme administrative court in financial matters.] *Prager Juris. Z.* 11(8) Apr. 1931: 257-266.—Decisions delivered between April and October, 1930.—*John B. Mason*.

16010. **SCHWELB**, EGON. Die Judikatur des Obersten Verwaltungsgerichtes in Administrativsachen. [Decisions of the supreme administrative court in administrative matters.] *Prager Juris. Z.* 11(8) Apr. 1931: 244-257.—The decisions discussed were given between February and April, 1930.—*John B. Mason*.

#### UNITED STATES

16011. **ADAMS**, J. G., Jr. Taxation—corporations—equal protection. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 9(3) Apr. 1931: 310-312.—A brief analysis of federal and North Carolina cases relating to corporate personality as a basis for classification to support discriminatory taxation of corporations.—*A. H. Kent*.

16012. **BORCHARD**, EDWIN M. The constitutionality of declaratory judgments. *Columbia Law Rev.* 31(4) Apr. 1931: 561-616.—Fourteen state courts have upheld declaratory judgment statutes. Courts of 12 other states have assumed their constitutionality. The U. S. Supreme Court in three cases declared that the federal courts cannot take jurisdiction of petitions for the declaration of judgments only, because not "cases" or "controversies" within the grant of power to the U. S. courts. It is hoped that these dicta will be repudiated when a case is presented directly involving the question.—*Ray A. Brown*.

16013. **EDELSTEIN**, MORTIMER S. Interstate commerce: right of the shipper to pay transportation charges by check. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(3) Apr. 1931: 378-380.

16014. **KNEIER**, CHARLES M. Territorial jurisdiction of local law enforcement officers. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 9(3) Apr. 1931: 283-290.—*A. H. Kent*.

16015. **LEEK**, J. H. The United States Supreme Court on zoning. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 5(6) Jun. 1931: 170-172.—*Ruth A. Gallaher*.

16016. **LOWNDES**, CHARLES L. B. Jurisdiction to tax debts. *Georgetown Law J.* 19(4) May 1931: 427-451.—The jurisdiction to tax debts as worked out by the supreme court during the past 50 years is fairly clear as to property and inheritance taxes, less definite as to excise taxes on debts having a business situs, and very vague as to income taxes. The court has avowedly followed the policy of attempting to prevent the multiple taxation of intangibles. Both the premises which the court has accepted and the inferences it has drawn from them may be questioned as to their economic soundness. Sounder results might be attained if the states were left free to work out conflicting jurisdiction by reciprocal legislation.—*C. Edwin Davis*.

16017. **McCLAIN**, J. A., Jr. The convenience of the public interest concept. *Minnesota Law Rev.* 15(5) Apr. 1931: 546-560.—Though the supreme court has repeatedly upheld legislation affecting wages or appropriating property of business enterprises without reference to the concept "business affected with a public interest," it has on other occasions found this "public interest" doctrine convenient, first, to affirm all important legislation involving price regulation, and then to deny the validity of price regulation in every case of importance since 1923. The utility of the doctrine has become dubious through recent statements from members of the court implying that the validity of any particular type of regulation must depend not upon the mere existence of a "public interest" but upon the degree of "publicness" involved. (Numerous citations to cases.)—*Jesse T. Carpenter*.

16018. **MANSFIELD**, HARVEY C. The Hoch-Smith resolution and the consideration of commercial conditions in rate-fixing. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16(3) Apr. 1931: 339-358.—The Hoch-Smith resolution, directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to effect such lawful changes in the rate structure as (*inter alia*) will

promote movement of the products of agriculture, seems to reverse long-standing policy by ordering the commission to give attention to the conditions prevailing in each industry and the relative price levels of commodities. The commission decided that the resolution required it to set rates on products of depressed industries at the bottom of the zone of reasonableness. There is little reason to believe that the farmers will find the resolution materially helpful; moreover, in a buyer's market caused by overproduction, rate reductions are likely to redound only to the benefit of buyers. The court's decision may be helpful in tending to prevent recurrence of political interference with the commission. Systematic revision of the entire rate structure will continue. Commercial conditions cannot be ignored, and the commission may take them into consideration so long as it does not do so too frankly.—*James A. McLaughlin.*

16019. NORRIS, VICTOR P. The Oregon minimum wage law and the courts. *Commonwealth Rev. Univ. Oregon.* 12 (2) May 1930: 120-128.

16020. O., N. B. The effect of the fourth and fifth amendments on the use of evidence unlawfully obtained. *Virginia Law Rev.* 17 (6) Apr. 1931: 593-597.—For years it was a well settled rule that the admissibility of evidence is not affected by the illegality of the means by which the evidence was obtained. In 1885 the U. S. Supreme Court gave this rule a severe jolt in *Boyd v. United States*, 116 U. S. 616. Today the federal rule, supported by numerous supreme court decisions is flatly opposed to the original doctrine where, even by a broad construction, the evidence has been obtained by an unlawful search or seizure. The Federal rule is still the minority view among the states. However, the idea that the government should foster one offense to stamp out another is repugnant. The courts should not

permit the government to effect its purpose of punishing the defendant by means of its officer's wrongdoing.—*E. A. Helms.*

16021. OSKISON, JOHN M. State commission control of oil and gas wastage. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (7) Apr. 2, 1931: 414-419.—In order to curtail waste of overproduction of gas and oil in Oklahoma and other oil producing states, proration orders have been issued by the Oklahoma state commission which restrict production to as low as 2.78% of capacity in some cases. The small operators claim discrimination, but the supreme court of Oklahoma upheld the order of the commission. It is expected that the constitutionality of the law will ultimately be tested in the U. S. Supreme Court.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

16022. REITZEL, C. E. Double jeopardy in sale of narcotics. *No. Carolina Law Rev.* 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 312-315.—This note discusses a federal case involving the question whether possession of narcotics without registration and sale thereof without registration as a part of one transaction are separate offenses under the Harrison Narcotic Act which may be separately punished without violation of the constitutional prohibition against double jeopardy. Cases arising under the prohibition statutes are considered by way of analogy.—*A. H. Kent.*

16023. TOLMAN, EDGAR BRONSON. Review of recent supreme court decisions. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17 (4) Apr. 1931: 242-250.—*F. R. Aumann.*

16024. UNSIGNED. Double taxation of intangible personalty under inheritance tax laws. *Iowa Law Rev.* 16 (3) Apr. 1931: 415-418.

16025. UNSIGNED. Restraint on use of property in interest of the aesthetic. *Iowa Law Rev.* 16 (3) Apr. 1931: 422-426.

## GOVERNMENT: HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE

(See also Entries 14865, 16149)

### NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 15624, 16044, 16049, 16055, 16089, 16095, 16237)

#### CHINA

16026. UNSIGNED. Proposed state economic planning commission. *China Weekly Rev.* 56(8) Apr. 25, 1931: 260.—If the National government succeeds in its plan for the creation of an economic planning commission it should be able to exert powerful influence in the program of reconstruction. There is danger, however, that the commission may become the tool of special interests.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

#### INDIA

16027. BANERJI, ALBION. Indian states and the federal constitution. *Indian Affairs.* 2(1) Apr. 1931: 11-15.—Added security of life and property, an impartial judiciary, a definite civil list, and some form of representative government would have to be developed by the states before entering a federation. Also, it will be difficult to agree upon a list of federal subjects and the number and position of the representatives of the states in the federal legislature. It might be advisable to grant full responsible government with minority guarantees at once to the provinces and then construct the federation after the states and the provinces have reached an agreement upon moot questions.—*Charles A. Timm.*

#### ITALY

16028. BROWN, PHILIP MARSHALL, and ROGERS, LINDSAY. An examination of Fascism. *Current*

*Hist.* 34 (2) May 1931: 161-168.—Fascism is a product of necessity. Parliamentary government in Italy had broken down and the threat of communism brought on Fascism. The Fascist state provides a government so unified that there is no place for opposition. Its strength has made possible many accomplishments such as the destruction of the Mafia in Sicily, and the settlement of the Roman question. Where parliamentary government has failed, lack of experience in self-government, illiteracy, or poor economic development have invariably played a large part. Dictatorship and dictators are not permanent and a decade of their existence does not prove their stability. They are uncertain quantities in peaceful international relations, but they do not constitute a threat to democratic government.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

#### SIAM

16029. FREEMAN, ANDREW A. The kingdom of Siam. *Current Hist.* 34 (2) May 1931: 226-230.—Siam is the only country in the Far East not affected by some form of turmoil. Royal absolutism prevents political upheavals and uncertainties. The wealth of the country is largely agricultural, the religion of the people is unaggressive, government policy is peaceful, and the country is little concerned with her Asiatic neighbors. Siam's valuable natural resources are largely undeveloped because of the effect they might have in her relations with other countries. An efficient government, an effective court system, the gold standard with consequent credit abroad, an advancing education, and a real spirit of conciliation are giving Siam a place of interest in the West.—*Carl M. Frasure.*



## UNITED STATES

16030. BLACK, FORREST REVERE. The democratization of the war-making power. *St. John's Law Rev.* 5(2) May 1931: 187-198.—The attempt on the part of the framers of the constitution to clog the declaration of war by giving congress power to declare it has been a signal failure. In our four foreign wars congress has only legalized war as a status after the president had made war inevitable. The following amendment is therefore proposed: "In all cases except actual invasion, the power to declare war shall be vested in the electorate. The Congress shall determine when and on what occasion, the referendum shall be submitted to the electorate." The war department is making contracts secretly with potential manufacturers of war supplies which are automatically operative upon declaration of war and assure the manufacturer capacity production at a price to be determined on the basis of cost plus a "normal" rate of profit. This adds another incentive for war on the part of the vested interests.—*E. A. Helms.*

16031. CHAMBERLAIN, J. P. Government. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(6) May 1931: 1054-1066.—Popular interest in changes in the federal government centers in prohibition enforcement, and in the organization of prisons and parole in the department of justice. A National Board of Parole, well paid by government standards, is recognizing the problem of federal prisoners. The foreign services of the U. S. are developing; congress added an Agricultural Foreign Service. In state government the Utah legislature proposed to the people a constitutional amendment to set up a department of finance under a tax commission, and Massachusetts established an administrative court, a board of tax appeals, to pass on tax disputes. New York created a new well-paid parole board; and extended the control of the public authority over holding and management of public utility companies. In the regulation of air commerce the need for cooperation between federal and state governments finds a peculiarly appropriate field, and another example is the effort to create a national net to catch criminals through cooperation of state bureaus with one another and with the national bureau at Washington.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

## STATE GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 16012, 16019, 16021, 16031, 16078, 16085, 16090-16091, 16097, 16100, 16102-16103, 16113-16114, 16117, 16122-16123, 16129-16131, 16155, 16177, 16179, 16188, 16193-16194, 16196-16197)

## UNITED STATES

16032. APPUHN, IRENE, and KIRSCH, MARY M. State officers—1931. *State Govt.* 4(4) Apr. 1931: 13.—A list in tabular form of the names of the incumbents of the offices of governor, lieutenant governor, secretary of state, state treasurer, state auditor, and attorney general in each of the 48 states.—*Harvey Walker.*

16033. DUNCAN, GEO. H. 418 in one house. *State Govt.* 4(4) Apr. 1931: 11-12.—The 418 members of the New Hampshire house of representatives are paid \$200 for the biennium. Traveling expenses are paid. Expenses for the 45 days of actual attendance are approximately \$100. Each constituency is small and hence campaign expenses are negligible. Due to the large size of the house there is no possibility of "log rolling." A vast majority of the members have no political ambitions.—*Harvey Walker.*

## MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 14861, 14863, 14868, 14874, 15200, 15737, 15770, 15966, 16015, 16079-16080, 16086, 16092, 16094, 16106, 16110, 16118, 16159, 16162, 16164, 16186-16187, 16198, 16510, 16512)

16034. SWAN, HERBERT S. The place of building lines in widening narrow streets. *Amer. City.* 44(6) Jun. 1931: 101-104.—The establishment and maintenance of building lines is one of the most vital steps in the realization of a major thoroughfare plan. No existing building need be destroyed and hence large damage awards are avoided. Suggested legislation is proposed.—*Harvey Walker.*

## IRISH FREE STATE

16035. MONAHAN, PHILIP. Some observations on council committees. *Pub. Management.* 13(6) Jun. 1931: 200-201.—The writer, city manager of Cork, Ireland, finds that a "general purposes committee" made up of all the 21 members of the council, furnishes helpful criticism. Special committees of 5 or 6 are set up to report on particular matters. But a proposal for the creation of functional committees was rejected on grounds of their inefficiency and lack of impartiality.—*D. M. Amacker.*

## UNITED STATES

16036. EGGER, ROLAND A. Reduced costs the key to reduced municipal taxes. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(5) May 1931: 263-266.—A New Jersey commission to investigate county and municipal taxation and expenditures has reached the following conclusions: (1) local government organization and structure must be simplified; (2) standards of service and costs must be established; (3) responsibility for the performance must be re-allocated according to logical analysis; (4) there should be state and local cooperation through cooperative home rule; (5) the administrative and policy forming functions of government should be separated and expert administrators should actually do the job; (6) the spoils system should be abolished.—*Harvey Walker.*

16037. NAURY, WILLIAM H. San Francisco adopts a new charter. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(5) May 1931: 259-263.—A new city charter providing for a strong mayor, executive budget, pre-audit, and other reforms was adopted on Mar. 26. The mayor will appoint a comptroller, a chief administrative officer, and boards or commissions on fire, police, civil service, city planning, retirement, parks, recreation, library, public utilities, permit appeals, fire prevention appeals, and art. The chief administrative officer is to have charge of public works, health, electricity, purchasing, real estate, county coroner, county welfare bureau, county horticultural commissioner, and county sealer; a department of finance and records will contain the offices of county clerk, tax collector, county recorder, registrar of voters, and county public administrator. Besides the mayor and 11 "supervisors" or councilmen, the following officers are elected: assessor, treasurer, city attorney, district attorney, sheriff, public defender, and judges of the municipal and superior courts. Six county offices formerly elective are made appointive under civil service. The charter looks toward the future consolidation of San Francisco and San Mateo counties.—*Harvey Walker.*

## RURAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(See also Entries 14324, 14402, 15008, 16036, 16316, 16429-16430)

16038. EWING, CORTEZ A. M. The English county. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 5 (3) Mar. 1931: 68, 69, 81.—A brief survey of local government in England, with special reference to counties.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

## UNITED STATES

16039. BLACK, RUSSELL V. N. County planning proves its value. *Amer. City.* 44 (5) May 1931: 116-118.—An account of the preparation and maintenance of the master plan of Mercer County, New Jersey. Illustrations of "park and parkways plan" and "transportation plan" for the county.—*Harvey Walker.*

16040. ERRANT, JAMES W. The county manager movement in Oklahoma. *Oklahoma Munic. Rev.* 5 (5) May 1931: 132-135.—*Ruth A. Gallaher.*

## DEPENDENCIES

(See also Entries 14831-14832, 14834, 14896, 14898, 14902, 14909, 15019, 15475, 15481, 15795, 15866, 16007, 16027, 16062-16064, 16098, 16209, 16220)

## FRANCE

16041. KOLLEWYN. De rechtstoestand der Indo-Europeanen in Indo-China. [The legal position of the Indo-European in Indo-China.] *Stuw.* 2 (9) May 1931: 6-8.—In Indo-China the natural child of a Frenchman and a native woman is a Frenchman; this is the case even when the French father is not legally known. The child can in such a case demand to be acknowledged as a Frenchman and is allowed to prove his descent from a Frenchman by presumption.—*Cecile Rothe.*

16042. NAVA, SANTI. Il Camerun. *Vita Ital.* 19 (217) Apr. 1931: 340-362.—This article deals with the French mandate of Cameroon and describes its general and economic situation. An outline is also given of the French administration and its achievements.—*O. Eisenberg.*

16043. NAVA, SANTI. Il travaglio dell'Indocina francese. [Unrest in French Indo-China.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (214) Jan. 1931: 8-24.—Indo-China or more accurately, the Indo-Chinese Union, is composed of 6 distinct parts covering about 700,000 sq. km. with a population of 21,000,000. These territories are partially protectorates and partially French colonies, at the head of which is placed the French governor-general. Agriculture and mining are important. Social unrest is unjustly attributed to communist propaganda; it is really due to the bad conditions under which the natives are ruled by France. The bureaucracy is a heavy tax burden to the population. The natives are compelled to work for the French administration when the local interest demands it. The merits of the French are undeniable in the field of construction, hygiene, education, yet the natives, owing to their distress, are unable to enjoy these improvements.—*O. Eisenberg.*

## GREAT BRITAIN

16044. AGARWALA, M. L. A supreme court for federal India. *Indian Affairs.* 2 (1) Apr. 1931: 34-37.—A supreme court will likely be set up in the Indian federation; yet the Privy Council is an admirable court of appeal for India. The establishment of a supreme court involves the solution of such difficult problems as location of the court, selection of the staff, and the jurisdiction, which the princes now reserve to themselves.—*Charles A. Timm.*

16045. BANERJEA, PRAMATHANATH. The future of Indian finance. *Calcutta Rev.* 39 (1) Apr. 1931: 5-33.—The time is here to readjust the financial relations between India and England, as well as between the

central and provincial governments of India itself. Up to now, taxes raised in India have been spent with little regard to the needs and wishes of the Indian tax-payers. Taxes should be levied only on the authority of the representatives of the people and expenditure incurred with their sanction.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

16046. BLACKBURN, GLEN A. Great Britain's American empire. *Current Hist.* 34 (1) Apr. 1931: 28-32.—The extent and significance of England's empire in the Caribbean area are gradually being realized. In comparison to America's domain in the Gulf area it is smaller in size but contains half again as many people. Through a system of preferential tariffs the Caribbean empire has a close economic relation with Canada, and importation of American foodstuffs and manufactures is rapidly falling off. [Map and graphs.]—*Carl M. Frasure.*

16047. FRANKFURTER, FELIX. The Palestine situation restated. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 409-434.—Since the Balfour Declaration some \$50,000,000 have been spent by the Jews of the world in Palestine, not to establish a Jewish state, but a Jewish national home. The money has been expended, for the most part, in reclaiming the unused lands, and the introduction of modern methods of farming, modern machinery, and modern improvements. This has improved the economic condition of Arab as well as Jew. The opposition to the movement comes from the wealthy and economically powerful Arabs for selfish motives. The policy outlined in the White Paper of Lord Passfield, 1930, would crystallize the movement at its present stage of development, a reversal of the duty of Britain under the Palestine mandate. The present need is an administration in Palestine in full sympathy with the mandate.—*Frank Paddock.*

16048. JOHNSTON, LUKIN. The Earl of Willingdon. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (772) Apr. 1931: 488-500.—The four-year governor-generalship of the Earl of Willingdon in Canada is evaluated as a background to his recent selection as viceroy of India. Ripe experience, proved administrative capacity, unusual social gifts, and an intimate knowledge of India gained from 11 years of experience as governor of Bombay and Madras, together with a reasonable sympathy for Indian self-government, will qualify him unusually well for the difficult position.—*Harold Zink.*

16049. MARRIOTT, SIR JOHN. Making a constitution—an introduction to India's problem. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (773) May 1931: 592-603.—The difficulties in making a constitution for India are the inadequate experience of the Indians in anything but autocracy and the lack of homogeneity in size, wealth, and political experience of the various parts. In view of the British prejudice against a "made" constitution, a careful study of the constitutional systems of the U. S., Germany, and Switzerland should be made. The constructive work of constitution building should be done behind closed doors.—*Harold Zink.*

16050. MUKERJEE, RADHAKAMAL. Democracy and communalism in India. *Modern Rev.* 49 (4) Apr. 1931: 397-402.—Ever since the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms introduced a political electorate in India based upon caste and creed, intercommunal cleavage has been on the increase. To concede the minority groups separate representation, on the grounds of religious belief or caste adherence, is to encourage separatism. India should work out a plan for the protection of its minorities.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

16051. ROSEN, FRIEDRICH. Die Konferenz am Runden Tisch über die Zukunft Indiens. [The Round Table Conference on the future of India.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 224 (1) Apr. 1931: 1-7.—The Conference in London did not solve any of the fundamental problems of India by providing for a confederate system of all Indian states and provinces. The future of the native princes is unsettled. The language problem, the religious



question, and the caste system will never be solved by a dominion government. Self-government is restricted to provincial and central administration, the democratization of which is still insecure. The economic situation will not be changed by the new regulations.—*Hans Frerck.*

16052. TWEEDY, OWEN. The Palestine liability.

*Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (773) May 1931: 639-649.—The MacDonald interpretation of Lord Passfield's White Book on Palestine lowers British prestige in Palestine and further embitters relations between Arabs and Jews. The Palestine problem centers in the definition of the Balfour Declaration which in spite of the White Books of 1922 and 1930 is still vague.—*Harold Zink.*

## POLITICAL PARTIES AND POLITICS

(See also Entry 15327)

### RECENT HISTORY, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 15398, 15465, 15546, 15558, 15897, 16028, 16050, 16130, 16145, 16158, 16171, 16215, 16228-16230)

#### BALTIC STATES

16053. GRAHAM, M. W. Stability in the Baltic states. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7 (6) May 27, 1931: 119-136.—A comprehensive survey of the internal political and economic factors in the post-war stability of Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, and Poland, with particular emphasis on party programs and activities. The major fact in regard to all these countries is their inclusion in the life of western Europe.—*Phillips Bradley.*

16054. KLAU, SIEGMUND. Das Parteiwesen Estlands. I. Die Stellung des Sozialismus innerhalb der estnischen Parteien. II. Der Aufstieg der Agrarparteien. [Estonian parties. I. The position of socialism in the Estonian party system. II. The rise of the agrarian parties.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62 (1) Jan. 1931: 18-27; (3) Mar. 1931: 140-153.—Political life in Estonia has developed largely along class lines, but the socialists are now more liable than any other party to restrain party selfishness. They are the only group opposing agrarian demagoguery by pointing to industrial interests and counteracting anti-social internal policy by protecting the poor. They alone recognize neutrality to be absolutely necessary for Estonia. In the last months there seems to open a way for their cooperation with the agrarian party of the extreme right, as both are pursuing collectivistic aims in their economic policy. Agrarian classes in Estonia are divided into old farmers who are self-made men and new settlers who got their land from the government at the distribution of the big estates. The former mostly belong to the Agricultural Union, the latter to the Settlers' party. The Agricultural Union, after the revolution, built up a splendid political organization and imbued economic life with its political ideals. By 1926 it was not far from becoming the big rallying party of the conservatives. But later it lost ground. The Settlers' party, pursuing a policy of reckless selfishness, now occupies an important position in the Estonian parliament. The present economic crisis is liable to give new impulse to agrarian policy.—*Hans Frerck.*

#### FRANCE

16055. HENNESSY, JOSSLEYN. The role of the French president. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (774) Jun. 1931: 776-784.—The events leading to the election of Doumergue as president and an analysis of his very successful presidential career indicate that the French want their president to preside rather than lead, to respect the constitution, to be a subtle politician, and to have an unpretentious manner.—*Harold Zink.*

#### GERMANY

16056. KIRCHOFF, AUGUSTE. Kommt das dritte Reich? [Is the third empire coming?] *Friedens-warte.* 31 (5) 1931: 135-138.—Hitler has captured the hearts of men and women. Fascism in Germany would set up

the third empire by terror and force, which are unworthy of a nation which has produced Kant, Goethe, Schiller, Beethoven, and other spiritual heroes. Kurt Caro is the penman for the Hitler cause.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

16057. RAYMOND, HENRY. Hermann Müller. *Rev. d'Allemagne.* 5 (42) Apr. 1931: 289-292.—A short sketch of the character and activities of the late leader of the German Social Democratic party, Hermann Müller, who signed the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 as German foreign minister, and who was twice chancellor of the Reich. Müller's qualities may be summed up in the word "sincerity"; he was more gifted for methodical and steady work than for ingenious action. He did his best, but he lacked the true qualities of a statesman, and even of a politician, as he was more liable to be guided by party principles than by the exigencies of the political situation viewed as a whole.—*Hans Frerck.*

#### GREAT BRITAIN

16058. HARRISON, HENRY. Crisis and leadership. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (772) Apr. 1931: 528-538.—The Labour, Conservative, and Liberal parties have been weighed in the balance of the British economic crisis and found wanting, particularly because of their leadership. A plea is made for a non-party government, making use of experts, with a drastic pruning of expenditures, a more effective sinking fund, and a tariff for revenue purposes, under the leadership of either Lord Reading or Sir John Simon.—*Harold Zink.*

16059. MELVILLE, C. F. Political upheaval. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129 (773) May 1931: 658-667.—An account of Sir Oswald Mosley's career and the events leading to his split with the Labourites concludes with a discussion of the new party, an unorthodox socialist movement which seeks a new progressive center party. It does not stand for a policy of "isolation"—one of its few meeting places with Labour. But the more the economic life of Britain is organized, the greater will be the possibility of international cooperation.—*Harold Zink.*

16060. WILSON, P. W. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. *Current Hist.* 34 (3) Jun. 1931: 367-373.

#### HEDJAZ

16061. LAMMENS, H. Dawlah jadidah fi qalb jazirat al-'arab. [A new kingdom in the heart of the Arabian peninsula.] *Al-Machriq.* 29 (1) Jan. 1931: 18-24.—Under King Husayn, al-Hijaz declared its independence from Turkish rule on May 30, 1916. On Dec. 18, 1925, ibn-al-Su'ud, the sultan of Najd, added the Hijaz to his domains. Al-Hijaz, being the holy land of Islam, has only one city, Juddah (Jedda), which opens its doors to non-Moslems. Makkah since Apr. 11, 1927, has been the seat of al-Ma'had al-Su'udi, an academy of higher education. In all al-Hijaz there is but one newspaper, *Umm-al-Qura*, the official organ of the government, and one insignificant bi-weekly magazine *al-Ishlah*. The chief income of the holy land is from the annual pilgrims. Najd, the original home of ibn-al-Su'ud is larger than al-Hijaz, more thickly populated, and richer in natural resources. Its denomination is the conservative and puritan Wahhabi. The king is surrounded by reactionary advisers who in July, 1928, forced him

to convene a permanent assembly representing the leading men of the country all of whom belonged to the conservative type. The king's hold on the Bedouin element of the population is not strong.—*Philip K. Hitti.*

## INDIA

16062. BARTON, SIR WILLIAM. The Hindu-Muslim problem and the Indian reforms. *Engl. Rev.* 52 (5) May 1931: 587-592.—The heart of the Indian problem is the question whether a framework of government can be devised in which Hindu and Muslim will in partnership work representative institutions. The solution lies not with England, which must remain strictly impartial, but in the good will and developing patriotism of Muslim and Hindu alike.—*H. D. Jordan.*

16063. DUBEY, D. L. Separation of Burma. *Indian Affairs.* 2 (1) Apr. 1931: 30-32.—The demand for the separation of Burma is based in large part upon artificial agitation, propagated by foreign capitalists who desire to exploit Burma's vast resources without interference by a free India. The economic development of that region, especially as regards forest products, rice, some minerals, and oil, is proceeding rapidly.—*Charles A. Timm.*

16064. GIDNEY, H. Anglo-Indians and India's new constitution. *Indian Affairs.* 2 (1) Apr. 1931: 22-25.—The position of the Anglo-Indians in India gives rise to concern. They find themselves wanted neither by the Indians nor by the Europeans. Yet they have contributed largely to the up-building of the Indian empire. They must win the respect and confidence of Indians by proving that they are sons of India even though they are loyal to their British heritage.—*Charles A. Timm.*

## ITALY

16065. DEAN, V. M. Fascist rule in Italy. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7 (3) Apr. 15, 1931: 49-81.—A documented account of the political aspects of the Fascist government under the following heads: the theory of Fascism, the Fascist party, the political structure of the Fascist state, its economic structure, and opposition to Fascism.—*Phillips Bradley.*

## JAPAN

16066. UNSIGNED. Japanese criticism of the South Manchuria Railway. *China Weekly Rev.* 56 (8) Apr. 25, 1931: 258-259.—Political changes in Japan cause corresponding changes in directorate of the railway. Knowing that the terms of office are limited to the political life of the party which put them in office, the directors exploit the railway for personal gain.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

## LATIN AMERICA

16067. GALARZA, E. Debts, dictatorship and revolution in Bolivia and Peru. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7 (5) May 13, 1931: 101-118.—The revolutions in Bolivia and Peru in 1930 can be attributed to economic maladjustments, and to revulsion against dictatorship. The background and progress of the revolutions are summarized.—*Phillips Bradley.*

## NORWAY

16068. LANGHELLE, HARALD. Norges Politiske Forsømmelser i Finnmark. [Norway's political negligence in Finnmark.] *Vor Verden.* 8 (3) Mar. 1931: 97-104.—The Finnish project for a highway from Petsamo to Boris Gleb, linking up the north central railway terminus, Rovaniemi with the Arctic Sea, involves a serious threat to Norwegian control in the province of Finnmark. This province will find its freest economic outlet to the southeast through Finland, and with this nation it will develop much closer cultural ties and perhaps grow into a Finnish irredenta, unless the Nor-

wegian government hurries along its project for a through highway running the whole length of the province and extending south to link up with the network of communications in the more populous part of the country.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

## PERU

16069. HAYA de la TORRE. Pensamientos sobre la realidad política y social peruana. [Political and social conditions in Peru.] *Nosotros.* 25 (263) Apr. 1931: 379-397.—The Aprista party of Peru was organized in 1924 and has followed the plan of educating young men in the best universities of Europe for future leadership. After the fall of Leguia in 1930 and the accession to power of the Civilistas, persecution of the Apristas has continued. Owing to popular political ignorance they are frequently confused with the communists. The Aprista party stands for freedom of speech, a secret ballot, scientific government based on a careful study of economic principles and conditions, scientific training for governmental service, parliamentary methods, and political unity alongside economic regionalism. The country is agricultural. In the mountain regions the Indian and mestizo should have a larger share in a modernized production. In the tropical eastern belt a state policy of development is badly needed and foreign capital should not be allowed to exploit this region. Peru must develop a scientific financial policy which will limit its maximum payment of interest on foreign capital to 10% of total federal revenues received from taxation.—*L. L. Bernard.*

## POLAND

16070. LOESSNER, A. Das Problem der Minderheiten in Polen und die Armee. [The minority problem in Poland and the army.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (2-3) 1931: 193-197.—Minorities are systematically under-represented among army officers and the "technical" arms of the service. Militarized government authorities (e.g., the border guard, state police, and the customs guard) are run by Polish military officers. The Catholic clergy puts a "Polish" stamp on all military and other celebrations; Polish and Catholic are considered equivalent and the minorities are usually strongly opposed to the Catholic church as the Polish church.—*John B. Mason.*

16071. OOSTEN, RICHARD van. Polen zwischen Asien und Europa. [Poland between Asia and Europe.] *Baltische Monatsschr.* 62 (3) Mar. 1931: 133-139.—For centuries Poland has been a bulwark of Europe against Asia, mostly fighting against Russia and drawing her cultural strength from Germany. Since 1918, however, the Poles have endeavored to establish a close connection between the extreme West of Europe and their own country, thus excluding Germany. Lucky windfalls in economic life—viz., the British coal strike—at first greatly favored the Pilsudski régime, but by 1928 its own bad policy made it unpopular. Since that time European methods of government have given way to despotic Eastern ones; the climax was reached in the elections of 1930 which disregarded the supremacy of law in Poland. The frontiers of Asia have advanced towards the center of Europe.—*Hans Frerk.*

16072. UNSIGNED. Polens Stellung in der katholischen Kirchenpolitik. [Poland's position in Catholic ecclesiastical politics.] *Volk u. Reich.* 7 (2-3) 1931: 167-186.—Modern Polish history shows the opposition between Catholic and state interests. Rome, as a matter of principle as well as of tactics, must insist on good treatment, free cultural development, and ecclesiastical independence of the Ukraine as its way to the Orthodox churches. Poland, however, possessed by the desire for a state reaching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, founded around the Polish nation, becomes the ruthless oppressor of the Ukrainians. Pius XI has been a friend of Poland since his time as a nuncio there. His



eyes are just being opened to Poland's treatment of minorities. (Bibliography.)—*John B. Mason.*

## SPAIN

16073. **DIFFIE, BAILEY W.** Spain's fight for stability. *Current Hist.* 34(1) Apr. 1931: 24-27.

16074. **PASTOR, ANTONIO.** The situation in Spain. *Internat. Affairs.* 10(3) May 1931: 307-325.—A comprehensive review of the forces operating to determine the political life of Spain, and a summary of the situation as of Mar. 24, 1931.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## UNITED STATES

16075. **BRAYMAN, HAROLD.** The anti-utility group in the coming senate. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(12) Jun. 11, 1931: 707-718.—About 20 senators make up the nucleus of the anti-utility group in the senate. In addition there is a larger number whose opposition to the utilities is less dependable. Norris is the acknowledged leader and his three principal allies are Borah, LaFollette, and Walsh of Montana. Other prominent members are Couzens, Johnson, Black, Dill, Wheeler, McKeller, Costigan, Caraway, Nye, Blaine, and Brookhart. These senators are not all committed to public ownership. Some of them are asking for stricter supervision of rates and valuations as well as limitation of profits.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

16076. **CABLE, JOHN L.** Woman's victory for full citizenship. *Current Hist.* 34(3) Jun. 1931: 395-397.

16077. **GILBERT, CLINTON W.** Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury. *Current Hist.* 34(4) Jul. 1931: 521-526.

16078. **HALLGREN, MAURITZ A.** Governor La Follette. *Nation* (N. Y.). 132(3434) Apr. 29, 1931: 473-475.—Governor for three months, Philip F. LaFollette has made large use of experts, put a limited unemployment relief system into operation, and, waging his biggest fight on the power question, has instituted a stricter supervision of privately owned utilities while securing authorization of municipal power districts.—*Howard White.*

16079. **HODGES, HENRY G.** Four years of socialism in Reading, Pennsylvania. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(5) May 1931: 281-289.—Reading socialists have given the city a good Democratic administration. They are ruling on sufferance of borrowed votes, and these loans will be called shortly if either of the old parties offers worth while candidates.—*Harvey Walker.*

16080. **LOVETT, ROBERT MORSS.** "Big Bill" Thompson of Chicago. *Current Hist.* 34(3) Jun. 1931: 379-383.

## GOVERNMENTAL PROCESSES: LEGISLATION, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, JUSTICE

### LEGISLATION

(See also Entry 16033)

### PRINCIPLES

16087. **MARX, FRITZ MORSTEIN.** Reference service for German legislators. *State Govt.* 4(5) May 1931: 11-13.—Germany has long recognized the value of semi-official agencies to promote cooperation between experts and law makers, especially in local government. A great number of associations of local government units perform the functions of reference agencies. Every political party attempts to organize a staff of experts within its own ranks. While any member of the Reichstag may frame and introduce a bill, in practice the legislator asks the cabinet to prepare one along the lines of his proposal. The measure is then drafted by the experts in the ministerial departments. This system operates very successfully because of the impartial

16081. **MURPHY, WILLIAM C., Jr.** Senator Reed. *No. Amer. Rev.* 231(5) May 1931: 419-427.—Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania.

16082. **STEVENSON, J. A.** Analyzing the "noble experiment." *Fortnightly Rev.* 129(772) Apr. 1931: 514-527.—A distinctly unfavorable evaluation of 12 years of prohibition in the U. S. and a resumé of the Wickersham report.—*Harold Zink.*

16083. **WOODHOUSE, CHASE GOING.** The status of women. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(6) May 1931: 1011-1016.—The year 1930 saw 6 women elected to the House of Representatives and 145 in legislatures in 39 states. A referendum in Illinois opened jury service to women. The majority of women continue to oppose the blanket equal-rights amendment and to work for specific legislation removing legal discriminations against women. There has been a slight revival of interest in protective legislation for women in industry. Studies show earnings for women in industry and also for women in business and the professions relatively low in comparison with those of men. There is a growing emphasis upon the necessity of more occupational guidance, especially for the college woman.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

## NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS

(See also Entry 15256)

### UNITED STATES

16084. **AGAR, HERBERT.** Prohibition and democracy: a plea for limiting the franchise. *Engl. Rev.* 52(5) May 1931: 556-566.—*H. D. Jordan.*

16085. **MARIS, ALBERT B.** Pennsylvania moves to modernize election code. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(4) Apr. 1931: 206-209.—As a result of an election law conference called by the League of Women Voters, a new election law for Pennsylvania was drafted and introduced in the state legislature. It supplants the basic law of 1839, and repeals over two hundred acts on the subject of elections passed between 1788 and 1929. The new code provides unified and coordinated election machinery, establishes effective state supervision, inaugurates state-wide permanent registration, and makes abuses more difficult.—*Harvey Walker.*

16086. **WOODY, CARROLL H.** Jubilee in Chicago. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(6) Jun. 1931: 321-325.—An account of the recent Chicago mayoral primary and election in which William Hale Thompson was defeated by Anton J. Cermak.—*Harvey Walker.*

character of the administrative service and its prestige and efficiency. A similar procedure is followed in the legislative bodies of the states.—*Harvey Walker.*

### PROCEDURE

(See also Entry 12747)

16088. **DOSLAND, G. L.** Statutory drafting. *Tennessee Law Rev.* 9(3) Apr. 1931: 158-187.—Legislative acts should be drafted with due regard for the principles here briefly set forth. Acts establishing administrative bodies are increasing in number and involve special problems.—*W. Reed West.*

16089. **FIFOOT, C. H. S.** Methods of legislation. *Fortnightly Rev.* 129(772) Apr. 1931: 468-476.—The defective and frequently trifling character of much of the legislation of the British parliament is attributed to changes that take place during the progress of a bill

through parliament, a pernicious habit of legislation by reference, and departmental legislation which, though necessary, is not adequately safeguarded. A return to the days when legislation was neither a primary nor a regular object of parliamentary existence would be ideal but utopian. Abolition of legislation by reference and a standing committee to examine all bills at introduction to ascertain the extent of powers granted the departments and to examine all regulations proposed to be drafted under the acts would be sufficiently drastic to start the rejuvenation of parliament.—*Harold Zink.*

**16090. UNSIGNED.** The source of power. *State Govt.* 4 (3) Mar. 1931: 10-12.—A study of the appointment of standing committees in the 48 legislatures. A table shows the method employed in each state.—*Harvey Walker.*

## PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

(See also Entry 15610)

### GENERAL

(See also Entries 16087-16088, 16168-16169, 16171)

**16091. HORMELL, ORREN C.** Administrative reorganization in Maine. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (3) Mar. 1931: 131-133.—An act embodying an administrative code, recommended by the governor following a survey by the National Institute of Public Administration, was introduced in the Maine senate on Jan. 1, 1921. The code proposes to abolish 38 boards, commissions, and offices, to establish a personnel officer attached to the executive department, to revise and consolidate state financial agencies and set up a modern budget and audit system, and to reorganize the state health and welfare agencies. Public sentiment favors a two year term for the governor, rather than the four year term recommended in the survey, and also favors retaining the governor's council.—*Harvey Walker.*

**16092. MERRIAM, CHARLES E.** Administrative reorganization in German city government. *Pub. Management.* 13 (4) Apr. 1931: 125-127.—Social and economic conditions in Germany have made it necessary to face the problem of reorganization of the administration. The demand for additional municipal services and the difficulty of obtaining revenues have increased. But the Germans with characteristic thoroughness have set up cooperative agencies (leagues of large cities, of small cities, and of rural governments) each with its committees and research staffs of a functional character to bring about the interchange of experience and information among administrators. Special attention is being given to the training for public service and the abolition of duplicating areas of government.—*Milton V. Smith.*

**16093. TRAXLER, HENRY.** Human element vs. efficiency in government. *Pub. Management.* 13 (4) Apr. 1931: 128-129.—*Milton V. Smith.*

**16094. UNSIGNED.** A program for police improvement in Chicago. *Amer. City.* 44 (5) May 1931: 133-134.—As a result of a survey of the Chicago police department by the National Institute of Public Administration, a program is presented to increase the centralization of responsibility, to reduce the number of units, and to build up a more effective personnel.—*Harvey Walker.*

**16095. WERNEKKE.** Das Reichspatentamt im Jahre 1930. [The federal patent office in 1930.] *Gewerb. Rechtsschutz u. Urheberrecht.* 36 (5) May 1931: 471-475.

**16096. WILBUR, RAY LYMAN.** The American Indian's rehabilitation. *Current Hist.* 34 (2) May 1931: 179-182.—The secretary of the interior sketches briefly some aspects of the development of our Indian policy and summarizes in 18 points, the accomplish-

ments of the Office of Indian Affairs during the first two years of the Hoover administration.—*W. Brooke Graves.*

**16097. WILCOX, CLAIR.** State organization for penal administration. *J. Crim. Law. & Criminol.* 22 (1) May 1931: 51-98.—In most states penal systems are administered under a centralized organization. There are only four major exceptions to this rule. The particular form of management varies more widely, and includes unpaid or paid boards, and one-man management plans. The article concludes in favor of the centralized system and illustrates this organization by an outline of a projected plan for Pennsylvania.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

## PERSONNEL

**16098. FAGAN, SIR PATRICK.** The Indian civil service. *United Empire.* 22 (5) May 1931: 263-266.—The history of the service is sketched. The primary unit of administration in British India is the district. The district officer, a member of the Indian civil service, has judicial, revenue, and police powers, and to a varying degree is responsible for all governmental activities in his district. Several districts are grouped under the supervision of the commissioner of the division, who is in turn controlled by the secretariat of the provincial government. Under dyarchy the civil servants are partly controlled by the Indian ministers and partly by the provincial governor and his executive council. The judicial is to a considerable extent definitely distinguished from the executive branch of the Indian Civil Service.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

**16099. KIMBALL, INGALLS.** The pension of the public service employee. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (11) May 28, 1931: 660-668.—The present railway pensions are satisfactory neither to the employees nor to the railroads. The railroads want a decrease in the net eventual pension cost and no immediate increase either in out-of-hand payments or in charges against current operating accounts. The employees want a pension greater in amount and a definite contractual scheme guaranteeing the regular payment of a pension. The employees wish to contribute to the plan and have a voice in its management. The author outlines a plan to accomplish the objects of both, and in which the railroad's share is made definitely contractual.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

## FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING

(See also Entries 15968-15981, 15984-15989, 15991, 16011, 16016, 16031, 16036, 16045, 16153, 16501)

**16100. BAILEY, BEULAH.** Review of state tax legislation, 1930. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 421-444.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**16101. BLAKEY, ROY G.** Special tax investigations. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 366-370.—Special tax investigations may be made by permanent tax commissions, special commissions, or experts. Permanent commissions have the advantage of being familiar with the situation and of remaining to carry out their recommendations, but they face the burden of excessive routine work and the danger of falling into ruts. Investigation of commissions would be greatly facilitated by a requirement that in real estate sales the true price be stated, and by some sort of centralized cooperation of the states in getting tax information.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

**16102. BUCK, A. E.** Some notable state budget documents of 1931. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (6) Jun. 1931: 325-328.—In 20 years of experience with budgets there has been a real advance. Certain features relating mainly to the comprehensiveness of the budget plan, and to physical make-up are now accepted as essentials. Less than a half dozen states produce budget documents which set out a budget message, a summary, detailed



estimates, and a budget bill. Many state budgets fail to balance.—*Harvey Walker.*

16103. CHASE, H. T. The report of the Kansas Tax Code Commission. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 64-70.—The failure of the amendment to the constitution adopted in 1924, caused the governor to create a commission to make recommendations for reform in the system of taxation. The commission recommended a graduated income tax, a severance tax on oil and gas, an increase in inheritance tax rates, etc. The new revenue was to be allocated among the school districts in proportion to enrollment. It also recommended that the county be made the assessment unit, that real estate be continuously re-assessed, and that the state exercise greater supervision over local expenditures. Finally, the commission advised drastic amendment of the constitution to give the legislature wide power in its choice of methods of taxation.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

16104. CHATTERS, CARL H. Methods of reducing delinquent taxes. *Pub. Management.* 13(5) May 1931: 165-167.—The following principles are fundamental in reducing delinquent taxes: (1) The tax must not be greater than property can bear; (2) budgeting, tax levying, tax collection, the sale and redemption of the property must be based on a plan; (3) the first penalty should be high and thereafter considerably lower; (4) frequent notice should be given to the delinquent taxpayer; (5) installment payments should be instituted as in the case of public utilities; (6) the tax collector should be appointed in order to minimize political pressure; (7) procedure should be based upon normal economic conditions.—*Milton V. Smith.*

16105. EVANS, F. O. Research and the school budget. *Tax Digest.* 9(5) May 1931: 154-157.

16106. FISHACK, HOWARD G. A financial dictatorship for Fall River (Mass). *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(4) Apr. 1931: 201-205.—Political mismanagement, unwarranted extravagance, and tax delinquencies caused Fall River to default in the payment of its obligations. A state-appointed financial commission has been named to act as receivers for the corporation and put it back on a sound basis.—*Harvey Walker.*

16107. DILLMAN, GROVER C. The financing of a complete highway system. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 112-121.—The tendency towards shifting the burden of highway taxation from real estate to the users of the highway is desirable and should be continued until general taxation for highway purposes is reduced to a minimum. Some suggestions are made about handling of rural highways. The plan used by Michigan in financing and administering its highways is also described.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

16108. MARTIN, JAMES W. (Chairman). Report of the committee of the National Tax Association on taxation of motor-vehicles transportation. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 135-167.—Expenditure on rural highways has been in the direction of using special motor vehicle taxation for a larger portion of the total. However, the situation is far from uniform in the various states; this variation is to be explained by the political strength of the various groups within it. Special taxes most used in the U. S. are the motor vehicle registration tax and the gasoline tax. The latter is the best single means of metering highway service to road-users, but it should be supplemented by the motor registration tax, based upon the gross weight of the vehicle and its capacity load. A heavier tax should be imposed upon vehicles with solid rubber or metal than with pneumatic tires. All vehicles should be treated alike, regardless of the purpose for which they are used. The gasoline tax should be used in most states to secure from one-half to three-fourths of the sum to be raised by special motor-vehicle taxation, the remainder to be secured from the registration tax. General taxes should apply to motor vehicles or the income derived from them to

the same extent as to other tangible personal property.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

16109. JOHNSON, MILLBANK. Public expenditures. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 26-32.—Control of public expenditures is essential to a solution of the tax problem.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

16110. KAUFMANN, FRITZ. Die Bilanz zweier Hauptstädte. [The balance sheet of two capitals.] *Tagebuch.* 12(14) Apr. 4, 1931: 532-535.—Berlin taxes are 85% per capita higher than Vienna's and its deficit is growing every year; Vienna's budget is always balanced, and it renders a host of services not found in Berlin. Vienna has a Socialist government.—*H. C. Engelbrecht.*

16111. KELLY, C. L. Uniform municipal accounting in Oregon. *Western City.* 7(4) Apr. 1931: 29-34.—A law of 1929 authorized the secretary of state of Oregon to formulate a uniform system of accounting for all cities and counties having populations less than 100,000. The officers of these cities and counties must use this uniform system. Means of appropriation accounting which will prevent over-expenditure constitute one of the important features of the new plan. Under the former procedure appropriations were not encumbered until the invoices came in, therefore taking no account of the goods purchased but not yet invoiced. This falsified the unencumbered balance upwards and frequently resulted in over-expenditure. The new system is comparatively simple. Its technical phases are briefly outlined and some sample forms are presented.—*John M. Pfiffner.*

16112. KIRWAN, SIR JOHN. Australia and the city. *United Empire.* 22(5) May 1931: 254-258.—Australia's financial situation is largely due to the heavy fall in the price of wool and wheat, and the inability to obtain further English loans. Despite sincere attempts Australia has failed to balance its budget. Australia will not repudiate her debts despite the small but noisy party of Labour extremists.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

16113. LELAND, SIMEON, E. The relation of federal, state, and local finance. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 94-106.—To bring our political structure into harmony with our economic unit calls for governmental integration and the enlargement of the territorial base for government. Townships, school districts, and similar subdivisions should be abolished rather than perpetuated through state grants-in-aid. State governments ought also to be altered preferably by territorial reconstitution, or by the complete elimination of state government as it now is and the substitution therefore of administrative districts under federal control. There should also be integration of fiscal systems. The property tax should be state administered, and income and inheritance taxes should be under federal control, as should taxation of interstate business.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

16114. LOEB, ISADOR. Proposed changes in Missouri taxation and finance. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 42-55.—Although most of the localities in Missouri need a larger state grant for their public schools, this has been blocked by a constitutional prohibition of an increase in the rate of the property tax and by the demands of other activities. A commission appointed to survey the situation will report to the general assembly in January, 1931. Its recommendations were, in the main, intended to secure equalization in support on a state-wide basis by establishing a much lower local school tax and by transferring the balance of the cost to the central treasury. Recommendations include exemption of intangible property from the property tax, a "gross production" tax on oil, gas, minerals, and timber, further study and revision of the taxation system of the state, increase in the corporation franchise tax, and in the corporation and the individual income tax rates. Unfortunately, the commission does not make

recommendations for more efficient administration of the tax system.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

16115. MORGAN, E. B. The essentials of effective tax administration. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 15-22.—The National Tax Association might well establish certain essentials of tax administration. A few suggestions, relating to the office of tax commissioner, are given by way of illustration.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

16116. MORT, PAUL L. Tax relief in the financing of public schools. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 106-111.—If an equitable tax system for financing education is provided, the American people will see that the school system is continually adapted to changing conditions and that money is not wasted on outworn educational methods.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

16117. RANDALL, CHARLES B. The intangible tax venture in Kansas—its consequences. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 55-64.—In Kansas, as in other states, the amount of intangible property has grown rapidly and the method of taxing it has become inadequate and inequitable. Part of the difficulty has been the rigidity of the taxation clauses in the constitution. In 1924 an amendment was adopted, designed to allow special taxation of intangibles and the legislature passed laws for this purpose. At once the laws were successfully attacked in the courts, first by the national banks and then by the state banks. Large refunds had to be made and the legislature was forced to repeal the major portion of the new laws. An income tax amendment has now been proposed.—*J. A. Maxwell.*

16118. RIGHTOR, C. E. The bonded debt of 257 cities as at January 1, 1931. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(6) Jun. 1931: 349-361.—The ninth annual tabulation of city debts, showing many substantial shifts in position in the order of cities. The table shows: gross bonded debt, divided into general improvement, public school, public utility, and total; sinking fund, divided to show per cent applicable to general improvement, public school, and public utility; net bonded debt, total, and excluding self-supporting activities; the per capita debt, excluding self-supporting activities; and total gross special assessment debt.—*Harvey Walker.*

16119. WALKER, HARVEY. Planning spending. *State Govt.* 4(4) Apr. 1931: 7-9.—The bureau of accounts is simply a record agency; the bureau of the budget is a control and administrative agency. Budgeting really begins after appropriations have been made. A budget translates a work program into a financial program; it is essentially a sales document. A lump sum appropriation with a strong allotment system offers the most flexibility and closest administrative control. This should be administered by the budget office.—*Harvey Walker.*

## JUSTICE PRINCIPLES

(See also Entries 15034, 15043, 15093, 15214, 15409, 16044, 16166, 16341-16342, 16353, 16356, 16406, 16515)

16120. AZZALINA, MARIO. Responsabilita morale e reattivita sociale. [Moral responsibility and social reactivity.] *Scuola Positiva.* Mar.-Apr. 1931: 139-151.—The positive school recognized the futility of metaphysical discussion for practical purposes and substituted legal responsibility, the criminal must be held responsible simply because he lives in society and because he is the perpetrator of the crime. However, responsibility implies something subjective, whereas the positivists refer merely to a condition created by social living, extrinsic to the individual, and set up only for the protection of society. The term "social reactivity," should be substituted—a reaction of society called forth by the act of an agent who may or may not be responsible morally or mentally. In the case of criminal

acts, this social reaction will aim to protect society, cure the criminal when possible, and deter from further crime.—*G. I. Giardini.*

16121. CARRARA, MARIO. L'elemento antropologico nel nuovo codice penale. [The anthropological element in the new penal code.] *Scuola Positiva.* 11(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 97-110.—By the anthropological element is meant any data concerning the personality of the criminal. For the first time the new Italian penal code gives ample treatment of the criminal as the author of the crime. Various categories of criminals are enumerated, following, in part, the classification of the positive school. The judge must pass sentence on the basis of the character, motives, and anamnestic precedents of conduct of the individual case. Hospitals for criminal insane, agricultural colonies, reformatories for minors, detention, supervised parole, bail, probation, etc., all find a more scientific and socio-protective application. The code defines what should be considered as extenuating circumstances in the commission of crimes, and offers far greater opportunity for individualization in the treatment of criminals.—*G. I. Giardini.*

16122. CHAMBERLAIN, JOSEPH P. Criminal statutes in 1930. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17(4) Apr. 1931: 219-222.—The few legislatures in session in 1930, dealt with a wide range of subjects affecting the criminal law, including the usual list of statutes applying a criminal penalty to business misdeeds. This article deals with the more important aspects of the laws passed.—*F. R. Aumann.*

16123. COX, LOUIS S. Congestion in the superior court. *Boston Univ. Law Rev.* 11(2) Apr. 1931: 155-163.—Congestion in the superior court of Massachusetts, the great trial court of that state, has become more acute than ever, due largely to the flood of litigation arising from compulsory automobile insurance legislation. Litigants now bear only a small portion of the cost of litigation. That congestion might well be reduced by making them pay an adequate share of the costs of determining civil cases.—*J. M. Landis.*

16124. DAVIES, AUDREY M. The uniform classification of offenses. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17(4) Apr. 1931: 215-222.—For the first time the U. S. government is collecting, compiling, and publishing statistics on the volume of crime throughout the country. The most recent number of the monthly bulletin of crime statistics issued by the bureau of investigation of the department of justice contains reports from each of the 48 states and the major possessions. They are in the form of returns submitted to the chiefs of police of individual cities to the national collection agency. The December, 1930, bulletin shows an average representation of 21 cities per state. Approximately three-fourths of the population of the crime breeding areas of the country is represented. With 49 distinct sets of laws, the difficulties of a uniform system of crime statistics on a national scale are immense. The author considers the nature and scope of these difficulties and sets forth the manner in which they have been met.—*F. R. Aumann.*

16125. FINKELSTEIN, MAURICE, and BERGMAN, ALLEN K. Limitations of actions in equity in New York. *St. John's Law Rev.* 5(2) May 1931: 199-211.—It has been said by the courts that Sect. 53 of the Civil Practice Act of New York provides a statutory limitation of time within which all actions in equity must be brought. However, where a cause of action may be brought concurrently in law or in equity, the statute applicable to the legal remedy applies also to the equitable remedy. Moreover, some actions are constantly accruing. When an action is predicated on a fraud practiced on the complaining party the Civil Practice Act provides that the statute of limitations does not begin to run until the discovery by the injured party of the facts constituting the fraud. Finally, the courts have a weapon whereby the period within which



to bring an action may be limited or extended by a decision fixing the date of the accrual of the cause.—*E. A. Helms.*

**16126. KARPMAN, BENJAMIN.** Laws that cause crime. *Amer. Mercury.* 23 (89) May 1931: 74-82.—The Harrison Anti-Narcotic Act is attacked for making what was previously a medical problem a criminal act. It has also increased the rate of violent crimes and prostitution because of the length to which the addict will go in securing the drug. From the point of view of increasing criminality the act is more serious than the Volstead Act.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

**16127. SCHMIDT, EBERHARD.** Kritisches zur Kritik am modernen Strafvollzuge. [Critique of modern punishment.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22 (4) Apr. 1931: 193-207.—Comments upon the recent Prussian statutes (Jan. 8, 1931). Too much attention is being paid to the individual criminal and there is a tendency to overlook both the victim and social interests. There is need for increased severity in the treatment of offenders.—*Nathaniel Cantor.*

**16128. SCHÜRFF, DR.** Die Strafrechtsvereinheitlichung. [The criminal law unification.] *Arch. f. Kriminal.* 88 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 105-125.—Discussing criminal law reform in Germany and Austria, the author describes the difficulties encountered by the 1927 conference, the projects proposed by the conference to Vienna in 1930, and the shoals encountered in the respective legislative chambers because of political upheavals. Definite progress is being made and a unified criminal law for the German people will result, which will be a monument to the common cultures of Austria and Germany. In Italy the new criminal law and the new forensic procedure, became effective on July 1, 1930. The history of this movement and various earlier reforms are described. In Russia criminal law reform began with the Criminal Law Foundation of Dec. 12, 1919. This was followed by a real codification in 1922, and 1926. The ideas of prevention, correction, and defense were introduced. In 1930 a new criminal law project was published. Both the Krylenkos and the Schirwindt (1926 plan) are still being discussed.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

**16129. SMITH, BRYANT.** Correcting mistakes of law in Texas. *Texas Law Rev.* 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 309-332.—The Texas decisions dealing with the common law rule refusing to grant relief for transactions based upon a mistake of law as distinguished from a mistake of fact are here surveyed and contrasted with the Connecticut and Kentucky decisions which adopt a modified rule. A rule which would empower judges to treat mistakes of law and mistakes of fact on a parity is recommended.—*J. M. Landis.*

**16130. SYMES, LILLIAN.** Our American Dreyfus case. A challenge to California justice. *Harpers Mag.* 162 (972) May 1931: 641-652.—A résumé of the Mooney-Billings case.

**16131. UNSIGNED.** Gentlemen of the bar. *State Govt.* 4 (5) May 1931: 8-9.—Summary of rules for admission to the bar in the states, and requirements of general education. [Table.]—*Harvey Walker.*

**16132. UNSIGNED.** What about the public defender. *Amer. City.* 44 (4) Apr. 1931: 93.—Three ways of providing counsel for the indigent accused of crime are: The creation of public legal aid bureaus; the assignment of counsel in individual cases by the trial judge; and the establishment of the office of public defender. Arguments for and against the public defender are presented.—*Harvey Walker.*

## PROCEDURE

(See also Entries 15403, 16012, 16020, 16082, 16097, 16357, 16375, 16400, 16401, 16506)

**16133. ANOSSOF, J. J.** Le prove penali nel diritto sovietico. [Penal evidence in Soviet law.] *Scuola Posi-*

*tiva.* 11 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 125-129.—The judge may use any evidence that is available and pertinent whether such evidence was brought out in public hearing or not. The questioning of witnesses may be stopped at any time by the tribunal, after it is felt that a desired fact has been established. Soviet penology does away entirely with the concept of retribution. The principal function of punishment is the protection of society. Inquiry about the accused must be as complete as possible. All possible sources of information are invaded for the purpose. No distinction is made between direct and indirect evidence. Not even the closest relatives, the religious confessor, or others are excluded from testifying. Only the defendant's lawyer and abnormal persons are excluded. The oath is abolished and no bullying or threatening of witnesses is permitted. Expert testimony may be used. The judge may disagree with the expert provided he states his reasons.—*G. I. Giardini.*

**16134. ARADO, CHARLES C.** Albert Lane, murderer. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (1) May 1931: 99-106.—This is a Chicago murder case in which the court procedure and sentence were determined largely by the character of the defendant. It was prepared to show the travel of a case from commission of crime to sentence, during which the personality of the judge played an important part in the verdict.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

**16135. DONDINA, MARIO.** La legge belga di difesa in confronto degli anormali e dei delinquenti abituali. [The Belgian law for protection of society against abnormals and habitual delinquents.] *Scuola Positiva.* 11 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 111-116.—Under a Belgian law adopted Apr. 9, 1930, cases of partial and total abnormality are thrown together and placed under observation in a psychiatric hospital of the penal system. Here they are classified and segregated for special treatment. The high percentage of recidivism (40 to 50 %) among criminals has brought forth a new provision whereby a recidivist or a habitual criminal can be placed at the disposal of the government at the end of his formal sentence and sent to a special institution for as long as 20 years. The new law is efficacious in the battle against criminality and at the same time does not violate the rights of the individual.—*G. I. Giardini.*

**16136. HARREL, R. FRANK.** Teletypewriter aids in police work. *Amer. City.* 44 (6) Jun. 1931: 81-84.—The teletypewriter has been installed during the last year by the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and by Westchester and Mineola counties in New York to aid in combating criminals who use automobiles. [Maps showing network of installations.]—*Harvey Walker.*

**16137. HORN, RUDOLF.** Über die Bedeutung zahnärztlicher Sachverständigentätigkeit auf kriminalistischem Gebiete. [The importance of dental experts in criminological spheres.] *Arch. f. Kriminal.* 88 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 147-174.—The two chief problems of the dental expert in criminological circles are the interpretation of bite imprints, and the identification of corpses and living bodies. The author devotes the greater part of his article to the former. Care must be taken to distinguish between the teeth imprints caused by animals and those caused by human beings. Each separate tooth must be studied, each anomaly of position, shape, thickness, etc., carefully noted. The examination of the wound should follow as nearly as possible after discovery. (Illustrations and a bibliography.)—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

**16138. MULLINS, CLAUD.** Perjury. *Quart. Rev.* 256 (508) Apr. 1931: 223-235.—The whole English law of evidence needs overhauling. An immense amount of perjury takes place in English courts, not only in marriage and criminal cases, but in civil actions, and is taken almost as a matter of course. The contentious method of conducting trials, requiring the presence of witnesses in court, encourages this. The German courts

eliminate much of this by requiring fewer oaths and examining many witnesses in private.—*Chester Kirby.*

16139. OPPENHEIM, M. Die Schädigungen der Haut durch Arbeit und Beruf als kriminalistische Erkennungsmittel. [Damages of the skin through work and vocation as a means of criminal identification.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 88 (3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 133-146.—Each daily occupation and each business leaves behind it signs on the skin. These signs are to some extent professional characteristics and in part actual illnesses. They may be brought about by physical or chemical influences, and may be considered under two classes: the chronic (scars, withering of the skin, tattooing brought about by work, etc.) and the acute (nail changes, changes in pigmentation, callosity formations, etc.). In discussing the various skin changes brought about by different kinds of work the author lists most of the common occupations.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

16140. SHENEFIELD, H. T. How the radio aids police work. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (5) May 1931: 267-271.—The first police radio was installed in Detroit in

1928. By March, 1930, such stations were in operation or were being constructed in 60 cities, two townships, and three states. Permits had been issued to 20 other cities and one state. The federal radio commission has set aside 8 channels in the short wave bands for such services. Radio gives the maximum mobility in handling of scout cars, and eliminates the necessity of a large number of speed cars with side crews.—*Harvey Walker.*

16141. WILEY, J. W. The modern court for business men. *Cert. Pub. Accountant.* 11 (4) Apr. 1931: 99-100.—A summary of the inefficiencies of the system of jury trials in civil contract cases and of the procedure under commercial arbitration.—*H. G. Meyer.*

16142. ZÜRCHER, W. Die Aufgabe der ärztlichen Sachverständigen bei Verhandlungen gegen Jugendliche im Rahmen der öffentlichen Fürsorge für seelisch abnorme Kinder. [The role of the medical expert in court proceedings against juveniles within the limits of public welfare for mentally abnormal children.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 95 (2-5) Jun. 12, 1931: 145-171.

## THE PUBLIC SERVICES

### DEFENSE AND SAFETY

(See also Entries 16070, 16094, 16136, 16213, 16351)

16143. BIRDWOOD, SIR WILLIAM. Recent Indian military experience. *United Empire.* 22 (5) May 1931: 243-253.—The condition of the Indian army is very satisfactory as regards efficiency, discipline, loyalty, and contentment. While military expenditure has been greatly reduced, mechanization has been successfully financed out of the ordinary annual army budget of about \$200,000,000. Army administration is not extravagant and 5/6 of the military budget is spent in India.—*Lennox A. Mills.*

16144. BOURGET, J. M. La limitation des armements aériens est-elle possible? [Is the limitation of aerial armaments possible?] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (18) Apr. 1931: 194-211.—The successful commercial airplane, Junkers G 38, capable of quick conversion into a combat and bombing plane, has recently demonstrated: (1) The difficulty of limiting aerial armament without simultaneously curbing civil aviation; and (2) the weakness of decrees and treaties in the regulation of airplane manufacture, for the construction of the G 38 was in violation of a German decree. Utilization forms the only basis of distinction between civil and military aviation, for all the various technical types (sport, pursuit, etc.) are effective in war as peace. Mass production of civil aircraft enables a nation to produce a formidable war fleet in six months—a shorter period than the delay which accompanies the appeal of an international dispute to the League Council. Hopes for peace cannot be based on documents, but rather on the intelligent fear of aerial reprisals, impelling a nation to avoid its own ruin, even though it were to be preceded by the certain devastation of a neighbor.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

16145. CHAUDHURI, NIRAD C. India and imperial defence. *Modern Rev.* 49 (4) Apr. 1931: 386-396.—The British army in India is not a force meant for local defense only, but for the protection and advancement of British territorial and commercial interests, at the expense of India, from Egypt to China. Real control over the British army in India is exercised not by the government of India at Delhi, but by the war office in London. The British army in India is an army of occupation. India will demand the right to control the army for which it pays.—*Sudhindra Bose.*

16146. GOLDSMITH, CLARENCE. Lessons learned at fire schools. *Amer. City.* 44 (5) May 1931: 107.—In half of the 48 states, short courses for firemen are under way or definitely planned for 1931. These courses

are sponsored by insurance and civic organizations. They usually are held at the state university or agricultural college. Topics considered include: fire department evolutions, first aid and resuscitation, hydraulics of fire streams, chemistry of fire, salvage, and fire prevention.—*Harvey Walker.*

16147. HOWSAM, G. R. Canada's problem of air defence. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8 (3) Apr. 1931: 356-360.—Canada is vulnerable to air attack, and her air defense is entirely inadequate. A suggested scale of defense is submitted.—*Alison Ewart.*

16148. MAGRUDER, JOHN. The Chinese as a fighting man. *Foreign Affairs (N. Y.).* 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 469-476.—The Chinese proudly call themselves pacifists and assert this title as proof of their superior civilization. The Chinese have no military history worthy of study; their past wars have been defensive. Methods are either Japanese or Japanese slightly modified. Russian and German influence has been limited and localized. Foreign confusion on Chinese wars is due to the fact that they are only superficially military movements, and are actually economic struggles based on pressing material interest.—*Anne Hartwell Johnstone.*

16149. RODDA, WILLIAM H. Fires in public buildings. *Amer. City.* 44 (4) Apr. 1931: 102-103.—In the past 20 years over 100 serious fires have occurred in public buildings in the U. S. with losses up to \$5,000,000. Our governments are under a strong obligation to provide the best available protection for the intrinsic value represented in these buildings as well as for the priceless records and irreplaceable relics and documents which they usually house.—*Harvey Walker.*

16150. STACEY, C. P. Canadian Defence Quarterly Essay Competition, 1930 prize essay. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8 (3) Apr. 1931: 304-322.—While Canada must be ready to defend the League of Nations, it is clear that if she maintains forces proportionate to her responsibility to the empire they will be adequate to the fulfillment of her obligations to the League also. The present permanent active militia is inadequate even for internal defense. The non-permanent active militia is useless in a crisis.—*Alison Ewart.*

16151. STEINITZ, MARTHA. Die Abrüstungsbewegung in England. [The disarmament movement in England.] *Friedenswarte.* 31 (6) Jun. 1931: 166-170.—The English people of every party desire peace. The Quakers particularly have taken the lead in the movement. The Council for the Prevention of War is also very active. England's army quota is many thousand



below normal simply because men will not enlist.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

16152. VERGE, EM. Les chantiers de construction navale et la protection de l'état. [Ship-building yards and protection of the state.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (437) Apr. 10, 1931: 26-32.—At the end of the war the régime of governmental protection over French ship construction came to an end. The national economic council is urging that direct subventions be given by the state—a policy which would involve an annual drain on the treasury of 50,000,000,000 francs. The chief obstacle is the cost; no one objects to the principle involved. The author cites figures to show that nine-tenths of this expense would be counterbalanced by government profits derived from the construction projects.—*Grayson L. Kirk.*

## EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

(See also Entries 16325, 16517)

16153. HERBERT, W. F. Some aspects of the reorganization of schools. *Pub. Admin.* 9 (2) Apr. 1931: 155-160.—The public system of education in England and Wales is undergoing a complete reorganization as a result of the Hadow Report of 1926. From the age of eleven onwards all children should be educated in senior schools capable of providing a varied and progressive course of education. This means unification of schools, specialization of teachers, wider opportunities for students, and a reduction in overhead which it is hoped will be reflected in tax bills.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

16154. HILDEBRANDT, PAUL. Die neuen Statuten der Berliner Universität. [The new regulations of the University of Berlin.] *Preuss. Jahrb.* 224 (1) Apr. 1931: 61-69.—The new regulations, issued in 1931, are fitted to the needs of a parliamentary democracy. They emphasize the close community existing between teachers and students, though a recognized representative body of the students does not exist at present. The principles of cooperation are also applied to the staff; the senate is no longer a domain of the professors in ordinary only. The final appointment of a professor, however, remains with the minister of education. The syndic, too, has been changed from a plenipotentiary of the government into a councillor of the university. The rector alone now stands at the head of this republic of scholars.—*Hans Frerk.*

16155. LAWSON, FRED. State aid for public junior colleges. *Junior College J.* 1 (8) May 1931: 487-493.

16156. RADITS, MARGHERITA. L'educazione nazionale del popolo ungherese secondo la riforma Klebelsberg. [Hungarian popular education in accordance with the reform of Klebelsberg.] *Riv. Pedagogica.* 24 (2) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 227-250.

16157. VENNERSTRÖM, IVAR. The Brunnsvik Folk High School. *Amer. Scandnav. Rev.* 19 (4) Apr. 1931: 209-217.—Many people believed this school served the purposes of the Social Democratic party and promoted class hatred, war, and anarchy. Over the most trying years it was helped by organized labor and private donations until the opening of the second decade of this century when it was finally allotted government aid like other folk high schools whose clientele was mainly rural. Most of the students at Brunnsvik come from the homes of factory workers; most are mature men and women and a majority belong to trade unions or organizations of socialistic tendency. The program of the school is broadly social and a prominent place is given to subjects pertaining to social problems and citizenship.—*Oscar J. Falmes.*

16158. VULLIOD, AMÉDÉE. Die deutsche Schule im Lichte Frankreichs. [The German school as viewed from France.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4 (5) May 1931: 391-395.—The author, professor at Nancy, considers pedagogical reforms as the expression of a power-

ful national will of life; he emphasizes the great influence German school-reformers exerted on public opinion from 1918 to 1923. Germany, having abandoned the Hegelian conception of the state, will never go back to old ideals, and France ought to join Germany in her pedagogical campaign, by which she would resume her own tradition reaching from Montaigne to Renan.—*Hans Frerk.*

## HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

(See also Entries 15839, 15841, 15924, 16022, 16039, 16105, 16233, 16281, 16329, 16385, 16389, 16395-16396, 16398, 16418-16420, 16422, 16425, 16428-16429, 16434, 16510)

16159. ADAMS, THOMAS. Proper directions for public effort in housing. *Amer. City.* 44 (5) May 1931: 118.—The worst housing defects arise from the methods of developing and planning land, and from excessive building on the land. Public aid should not be given by building houses, but by acquiring and developing open spaces.—*Harvey Walker.*

16160. BOGDAN, GEORGES. Le médecin et la grève de la faim. [The physician and the hunger strike.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 7 (4) 1930: 375-379.—A discussion of the right of a physician to administer food by force against the will of a hunger strike. Opinions for and against the right of forcible feeding are expressed by prominent physicians, including the author.—*G. A. Weber.*

16161. DEMING, WILLIAM C. America's disabled veterans. *Current Hist.* 34 (1) Apr. 1931: 33-38.—After half a dozen wars, America had no standardized procedure concerning disabled veterans. Since the armistice, aid has taken four principal forms: hospitalization, employment, education, and compensation. Hospitalization has been handled well; there have been nearly 1,000,000 admissions since the war. The problem of education has been handled less satisfactorily than any other, although about \$645,000,000 have been expended. The major problem has been employment; both public and private employers seem reluctant to give disabled veterans positions.—*E. F. Dow.*

16162. HURLBURT, WALTER C. Municipal aid for the unemployed. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20 (5) May 1931: 277-281.—The municipality holds the key position in any plan which aims effectively to combat unemployment evils. Decentralization is necessary. Thickly populated municipalities ought to create the following: (1) a municipal employment exchange; (2) an unemployment relief bureau; (3) a bureau of unemployment statistics. State and federal governments should bear a considerable portion of the cost of unemployment relief.—*Harvey Walker.*

16163. LINDSAY, SAMUEL McCUNE. Social and labor legislation. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 949-955.—Noteworthy changes in social legislation, including labor legislation, enacted in 1930 by congress and the legislatures of 12 states of the U. S. are reviewed. Old age assistance in the form of poor relief, somewhat humanized, rather than old age pensions, is provided by law in New York and Massachusetts. Labor legislation dealt with improved service under workmen's compensation laws in four states and Porto Rico, notably in Virginia, and through additional diseases, made compensable in New York. Congress extended federal vocational rehabilitation to persons injured in industry for another two years. Unemployment statistics and investigation of available public services were provided by congress and in several states. There was little legislation on the subject of hours of labor. Nine-hour day and 54-hour week, with exceptions, enacted for women in Louisiana; half-day weekly holidays assured for women over 16 years of age in New York factories and mercantile establishments. Some re-

organization was made of the Federal Public Health Service and of federal administrative units concerned with prohibition, narcotics, and the treatment of prisoners. An anti-steel-trap measure of humane legislation in Massachusetts was adopted on initiative-referendum at November election.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

**16164. MARX, FRITZ MORSTEIN.** Unemployment in the German cities. *Pub. Management.* 13(5) May 1931: 161-163.—German cities have tried many measures, only to find that each has its limitations. Stimulating industry by loans encourages unjust preference and perhaps corruption. A municipal building program to create seasonal employment fails to meet continued unemployment. Special public works sometimes run wasteful competition with private works for the same workers. Out-door relief should be given to those who find no place in public works according to centralized planning, but on the basis of decentralized case work methods.—*Milton V. Smith.*

**16165. MOUNTAIN, JOSEPH W.** Public health progress in Knoxville, Tennessee. *Pub. Health Rep.* 46(20) May 15, 1931: 1150-1192; (22) May 22, 1931: 1236-1254.—This is the third check of progress on the city public health plan projected by Carroll Fox in 1923. The present study was made at the request of the city manager and the city health officer. All primary and secondary factors are reported upon, including care of the sick and certain welfare activities for this city of 105,795 population. The present racial complexion (1930) is 84.5% native white, 14.5% colored, and 1% foreign born. It is under the commission form of government, operating under a budget system. Commendable progress has been made especially in the field of sanitation, less so in hygiene. The total expenditure for public health service is 96.9 cents per capita per annum, and the service receives a score of 658 out of a possible 1,000 points. A reasonably complete service would require an expenditure of \$2 per capita. Recommendations for improvement are itemized.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**16166. RICKS, JAMES HOGE.** The juvenile court and child welfare. *Amer. Federationist.* 38(5) May 1931: 564-570.

**16167. RÖGIND, SVEN.** Unemployment: A radical proposition launched in Denmark. *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19(6) Jun. 1931: 358-364.—Minister Steinecke introduced in the last Rigsdag an elaborate plan for social reform embracing poor relief, accident insurance, and national insurance, intended to overcome some of the defects of the present legislation, its tendency to vitiate individual initiative, and more specifically the weakness of unemployment insurance which is most liable to break down when the need for it is greatest. The new plan was the sensation of the last session, and while no action was taken, the issue it raised will probably agitate Danish politics for some time to come.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

**16168. SHEARER, A.** The Highlands and Islands medical service. *Pub. Admin.* 9(2) Apr. 1931: 161-175.—Since 1913 the Highlands and Islands sections of Scotland, formerly almost devoid of medical care, have received complete services from the public health authorities.—*Marshall E. Dimock.*

**16169. TOWNROE, B. S.** The new British attack on slum conditions. *Amer. City.* 44(4) Apr. 1931: 145.—A summary of the two new housing acts, one for England and Wales and one for Scotland, just passed by the Labour government. Local authorities are left to work out their own local schemes with a liberal grant from the national exchequer for approved projects.—*Harvey Walker.*

**16170. VAN KLEECK, MARY.** Toward a national employment service. *Survey.* 66(2) Apr. 1931: 88-90.—The placements credited to the present federal service are in reality made by cooperating state and local offices; the proposed Wagner Bill would have developed

and improved the service to veterans and farm laborers, instead of destroying it, and would have done much to bring about a readjustment in the present unemployment crisis.—*Ernestine L. Wilke.*

**16171. WOODCOCK, A. W. W.** The problem of prohibition. *Current Hist.* 34(1) Apr. 1931: 7-11.—A wise national policy can be formulated only by scholarly and scientific study. We may reasonably expect control of commercial transportation and manufacture of intoxicating liquor. The morale of the bureau of prohibition is good and steadily improving. Private violations cannot be reached effectively by the law; the real remedy for the private violator is education in his duty to obey the law and in the evils of drinking.—*E. F. Dow.*

## REGULATION AND PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(See also Entries 14853, 15619, 15636, 15639, 15641, 15702, 15708, 15714, 15870, 15882, 15937, 15962, 16000, 16002, 16004, 16017-16018, 16021, 16026, 16075, 16180, 16203)

**16172. HEYER, F.** Die wirtschaftliche Gesetzgebung Grossbritanniens in den Jahren 1928-29 und 1929-30. [The economic legislation of Great Britain in 1928-29 and 1929-30.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 33(2) Apr. 1931: 621-627.

**16173. MOORE, ROGER D.** Elements of Peruvian commercial law. *Tulane Law Rev.* 5(4) Jun. 1931: 574-600.

**16174. STEFFENS, LINCOLN.** Let big business regulate itself. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(7) Apr. 2, 1931: 387-389.—The process of corrupting the American democracy into an industrial dictatorship is so nearly completed that the willing observer may foresee that business will either govern the government or govern itself, or both. It is suggested that we remove all restraints from all businesses, let them all merge until there is but one inclusive organization, and then let it govern itself.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16175. TAEUSCH, C. F.** Business and the Sherman Law. *J. Econ. & Business Hist.* 3(3) May 1931: 446-462.—The Sherman Act was intended by its framers to extend English common law principles to U. S. business conditions. This was in contrast to English legal and legislative policy which left the business man to meet new conditions untrammelled by legislation. The difference in the two policies was grounded on different underlying conditions. The new sanction built up for its agreements by American business was making the common law less effective in America than in England. The significance of the Sherman Act was that it provided for indictments for offenses which the common law did not enforce; it grew out of fear of the power of business.—*Henrietta M. Larson.*

**16176. TEARE, ROBERT C.** The merchant ethic. *Amer. Bar. Assn. J.* 17(4) Apr. 1931: 223-228, 268-270.—The thought life of the race has concerned itself most seriously with the eradication, or at least amelioration, of our more predatory activities. Thus, we have the old convention against the poisoning of wells in war time, the new efforts to abolish poison gas, and the attempt to outlaw warfare altogether. This article is concerned with the same problem in another field, namely, the attempt to define the morality of trade, and so to establish a basis for a true merchant ethic.—*F. R. Aumann.*

**16177. WALLACE, EDWARD B.** Supervision of insurance in New York. *Corporate Practice Rev.* 3(5) May 1931: 38-47.

**16178. WELCH, FRANCIS X.** The cry of the taxicab for regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(13) Jun. 25, 1931: 813-822.—The author favors regulation



of taxicabs by state commissions because: (1) they are qualified by experience gained through regulating other carriers; (2) they decide cases on principle and are not so subject to personal, political, religious, or other prejudice; (3) a centralized, uniform type of regulation is preferable to the conflicting regulations of independent commissions in each of the cities.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16179. WILBUR, RAY LYMAN.** A new job for the state commissions. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(11) May 28, 1931: 643-648.—If federal control in oil is to be avoided, the oil-producing states must agree on adequate regulation. Responsibility also lies with the industry. The Oil States Advisory Committee, composed of representatives of the governors of the oil-producing states, recommends an interstate agreement for co-ordination of conservation measures. The agreement should function through the state utility commissions.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

## PUBLIC UTILITIES

(See also Entries 15997, 16078, 16179)

**16180. BENTON, JOHN E.** The peculiar predicament of the electric railways. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(10) May 14, 1931: 589-602.—Due to conflict in interpretation of the Transportation Act of 1920 nobody can tell whether a given electric carrier is "an interurban electric railway" subject to state jurisdiction as to construction and issues of securities, or "a commercial railroad operated by electricity" subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Congress should amend the existing law.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16181. BETTERS, PAUL V.** Who should pay the costs of public utility regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(10) May 14, 1931: 614-615.—The entire costs of utility regulation should be borne by the utilities.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16182. CASS, C. L.** Present status of interstate motor bus regulation. *Aera.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 196-199.

**16183. COREY, HERBERT.** The cost of investigating the public utilities. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(10) May 14, 1931: 579-588.—The government has spent millions of dollars the last three years investigating the utilities. The lowest cost to an investigated utility is \$250,000 for out-of-pocket expenses alone. A rough estimate of the out-of-pocket cost imposed on the utilities by the investigation conducted by the Federal Trade Commission is \$10,000,000.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16184. COREY, HERBERT.** The ratepayer looks at the street car. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(8) Apr. 16, 1931: 470-475.—Mass transportation is a greater necessity than ever before, yet only a few street railways are doing a profitable business. Street railways will have to render the service demanded and meet other competition.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16185. CROWELL, CHESTER T.** The inarticulate utilities. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(13) Jun. 25, 1931: 789-796.—The electrical utilities are under fire in at least two-thirds of the state legislatures and the national congress. They have been charged with bribery, extortion, violation of anti-trust laws, partnership in machine politics, and dishonest manipulation of their books to cover watered stock. The electrical industry will do well to consider the record of the telephone business which has always faced the issue.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16186. HUSSELMAN, R.** The political sabotage of the Cleveland municipal light plant. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(6) Jun. 1931: 334-341.—The plant has been "sabotaged" by failure to expand its size and market in competition with the local electric light company. This condition dates from the adoption of the city

manager plan. The first manager was opposed to municipal ownership and the second seems to have no policy with reference to the development of the plant.—*Harvey Walker.*

**16187. LANCASTER, LANE W.** Public power and the people of Nebraska. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(5) May 1931: 271-277.—Nebraska approved last November an initiated bill which permits municipalities owning and operating generating plants, distribution systems, or transmission lines to extend such facilities beyond their boundaries; a 60% majority of votes is required to sell such municipal plants and such elections may be held only on four months' notice; expenditures to influence such a rate is limited to \$1 per vote. This measure insures the perpetuation of municipal ownership of power.—*Harvey Walker.*

**16188. ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D.** How will New York's progressive proposals affect the investor? *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(13) Jun. 25, 1931: 810-812.—A proper system of public regulation will not endanger prudent unimpaired investment in public utilities, provided the management is efficient and constructive.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16189. SCHMIDT, EMERSON P.** Will municipal ownership be supplanted by "regional" ownership of utilities. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(12) Jun. 11, 1931: 732-739.—The number of municipal plants has declined in recent years. Mismanagement has sometimes contributed to this decline, but more often technological and economic changes have been at work. The number of separate private plants has declined even faster. The small plants have been unable to secure experts. Under the regional plan experts may be secured, equipment may be moved, large scale, economical production may be introduced, and a purchasing department may be established which will secure better prices. The way is open for the development of regional ownership on the Pacific Coast and in a number of other states.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16190. SCHULTZ, ARCH D.** The right of a utility company to quit. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(11) May 28, 1931: 670-678.—The factors considered by the commission when a plea for discontinuance is submitted are the interest, (1) of the community whose service would be discontinued, (2) of the utility company, and (3) of the utility's patrons who might be compelled to contribute indirectly to the maintenance of the service in case the abandonment is refused. Ordinarily the commissions will not permit an abandonment if the entire service is profitable.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16191. SPARGO, JOHN.** The duty of the utilities to present their case. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(8) Apr. 16, 1931: 451-457.—The public utility corporations should unite to combat the propaganda that is directed against private ownership and individual initiative. They must gain the confidence of the people and the first step toward that end is to deserve this confidence.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16192. SPURR, HENRY C.** Public utility operation as a "government function." *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(12) Jun. 11, 1931: 740-746.—There is a difference between a public purpose and a public or governmental function. Utility service is for a public purpose, but it is not a governmental function. When the city furnishes public utility services it does so in its "proprietary capacity" and its position is no different from that of a private corporation. It is liable for negligence to the same extent as an individual.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16193. SPURR, HENRY C.** What the new governors think of state regulation. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(7) Apr. 2, 1931: 390-400.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16194. THORPE, MERLE.** The 15-point program for the control of water power. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7(7) Apr. 2, 1931: 409-412.—The results of the ballot-

ing on the 15 point questionnaire by the member organizations of the United States Chamber of Commerce showed a pronounced feeling against the centralization of the powers and functions of government at Washington. The states and local governments should deal with the problems of regulation of electric power rather than the national government.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16195. TILDEN, FREEMAN.** What investment trusts are doing to the utilities. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (12) Jun. 11, 1931: 753-757.—Some investment trusts have not conducted an honest business and proposals have been made for federal control. Full publicity should be given to the financing of all investment trusts and public utilities engaged in interstate commerce. The investment trusts are scheduled for a political investigation and the public utilities may be tied to them.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16196. WEST, OSWALD.** An extraordinary legislative deadlock on water power. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (13) Jun. 25, 1931: 806-809.—The effect of the Oregon hydroelectric law is to check all future development until it is removed from the statute books as unconstitutional. It maintains the *status quo* as effectively as if it had been written by the utilities themselves.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

**16197. WEST, OSWALD.** Oregon's unique experiment with a one-man utility commission. *Pub. Util. Fortnightly.* 7 (9) Apr. 30, 1931: 542-546.—Recent legislation in Oregon reduced the number of

utility commissioners from three to one and made of that official a sort of public prosecutor. It is the duty of the commissioner to represent the consumers and public generally in all controversies respecting rates, valuations, and service. Cities and towns of the state are given the right of home rule in the matter of regulation of rates and service and may fix a schedule of rates by contrast or ordinance for a period not to exceed five years. A copy of the schedule must be submitted to the commissioner for approval. Under the constitution cities and towns have home rule and it will be interesting to learn whether a city ordinance can be suspended until approved by a state official. Other provisions of the legislation are also open to attack on constitutional grounds.—*Herman H. Trachsel.*

## PUBLIC WORKS

(See also Entries 15611, 15964, 16068, 16164)

## UNITED STATES

**16198. KILPATRICK, WYLIE.** Telling citizens how the public job is done. *Amer. City.* 44 (5) May 1931: 113-115.—The distinguishing feature of the service report is its emphasis upon work performed, shown in relation to organization, personnel, facilities, and financial cost. Reports should show not only the volume of work done, but also the unit cost. [Skeleton tables for presenting fire department and public works department statistics and an outline for an annual municipal report.]—*Harvey Walker.*

## INTERNATIONAL LAW

### SUBSTANTIVE RULES

(See also Entries 16076, 16212, 16226)

**16199. BATES, LINDELL T.** Remission and transmission in American conflict of laws. *Cornell Law Quart.* 16 (3) Apr. 1931: 311-319.—Remission is the equivalent of *renvoi*, where the court of the forum is called upon to decide whether it will apply either the rule of conflict of laws of a certain foreign country or that country's internal rule of law; and transmission means remission of the case to still another country for its legal aspects and for decision. In conflict of laws nomenclature in the U. S. the French word *renvoi* usually covers both situations. In this country the doctrine is applied very infrequently, arising most often in the case of estates where the internal law of the last domicile of the decedent should govern. France accepts the remission and transmission doctrines fully; likewise Germany and Switzerland. Italy is opposed, and England has no available set rule, her authors and courts being hopelessly at odds. Most of the American cases reject the doctrine in uncertain fashion. The American Law Institute in its tentative restatement No. 2, of Feb. 27, 1926, on the conflict of laws, Sec. 7 and 8, accepts it in two cases, but with the reservation in a footnote that the foreign law is not adopted *in toto*.—*Morton A. Mergentheim.*

**16200. KUNZ, JOSEF L.** Völkerrechtliche Bemerkungen zu den Richtlinien für den österreichisch-deutschen Zollangleichungspakt. [Notes from the point of international law on the proper lines for the Austro-German customs agreement.] *Juris. Bl.* 60 (8) Apr. 18, 1931: 157-161.

**16201. LEFUR, LOUIS.** La protection internationale des droits de l'homme. [The international protection of the rights of man.] *Affaires Étrangères.* 1 (2) Apr. 1931: 85-90.

**16202. MADGETT, A. P.** Founders of international law. *Hist. Bull.* 9 (4) May 1931: 67-69.—Despite the work of such scholars as Nys, Scott, Wright, Conring, Fruin, and Hinojosa in establishing Francis de Vitoria,

the Dominican theologian of Salamanca as the founder of international law, and Suarez, the Jesuit theologian, as having laid the complete philosophical foundation for law—civil, national, and international—the notion persists of Grotius as the "founder of international law."—*Major L. Younce.*

**16203. OEFELE.** Die Neuordnung der Haftpflicht im Lufttransportwesen. [The new regulation concerning responsibility in air transportation.] *Verkehrstechn. Woche.* (21) May 27, 1931: 283-284.—For several years a commission, the Comité International Technique d'Experts Juridiques Aériens (=Citeja), has attempted to settle the responsibility and unification of regulations in international air traffic. This has recently been concluded by a government conference at Warsaw. A new feature in this arrangement is the responsibility for delay. Even the Berne Convention on railway passenger and luggage transportation of Oct. 23, 1924, does not carry such responsibility for delay, so that point in the Warsaw agreement has been received with a good deal of doubt.—*H. J. Donker.*

**16204. TENNANT, JOHN S.** Recognition cases in American courts, 1929-1930. *Michigan Law Rev.* 29 (6) Apr. 1931: 708-741.—Under modern practice denial of recognition by the U. S. does not mean that the executive denies the sovereignty of the new government or believes in the continued existence of the old government. An unrecognized government is denied access to American courts but is freed from suit against it, on the theory of sovereignty. A citizen of an unrecognized government is given access to the courts, and courts are increasingly willing to take cognizance of the decrees of unrecognized governments which affect private rights and obligations, provided they do not violate the public policy observed by the forum. The modern trend in the U. S. is in favor of the view that political non-recognition should not close judicial eyes to obvious fact situations.—*Phoebe Morrison.*

**16205. UNSIGNED.** Jurisdiction to liquidate the affairs of a foreign corporation on a stockholder's bill.



*Harvard Law Rev.* 44(3) Jan. 1931: 437-442.—An involved phase of this problem is presented when suit is brought, not in the state of incorporation, but in the state where the principal place of business is actually maintained. The courts are in hopeless conflict on the question of jurisdiction to entertain such a bill. Some courts deny relief upon the proposition that they have no jurisdiction to interfere with internal affairs of a

foreign corporation. Other courts insist that, without the aid of a statute, they have no power to dissolve a corporation at the suit of a stockholder—but liquidation is in fact something quite distinct from dissolution. These attitudes are due probably to historic reasons and should be considered in the light of present day facts.—*J. W. Hansen.*

## INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 15367, 15597, 15618, 15632, 15845, 15859, 15892, 15992, 15995, 16042, 16225, 16228, 16399)

**16206. DIOURDIEVITCH, TCHEDA.** *L'union douanière en tant que solution du problème de l'union balkanique.* [The customs union as a solution of the problem of Balkan union.] *Les Balkans.* 1(8) May 1931: 15-18.—The president of the Yugoslav group for Balkan union believes that a Balkan customs' union would make existing frontiers lose much of their importance and with that the question of minorities. A huge internal market with 57,000,000 consumers would be created, thus developing industry, commerce, and agriculture, like the German *Zollverein* of the last century. Such a union might be the precursor of a European Union; it would make the Balkans politically neutral, like the Scandinavian states. The obstacles to this solution are the Balkan peoples and politicians, prevented by the present economic crisis from seeing far ahead.—*William Miller.*

**16207. MOORE, WILLIAM HARRISON.** *The dominions of the British Commonwealth in the League of Nations.* *Internat. Affairs.* 10(3) May 1931: 372-391.—The detailed activities of the dominions in the league are reviewed under the following heads: (1) The new status of the dominions and the unsettled problems connected therewith; (2) the dominions as mandatories; (3) geographical situation, size, etc.; (4) rights of small countries; (5) the problems and position of new countries, relative to immigration, etc.; and (6) internal population problems.—*Luther H. Evans.*

**16208. PAPANASTASIOV, A.** *Vers l'union balkanique.* [Towards Balkan union.] *Les Balkans.* 1(8) May 1931: 1-15.—The "Balkan Week" of last April was held to foster collaboration between persons in the six Balkan states having the same occupations. The meetings were successful. Difficulties arose in Bulgaria, because of the removal of Kyrff from the presidency of the Bulgarian delegation owing to his lack of vigor on the question of minorities at the Athens Conference. The effect was enhanced by the fact that the charges against him came from intransigent Bulgarian nationalists. The best means of strengthening the pacific spirit is the conclusion of a Balkan pact of non-aggression and mutual assistance, such as that drafted by Spiropoulos, the guarantee of which will be given by the Balkan states themselves, and will thus be "the first great step towards their total emancipation and union."—*William Miller.*

**16209. RENTON, SIR A. WOOD.** *The mandates system: its first decade.* *Quart. Rev.* 256(508) Apr. 1931: 261-278.—The mandatory power is amenable to the Permanent Court of International Justice and the

Permanent Mandates Commission, as well as to the League of Nations. The commission has made its advisory powers real and effective by establishing claims to receive complete accounts from the mandatory powers, to make whatever observations it sees fit, and to consider petitions from the inhabitants. The mandates system is growing into an organic and harmonious whole.—*Chester Kirby.*

**16210. SPIROPOULOS, JEAN.** *Avant-projet d'un pacte balkanique.* [Draft of a Balkan pact.] *Les Balkans.* 1(7) Apr. 1931: 37-45.—The professor of international law at Salonika University has drawn up this draft at the request of the Greek delegation at the late Balkan Conference. The document is based on the three general principles: (a) exclusion of aggressive wars, (b) pacific settlement of all international disputes, (c) mutual assistance in case of unprovoked aggression. Precedents are: the Geneva Protocol, the Locarno Pact, and the General Act of the 9th session of the Assembly of the League of Nations. All the Balkan states are already bound by the Paris Pact. As Turkey is not a member of the League of Nations, disputes should be referred to a permanent commission of Balkan conciliation, following the precedent of the Greco-Turkish Convention of Oct. 30, 1930. No mutual assistance is obligatory against a non-Balkan aggressor; the question of what constitutes aggression is referred to the Council of the League of Nations on account of its special authority, but in case of flagrant aggression, the parties need not await its decision. Assistance should be economic and financial as well as military, but there should be no territorial guarantee. (Text of proposal.)—*William Miller.*

**16211. WEHBERG, HANS.** *Die deutsch-österreichische Zollunion vor dem Völkerbundrat.* [The Austro-German customs union before the Council of the League.] *Friedenswarte.* 31(6) Jun. 1931: 161-166.—*T. Kalijarvi.*

**16212. WILLIAMS, JOHN FISCHER.** *Treaty revision and the future of the League of Nations.* *Internat. Affairs.* 10(3) May 1931: 326-351.—A survey is made of the attempts at the solution of political disputes, particularly under the League. Close analysis is given the Geneva Protocol, the General Act, the Kellogg Pact, etc. Changes in treaties will be necessary, but Art. 19 of the Covenant does not furnish adequate machinery. There are hopes of peaceable rectification of treaties, but progress must be slow and by persuasion rather than by compulsion.—*Luther H. Evans.*

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1920

(See also Entries 14953, 16204, 16332)

### NATIONAL FOREIGN POLICIES

(See also Entries 14858, 14864, 14945, 15568, 15617, 15642, 15772, 15781, 15788, 15873, 15896, 16047, 16052, 16066, 16068, 16071-16072, 16144, 16148, 16151, 16158, 16244)

**16213. BELLQUIST, ERIC CYRIL.** *Possible effects of Danish disarmament.* *Amer.-Scandinav. Rev.* 19(5)

May 1931: 299-300.—Denmark in her enthusiasm to disarm is overlooking her international obligation of keeping neutral territories and waters from being used for war-like purposes. If one nation disarms too rapidly the burden of defense may have to be faced by neighboring states. Concern over Denmark's policy has been voiced by the British government and by various circles in Sweden.—*Oscar J. Falnes.*

16214. BENEŠ, E. Dr. Beneš on the Austro-German union plan. *Cent. European Observer*. 9 (18) May 1, 1931: 258-262.—*Joseph S. Roucek*.

16215. CHAPMAN, CHARLES E. New corollaries of the Monroe Doctrine, with especial reference to the relations of the United States with Cuba. *Univ. California Chronicle*. 33 (2) Apr. 1931: 161-189.—Cuba is suffering today under a tyrannical dictatorship which the policies of the U. S. impose on her. The Machado government is of doubtful honesty. By using the funds of the national lottery and of various "collectorships," Machado induced congress to call a constitutional convention which prolonged himself and the existent congress in power for another six years, the presidential term to run six years thereafter. It is doubtful whether the Machado government would last a month were it not protected by the Wilson corollary of the Monroe Doctrine. This should be abandoned and the U. S. government should announce that it would not lend support to the existing government of Cuba in case of revolution. At least the United States should express disapproval of the Machado régime.—*Martha Sprigg Poole*.

16216. ESCARRA, JEAN. La codification chinoise et l'exterritorialité. [Chinese codification and extra-territoriality.] *Affaires Étrangères*. 1 (2) Apr. 1931: 76-84.

16217. FABIUS. International significance of Manchuria. *Canad. Defence Quart.* 8 (3) Apr. 1931: 348-355.—In any military collision between the three great powers of the Far East—Russia, China, and Japan—Manchuria will inevitably be the major scene of conflict. Chinese Manchurian policy is marked by the desire to eliminate Japanese influence. Of immense importance is the annual migration of approximately one million Chinese into the Manchurian provinces. Russia intends to maintain its influence in the northern part of Manchuria, and to retain its authority over the direct line to Vladivostok. Japan's major interest is the preservation of peace, conducive to the development of Japanese commercial and financial enterprises.—*Alison Ewart*.

16218. FEIS, HERBERT. After tariffs, embargoes. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9 (3) Apr. 1931: 398-408.—Some justification for the proposed U. S. embargoes may be found in the case of the Russian exports, which, marketed by a state trust, constitute a peril to private producers in other countries. The proposed import restrictions on oil and copper, however, are in a different category. The U. S. is a great exporter of both these commodities, and the foreign production is largely controlled by American capital. To impose embargoes on these commodities would only penalize the American consumer, exhaust American natural resources at a more rapid rate, and handicap the American export trade by high prices in this country. American investors in these stocks would be seriously affected. The tariff of 1930 has already provoked retaliation and with further restrictions American export trade could scarcely survive, and American investments would be very seriously jeopardized. Yet this pyramiding of tariffs is the logical finale to the tariff history of the last 50 years.—*Maurice C. Latta*.

16219. FIELDS, HAROLD. Our unnaturalized foreigners. *Current Hist.* 34 (2) May 1931: 204-207.—Never before has so small a number of immigrants reached these shores. The policy of restriction, formerly based on racial factors, is now being put on an economic basis. Further, aliens are: (1) subject to deportation, at great expense to the government, when guilty of illegal entry; (2) subject to discrimination in securing employment, because they are not citizens. Assimilation of these immigrants is hindered by the high cost of securing citizenship. The relation of the alien to crime has been examined, but the statistical basis for such

studies is unsatisfactory, and the results inconclusive.—*W. Brooke Graves*.

16220. GIACCARDI, ALBERTO. Italia e Francia in Africa. [Italy and France in Africa.] *Vita Ital.* 19 (216) Mar. 1931: 248-259; (217) Apr. 1931: 363-376; (218-219) May-Jun. 1931: 501-517.—The author sketches the situation of the conflicting colonial interests of the two powers in Africa and examines the possibilities of further expansion of Italy's colonies there.—*O. Eisenberg*.

16221. HORNBERG, EIRIK. Den svages tröst. [The solace of the weak.] *Nya Argus*. 24 (11) Jun. 1, 1931: 133-135.—Finland, Estonia, and Latvia need not expect any aid from Sweden or Poland in case they are attacked by Russia. If Finland were to be given the whole of the northern and eastern sections of Russia, she would be taxed to the limit of her resources and abilities to maintain her control over them. She must be honest, conciliatory, and ready to take advantage of circumstances; otherwise she may lose her position as a free state once again.—*T. Kalijarvi*.

16222. McDONALD, JAMES G. Japan's changing foreign policy. *About Japan*. May 1931: 10-16.

16223. D'ORMESSON, WLADIMIR. À propos du "corridor" de Danzig. Une opinion française. [Concerning the Danzig Corridor. A French opinion.] *Esprit Internat.* 5 (18) Apr. 1931: 212-225.—The existence of the Corridor as a legal fact supported by international guarantees is basic. Legal arrangements facilitating traffic between the western and eastern portions of Germany would undoubtedly improve German-Polish relations markedly; but the burning question is visual: colors on the map. The salving of German prestige by a return of the Corridor would involve an impossible demand on Polish amour-propre, and give Germany a "majority" problem greater than the present "minority" situation confronting Poland. The German assumption that a suggestion from France would be followed by the Polish government is totally erroneous in underestimating the intense nationalism of the Polish public. What is necessary is the establishment of a hierarchy among European problems in which questions of pure politics, not directly affecting the daily life of the masses, shall be accorded subordinate position. French sentiment unanimously approves such relegation of divisive issues in favor of constructive plans for unification.—*H. S. Foster, Jr.*

16224. PAPOUŠEK, JAROSLAV. The political background of the Austro-German project. *Cent. European Observer*. 9 (19) May 8, 1931: 276-286.—German political and economic authors are cited as proof that the German plan of a customs union with Austria, alternately also with Czechoslovakia, has nothing in common with Briand's plan, but is connected with the German schemes for the creation of a German *Mittleuropa*. These schemes can be understood only in connection with the history of German economic and political thought, especially that of List, Lagarde, the entire school of the Pan-Germans, and Naumann's *Mittleuropa*. The idea of the common interests of the small nations of Central Europe, and their collaboration, is formulated in Masaryk's *New Europe and The Making of a State*; it is not directed solely against German imperialism.—*Joseph S. Roucek*.

16225. PARESC, GABRIELE. Italian foreign policy. *Internat. Affairs*. 10 (3) May 1931: 352-371.—A defense of Italian foreign policy concerning: (1) France; (2) Yugoslavia and Albania; (3) general questions concerning treaties of arbitration, relations with ex-enemy states, and the League of Nations, Pan-Europe, naval and land disarmament; and (4) the general lines of Italian foreign policy.—*Luther H. Evans*.



**16226. REALE, EGIDIO.** The passport question. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9(3) Apr. 1931: 506-509.—Special problems are presented by the great number of people in post-war Europe who cannot secure passports, persons whose nationality has been lost or forfeited, refugees, political exiles, and the like. With the reduction in visa fees, passports no longer provide a source of revenue. More efficient means of control are available. The passport seems an anachronism in the modern world.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

**16227. REBOUL, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.** La Grèce dans l'orbite de l'Italie. [Greece, the satellite of Italy.] *Mercur de France.* 227 (789) May 1, 1931: 568-590.—Until 1928, Italy was perpetually checkmating Greece. With the rise to power of Venizelos in 1928 all was changed. Greece recognized Italy's rights in the Dodecanese and made a treaty of amity with her. The Greco-Serbian treaty followed, supposedly with Mussolini's aid. Mussolini is directly responsible for the treaty—practically an alliance—between Greece and Turkey. By agreeing to remain neutral in any wars to which Turkey may be a party the value of the *status quo* as established by the peace treaties is weakened, and by agreeing to stop naval construction now when the Greek navy is inferior to that of Turkey and Russia, Greece is making herself impotent to be of service to her traditional friends, France and England.—*Martha Sprigg Poole.*

**16228. RIPPY, J. FRED.** The "right revolution" in Latin America. *Current Hist.* 34(1) Apr. 1931: 12-16.—The policy of the U. S. toward Mexico and Central America is based upon the suppositions that revolutions are not necessary, that democratic self-government is possible, and that it is the duty of the U. S. to maintain order. This is a false position. The U. S. must either guarantee fair elections and a just government or go back to the old policy of recognizing a *de facto* government when it is evident that it has the support of the people. If the former, then fairness demands that it be done in cooperation with other countries and a report of its trusteeship be made to the League of Nations.—*Frank Paddock.*

**16229. SEREBRENNIKOV, I. I.** A Soviet satellite: Outer Mongolia today. *Foreign Affairs* (N. Y.). 9(3) Apr. 1931: 510-515.—Outer Mongolia, under Chinese sovereignty, has actually been dominated by the Soviet Union since 1924. The government is controlled by the People's Revolutionary party, organized like the Russian Communist party. The party has about 4,000 members in 150 party "cells," 80% consisting of peasants. Natural resources belong to the people; foreign loans contracted before 1921 have been repudiated. Church and state have been separated, and titles and class distinctions have been abolished. The Mongolian Central Cooperative, with a personnel over half Russian, is working toward a monopoly of foreign trade. Industrial development, still confined to crude pastoral products, is largely in the hands of state trusts; production does not exceed \$1,080,000. A state monetary system has been established, the unit being the tukrik, a silver coin equal to 90 cents (Chinese). The principal economic activities are grazing and the fur trade. (Statistics.) Agriculture is expanding slowly, land under cultivation in 1928 being less than 1/5,000 of the total area. There are no railroads, and only a few motor cars. The Selenga and Orkhon rivers are navigable for short distances. Foreign trade is chiefly with China, although the Russian share is now about one-third.—*Maurice C. Latta.*

**16230. SMYSER, WILLIAM L.** Venizelos as a man of peace. *Current Hist.* 34(2) May 1931: 193-197.—A former revolutionist, Venizelos, premier of Greece, is attempting to bring that country to a 20th century pattern. Balancing the home budget enabled him to get large loans from abroad and these have been used

in internal improvements. He has negotiated treaties of arbitration and commercial agreements with neighboring powers and with countries of central and western Europe. In addition, he has consolidated the Grecian borders and assimilated the refugees. He has the best of relations with the Turks, and he hopes to bring about a union of all the Balkans.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

**16231. SOULE, GEORGE.** An American policy toward Russia. *New Repub.* 67(861) Jun. 3, 1931: 61-65.—American policy toward Russia has tended to hamper trade relations between the two countries. Russia buys from us nearly five times the amount of goods we import from Russia, representing 3% of our total exports. While manufactured goods go to Russia, we import mostly raw or partly manufactured articles of which we have a great inadequacy in this country. Though we may not approve of the Russian system of government it is not for us to condemn. U. S. economic and social conditions do not indicate the perfect government.—*Carl M. Frasure.*

**16232. TARDY, MAURICE.** Les Américains sur mer. [The Americans on the water.] *Rev. de France.* 11(10) May 15, 1931: 333-362.—In any given situation the U. S. will seek to remain neutral. In that case the only sanction which would guarantee the neutrality of its commerce would be the importance of its navy. Despite the present depression, America has become so important economically that, in view of the increase in her navy, the eventual belligerents would be obliged to grant all the concessions to her commerce.—*Julian Park.*

**16233. UNSIGNED.** Extritoriality and the Japanese dope trade in Manchuria. *China Weekly Rev.* 56(7) Apr. 18, 1931: 224-225.—Three years ago an authentic report, including photographs, was published showing the extent of the trade in habit forming drugs conducted throughout Manchuria and Inner Mongolia by Japanese and Koreans under the protection of the Japanese courts and military establishment. Most of this trade centers in Dairen, whence it extends along the South Manchuria Railway and its branches. Conditions have remained unchanged, despite comment at Geneva. The local Chinese authorities regard the matter as hopeless, and the Chinese people resent the practice.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

**16234. UNSIGNED.** Strange Franco-Japanese attitude on China. *China Weekly Rev.* 56(9) May 2, 1931: 291-293.—The French government refuses to make clear her attitude toward China's reasonable demands for treaty revision. France and Japan may be acting in accord. Should France surrender her concessions and leased territories, Japan would be left isolated on Chinese soil. The French leased territory at Kwangchow-wan, the French concession at Shanghai, and the Japanese leased zone in South Manchuria are bases for the smuggling of opium and narcotics into Chinese territory.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

**16235. UNSIGNED.** Two aspects of Soviet policy on the Chinese Eastern Railway. *China Weekly Rev.* 56(6) Apr. 11, 1931: 195-196, 209.—The Soviet controlled management of the railway maintains freight rates which favor Vladivostok, although the haul is longer than to Dairen and Chinese ports. These rates are compiled on the gold ruble basis instead of the dollar. The intent of both of these policies is to "Redden" the railway.—*W. Leon Godshall.*

**16236. WILGUS, A. CURTIS.** Imperialism in the relations of the United States to Hispanic America. *Pan-Amer. Mag.* 44(5) May 1931: 363-368.—A summary of the rise and decline of "manifest destiny" sentiment, and the subsequent rise of imperialism.—*A. Curtis Wilgus.*

**16237. WILLIAMS, W. L.** Siam. *Foreign Policy Rep.* 7(7) Jun. 10, 1931: 137-150.—From a buffer state of no considerable importance, Siam has emerged during

the last half century as one of the few independent states on the Asiatic continent, with double her former territory, and complete local jurisdiction and tariff autonomy. A detailed summary of the political, social and economic, and international evolution of the country.—*Phillips Bradley*.

## DIPLOMATIC NEGOTIATIONS AND CONTROVERSIES

(See also Entries 15994, 16200, 16211)

16238. ALLARY, JEAN. L'accord austro-allemand et l'économie française. [The Austro-German accord and French economy.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (686) Apr. 4, 1931: 459-460.—*Luther H. Evans*.

16239. BENESCH, EDUARD. Der deutsch-oesterreichische Plan. [The proposed German-Austrian customs union.] *Tagebuch*. 12 (18) May 2, 1931: 682-701.—Benesch explains his opposition to the German-Austrian plan and emphasizes the need of a European customs union and common European economic action.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

16240. LA BRUYÈRE, RENÉ. L'accord naval. [The naval accord.] *Rev. Pol. et Parl.* 147 (437) Apr. 10, 1931: 18-25.—A brief résumé of the post war naval conferences for limitation of armaments. The Franco-Italian accord was not a limitation, but an engagement not to build beyond a certain maximum tonnage before 1936. The accord realized the aspirations of Italy as concerned parity for future construction. France made a bad bargain in that much of her appropriations must be spent on maintenance and repair of old ships, while Italy is free to devote her appropriations almost exclusively to the construction of new units.—*Grayson L. Kirk*.

16241. UNSIGNED. L'accord austro-allemand. [The Austro-German accord.] *Europe Nouvelle*. 14 (686) Apr. 4, 1931: 480-483.—Text of the tentative agreement and texts of the communiqué in the Austrian *Ämtliche Nachrichtenstelle*, the communiqué of the British ambassador in Paris, extracts of a speech by Briand in the senate of March 28, extracts of a speech by Henderson in the House of Commons of March 30,

and extracts of a speech by Curtius in the Reichstag of March 31.—*Luther H. Evans*.

## WORLD POLITICS

16242. BAUER, LUDWIG. Die Ohnmacht der Internationalen. [The impotence of the internationals.] *Tagebuch*. 12 (13) Mar. 28, 1931: 486-490; (14) Apr. 4, 1931: 527-532; (15) Apr. 11, 1931: 571-574; (17) Apr. 25, 1931: 646-649.—The internationals declared impotent are the Catholic church, the pink international (socialism), the golden international (capitalism), and the Jews.—*H. C. Engelbrecht*.

16243. MARTIN, WILLIAM. Europe as I see it today. *Internat. Conciliation*. (#270) May 1931: 273-317.—Europe's present economic ills have resulted from over-industrialization in some countries and an almost exclusive agrarian organization in others. Tariff protectionism was induced by the war and psychology prevents its eradication. Europe will be able to solve its problems if given 20 years of peace, provided broader foundations for patriotism are laid, the fear of war is mastered, and other countries assume their responsibilities toward the rehabilitation of the nations deranged by the war.—*R. L. Jones*.

16244. RHEINBABEN, WERNER von. Auftakt zur Abrüstungskonferenz. [Preliminary statements for the conference on disarmament.] *Deutsch-Französ. Rundsch.* 4 (5) May 1931: 396-406.—No steps for a general disarmament were taken from 1926 to 1930, but it was tried to prove by so-called "political statistics" that Germany herself evaded real disarmament. Germany does not consider The Hague convention of Dec. 9, 1930, as a sound basis for a conference on disarmament, as military discrimination has remained. At the conference in 1932, Germany will demand disarmament on the principle of equality. Germany further prefers the system of bilateral arbitration, the appeal to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague excepted. The establishment of an international police, army, navy, and air force, would be premature as long as equality in armaments does not exist.—*Hans Frerk*.

16245. ROSS, CARL A. World citizenship and governments. *World Unity*. 8 (3) Jun. 1931: 177-186.



# SOCIOLOGY

## SOCIAL THEORY AND ITS HISTORY

(See also Entries 14948, 16008, 16120, 16277-16278, 16334, 16409, 16516, 16521)

**16246. BERNARD, L. L.** An interpretation of sociology in the United States. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 43-54.—Sociology in the United States was influenced in its early development by Comte's positivist philosophy, theology, metaphysics, and the anthropogeographic, cultural, statistical, transcendental, humanitarian or welfare, journalistic-descriptive, psychological and ethical viewpoints. From 1890 to the present it has been transformed and integrated variously into Christian sociology, Christian ethics, general sociology, cultural sociology, practical or applied sociology, social work, historical sociology, descriptive sociology, sociological methodology, social psychology, human ecology, behavioristic sociology, and fundamentalist sociology; and also into various territorial and functional subsociologies, such as rural sociology, urban sociology, social biology, the sociology of religion, educational sociology, social ethics, etc. The present trend is to concentrate upon sociological methodology as a means to the further development of the content of the subject. The behaviorist or dynamic approach to content makes primary use of social psychology, cultural sociology, and human ecology as its chief supports.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**16247. BODENHAFFER, WALTER B.** Cooley's theories of competition and conflict. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 18-24.—Cooley displayed a constant interest in this subject throughout his career, and did not materially alter the central form of his theory during his lifetime. He uses the terms competition and conflict to denote a type of interaction found in all social situations. Consequently he devoted a good deal of energy to a careful analysis of the process in order to picture the realities of the situation. He does not seem to be interested in classification so much as he is in elucidating the common process found in all forms of competition. His general theory involved the belief that while competition and conflict are universal and essential in society, they are always parts of the larger social order. This made necessary the inclusion of co-operation as a correlated process in order to give a balanced account. It also implied that all forms of competition must be subordinate to the larger social order. Therefore, progress in a social order, in this respect, consists not in attempts to eliminate competition but in raising the plane of competition under rules and regulations of a higher type. The sources of Cooley's knowledge of this process were probably the intellectual milieu in economics and biology, and his own observations, in accordance with his general theory of knowledge in social science.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**16248. FARIS, ELLSWORTH.** Borderline trends in social psychology. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 36-42.—In the period under review the whole history of social psychology is comprised, though the concept is older and the need for a social psychology goes back further yet. Psychologists and sociologists have from the first contributed and published in this field, and marginal influences have played upon it from all the social sciences. There was first a strong trend toward individual problems and the nature of personality, though lately the interest in collective activity has been growing. The search for elements has gone on throughout the period and gave rise to the instinct

controversy, the debate about reflexes and wishes, and is still an unsettled issue though steadily approaching a state of agreement. The influences marginal to social psychology include ethnology, abnormal psychology, particularly psychoanalysis, behaviorism and philosophy. Social psychology is still imperfectly organized, its concepts are still in confusion, and its methods unsatisfactory. But the intense interest in the subject, the number and enthusiasm of the workers, and the importance of the issues give assurance of a more perfect day.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**16249. GUIDETTI, I.** Il conflitto fra la morale e la sociologia. [The conflict between morals and sociology.] *Riv. di Sociol.* 3 (1) Jan.-Mar. 1929: 29-55.

**16250. MacIVER, R. M.** Is sociology a natural science? *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 25-35.

**16251. MÜHLMANN, W. E.** Studien zur Kultur- und Sozialbiologie. [Studies in cultural and social biology.] *Arch. f. Rassen- u. Gesellsch. Biol.* 23 (4) Feb. 1931: 355-374.—(I. The history of biological theories in ethnology and sociology. A. Teleological-genealogical and organismic views in ethnology and sociology.)—*Conrad Taeuber.*

**16252. ODUM, HOWARD W.** Folk and regional conflict as a field of sociological study. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 1-17.—The sociology of conflict, to some extent a neglected subject, offers an excellent field, peculiarly adapted to the sociologist, for the study of modern society. The comparative approach, through folk and regional aspects, affords a fruitful and, to some extent, a new medium for the search after fundamental principles involved in the changing societies of the world, especially in social conflict in a modern world of technology and in the breaking up of old cultures. The meaning of the term "folk" includes the usual usage applying to the primitive and unrecorded, but extends much further to include modern social processes which are extra-organizational, extra-technological, and transitional. Such processes constitute the definitive comparative society through which the study of changing cultures may be analyzed. The region is an extension of the folk concept and from the sociological viewpoint is contrasted with the technological or functional area concept utilized by the economists, geographers, or political scientists. Through these approaches delimitable fields may be attacked and the nature of society studied through the conflict of the individual or folk group with the culture pattern and forces, as well as through the older concept of conflict between groups and individuals. Such a field of study emphasizes the importance of utilizing current social data as well as primitive and historical, and minimizes the distinctions between the primitive and "civilized" peoples. It stresses the importance of such study in the possible development of new methods and the training of students—tasks which confront sociology at the present time.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

**16253. SOMBART, WERNER.** Nationalökonomie und Soziologie. [Economics and sociology.] *Kieler Vorträge.* (33) 1930: pp. 15.—A culture-science consists of two parts: the empirical which deals with particular objects and events; the theoretical which is concerned with the universal (possibilities, prerequisites, and probabilities). Sociology, which is the study of human association and living together, is not concerned with the particular but rather with the theory of culture and history. Special sociology (e.g., sociology of law) deals with the theoretical aspects of given culture-sciences. Universal sociology deals with universal his-

tory and abstracts the complete process of history; its chief task is the study of necessary and probable relations between specific spheres of culture. General or formal sociology deals with relations and processes as such, apart from any culture sphere. Economics is the science of a specific sphere of culture, namely, the creation of goods and the provision of maintenance. There is no distinction between the so-called natural and social categories in economics, for all economic categories are social. Neither is there a distinction between pure economics and social economy. Since economics is a study of human association, it is sociology. Sociology, however, comprehends only economic theory and not the study of particular economic events. The false notion that economic theory and economic sociology differ grew out of: (1) the neglect of the social background by students of economic dogmatics; (2) the failure to understand the substance of economics and the difference between its formal and its objective aspects; (3) the failure to understand that a theory is but a means to understand particular objects and events.—*J. J. Spengler.*

## HUMAN NATURE AND PERSONALITY

### ORIGINAL NATURE AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES

(See also Entries 16265, 16287)

16254. HERSEY, REX B. Emotional cycles in man. *J. Mental Sci.* 77 (316) Jan. 1931: 151-169.

16255. KELLOGG, W. N., and EAGLESON, B. M. The growth of social perception in different racial groups. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22 (5) May 1931: 367-382.—An attempt to measure racial differences in the growth of social perception by the use of six pictures of the Ruchmich series expressing various emotions. Small sex differences appear among Negro children but similar distributions according to age occur for white and colored.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

16256. PINTNER, RUDOLF. Intelligence and month of birth. *J. Applied Psychol.* 15 (2) Apr. 1931: 149-154.

16257. REED, HOMER B. The influence of training on changes in variability in achievement. *Psychol. Monog. (Princeton)* 41 (2) 1931: pp. 59.

16258. RUMYANECK, J. The comparative psychology of Jews and non-Jews: A survey of the literature. *Brit. J. Psychol. (Genl. Sec.)* 21 (4) Apr. 1931: 404-426.—The author reviews 19 investigations of the intelligence of Jewish and non-Jewish children made in Germany, America, and in England during the years 1916-1928. Of these 19 investigations, eight maintained that Jewish children were superior to non-Jewish children, four that they were inferior, and four found no appreciable difference. In two of the investigations the Jewish children compared with Italians and Bohemians were found to be superior, and in one, where scholastic excellence of university students was compared, the Chinese were first and the Jews second. In some instances, the reviewer points out, the superiority and inferiority was of such a slight character that it becomes doubtful whether it is permissible to use such descriptive terms at all.—*Uriah Z. Engelman.*

### ATTITUDES, SENTIMENTS, AND MOTIVES

(See also Entries 16337, 16376, 16452)

16259. HOFFMANN-KRAYER, E. Individuelle Triebkräfte im Volksleben. [Individual motivating

forces in people's lives.] *Arch. Suisses d. Traditions Populaires.* 30 (4) 1930: 169-182.

16260. YOUNG, PAUL CAMPBELL. Suggestion as indirection. *J. Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* (1) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 69-90.—The aim of the article is (1) a clear analysis of the concept of suggestion, (2) a critique of the current theories, (3) explanation of the phenomenon based on the method involved, (4) the differentiation of suggestion from other processes with which it is frequently confused. Suggestion must always be a strong indirect appeal to strong trends within the personality. Its indirection may consist either in the sly insinuating character of the expression or in the preoccupied or inhibited condition of the person who receives the communication. In suggestion the imparted idea must definitely elude rational criticism.—*H. M. Beckh.*

### CHILD STUDY AND ADOLESCENCE

(See also Entries 16352, 16354, 16379, 16382, 16520)

16261. BACHELARD, P. M. Can we diagnose feeble-mindedness in children? *Australas. J. Psychol. & Philos.* 9 (2) Jun. 1931: 120-139.

16262. ECCLES, AUGUST K. The performance of delinquent boys on the Healy completion test II. *Training School Bull.* 28 (4) Jun. 1931: 61-69.

16263. HEUYER, G.; ROUDINESCO, M.; NÉRON, M. Examination of delinquent children. *Rev. Internat. de l'Enfant.* 10 (58) Oct. 1930: 223.—(Original article in French.)

16264. PRESTON, GEORGE H., and SHEPLER, WINIFRED McLANE. A study of the problems of "normal" children. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1 (3) Apr. 1931: 245-256.

16265. TULCHIN, SIMON H. Note on mental acceleration at adolescence and the related problem of mental age of adults. *Amer. J. Orthopsychiat.* 1 (3) Apr. 1931: 257-270.

16266. UNSIGNED. Clinical study of special class children. *Training School Bull.* 28 (4) Jun. 1931: 70-73.

### PERSONALITY AND LIFE-ORGANIZATION

(See also Entries 13762, 14619, 14629, 16270, 16515)

16267. PARK, ROBERT E. Personality and cultural conflict. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 95-110.—The sociological conception of personality may be said to take its departure from the observation of Thomas and Znaniecki that "personality is the subjective aspect of culture." The individual comes to share the aims and purposes that find expression in social institutions, becomes conscious of his rights and duties, achieves a status, conceives a role for himself, and thus acquires a personality. As a conscious personality an individual is always under the necessity of conforming to group expectations on the one hand, and of leading a consistent life on the other. When one has to take different roles at the same time; the result is mental conflict. Mental conflicts often have their sources in cultural conflicts. Cultural conflicts when they do not provoke mass movements are likely to manifest themselves in family disorganization, in delinquency, and in functional derangement of the individual psyche. Studies in clinical psychology may be of importance to the understanding of social and cultural changes; the investigation of cultural conflicts may throw some light upon the functional disorders of the individual psyche.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

16268. RUSCHEVA, ST. Razmishleniya vurkhu uchivost'ta. [Reflection on politeness.] *Filosofski Pregled.* 2 (1) 1930: 43-47.—The article is based on a study by L. Dugas published in *La psychologie et la vie*, 1928.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16269. SUMNER, F. C., and SUMNER, F. H. The mental health of white and Negro college students. *J.*



*Abnormal & Soc. Psychol.* 26(1) Apr.-Jun. 1931: 28-36. —The results of a mental health survey of a group of Negro students from Howard University are quantitatively compared with House's corresponding findings for 400 white college students. The Negro group was smaller, numbering only 193. No attempt was made to check up on sex differences. Tables of findings include: psychoneurotic symptom frequencies for the group of Negroes, total frequencies for House's Normals, House's Psychoneurotics and the Negro college students, combined averages for these three groups, symptom frequencies for the three groups stated in terms of percentage for each of the hundred questions. The symptom frequency of the Negro group is approximately identical with that of House's Normals.—*H. M. Beckh.*

## THE FAMILY

### NATURAL HISTORY OF THE FAMILY AND THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX

(See also Entries 16076, 16083, 16318, 16341)

16270. HART, HORNELL. Family life and the fulfillment of personality. *Amer. J. Psychiat.* 10(1) Jul. 1930: 7-17.

16271. WESENBERG-LUND, C. Familiebegrebet biologisk belyst. [The concept of family biologically illuminated.] *Nordisk Tidskr. f. Vetenskap, Konst och Indus.* 7(1) 1931: 1-20.—*C. M. Rosenquist.*

### THE MODERN FAMILY AND ITS PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 15121, 15953, 15955, 15957, 16311)

16272. GARGAS, S. Les divorces aux Pays-Bas. [Divorce in the Netherlands.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 105-112.—Statistics covering the period of 1895-1924 indicate that childlessness, which was an important factor in divorce in the Netherlands, has lost its former significance due to post-war economic conditions.—*Lina Kahn.*

16273. GROVES, ERNEST R. The family. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(6) May 1931: 993-1001.—Outwardly it has been an uneventful year in the history of the American family with the exception of the White House Conference and the establishment of the first matrimonial clinic. There is evidence of an increasing control in parental and sex education and of a greater protest against contemporary mores and law, especially with regard to divorce and the use of contraceptives. The activities of the Roman Catholic church to conserve family life were given impetus by the encyclical of Pope Pius XI issued at the close of the year. The major problem has been family relief on account of industrial depression and unemployment.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

## PEOPLES AND CULTURAL GROUPS

### EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION

(See also Entries 15450, 15617, 16207, 16219, 16226, 16286)

16274. FERENCZI, I. L'emigrazione e l'immigrazione d'Ungheria e dei "magiari" nel dopo guerra. [The emigration and immigration of Hungary and of the Magyars after the war.] *Economia.* 7(2) Feb. 1931: 139-149.—*Roberto Bachi.*

16275. HAUSHOFER, K. Ost- und Südafrika im indischen Lichte. [East and South Africa in Indian eyes.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7(8) Aug. 1930: 631-636.—The to-

tal number of Indians (Hindus) that emigrated to Africa may not have exceeded a quarter million, but they were crowded together in Natal, and 22,000 to 25,000 Hindus from British Kenya formed a most lively element. Between the two extreme solutions, equality or deportation, a series of compromises is left. One of them, the idea of a reservation (ghetto) was more wildly repudiated in India than in Africa.—*Werner Neuse.*

## COLONIAL PROBLEMS AND MISSIONS

(See also Entries 15019, 16007, 16043, 16048)

16276. UNSIGNED. Tonkin. L'activité de la mission catholique. [Activities of the Catholic mission in Tonkin.] *Asie Française.* 31(288) Mar. 1931: 97.—Large numbers of Tonkinese have been won over to Catholicism. The Church publishes a newspaper, *Tung-Hoa*, for their special benefit. It also operates four elementary schools attended by over a thousand native children, has organized many young people's clubs and scout troops, and carries on large scale social service work.—*Lowell Joseph Ragatz.*

## CONFLICT AND ACCOMMODATION GROUPS

16277. YOUNG, KIMBALL. Contribution of psychiatry to the study of group conflict. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25(2) May 1931: 111-124.—The group conflict problem involves the possible interrelation of two conceptual systems, one for the group (sociological), the other for the individual (psychological). The sociologist inclines to state group conflict in terms of culture contacts and antagonisms of groups due to ideas (collective representations) and practices held in common by certain classes, nations, or larger culture groups. Conflict arises in terms of divergent interests of groups. The psychoanalysts tend to state conflict in terms applicable to the individual. For the latter conflict arises in terms of opposing trends in personality. A brief review is offered of each of these two conceptual schemata. An examination of the contrast in standpoint is made, showing the possible intercorrelation of the two for a more complete analysis of the sociological process known as group conflict. Especially pertinent is the disparate view of the place of culture patterns as opposed to individual experience in setting the stage for group conflict.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

## CLASSES AND CLASS STRUGGLE

(See also Entries 9034, 9060, 9699, 9821, 9912, 10126, 10128-10129, 10240, 10724, 10800, 11492, 12097, 12744, 12800, 13054, 13059, 13121, 13298, 13775, 13789, 14593, 15042, 15946, 15954, 16050, 16302)

16278. JOBIT, P. Les idées de nation et de pouvoir dans l'oeuvre de José Ortega y Gasset. [The ideas of nation and of power in the work of José Ortega y Gasset.] *Rev. Internat. de Sociol.* 39(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 121-134.—Ortega y Gasset is a biological determinist and a collectivist, using the individual as the effective basis of collective behavior. Essentially he is a philosopher of history, explaining the rise and decay of societies in terms of a dichotomy of mass and class, or élite. The latter constitute a natural aristocracy by heredity and the masses follow them willingly in times of social stability. But too rapid progress displaces this relationship of imitation of the élite by the masses and also disturbs the location of the natural élite, because new hereditary types of ability appear among the masses suitable to provide leadership for new times and new adjustments. The élite themselves frequently resign their function of social leadership in times of security,

preferring pleasures and the absence of responsibility. Thus the collective social organization, from one cause or another, becomes disorganized and mass turns against class, until new units of ability assert themselves and become welded into a new élite. In the period of transition dictators are likely to arise, as in recent times, to supply the temporary lack of leadership. In this way society is constantly either on an upgrade development toward more effective organization under the leadership of a more competent élite, or it is on the downgrade toward temporary dissolution because of the temporary dispersion of its élite, pending the appearance of a new set of leaders justified by their native capacity.—*L. L. Bernard.*

### NATIONALITIES AND RACES

(See also Entries 14864, 14959, 15113, 15450, 15622, 15905, 16041, 16047, 16050, 16052, 16064, 16070, 16096, 16223, 16252, 16255, 16275, 16284, 16286, 16320, 16344, 16518)

16279. GIDE, ANDRÉ. Nationalismus und Literatur. [Nationalism and literature.] *Neue Rundsch.* 42 (1) Jan. 1931: 107-114.

16280. REYNOLDS, C. N. Competition and conflict between races of differing cultural standards. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 81-89.—Recent studies of relations of the Chinese and Japanese to the whites along the Pacific Coast have given us a pattern that is now being tested in the relations between the whites and Filipinos. The pattern presents a set of forces tending toward understanding, cooperation, and final assimilation contending with forces that develop distrust and conflict. The economic basis for the contacts has been the need for cheap labor. In satisfying this need some selection has resulted in the invasion of relatively low representatives of the races. Yet immediate contacts are friendly. A consciousness of economic competition, however, very soon develops and the invaders are pictured a menace to American homes, to American womanhood, and to American standards of living. Legislative discrimination is attempted. If the newcomers recognize their place and keep within it, a period of relatively good feeling ensues, as the consciousness of adverse competition grows smaller and smaller. A preliminary study of contacts between whites and Filipinos in California shows a surprising adherence to the usual pattern. The present status is one of competition with delayed conflict expression and with attitudes unstable but crystallizing rapidly in the areas where contacts are most frequent and where competition is keenest.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

16281. WOOFER, T. J., Jr. Race relations. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 1039-1044.—The Negro and Indian situations have, on the whole, shown improvement. Greater economic security for the Negro has offset some of the effects of the economic depression; advancing educational standards since 1913 have been marked by the erection of the five-thousandth Rosenwald rural school. Greatly increased appropriations have been made for the Indian service. The policy leans toward "Americanization" with increasing pressure away from the reservation and toward the larger community. European and Mexican immigration have been greatly restricted, owing to the economic depression. On the other hand, immigration of territorial subjects has increased, with consequent friction in California over the Philippine situation, leading to legislative measures against the Filipinos.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

### RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND SECTS

(See also Entries 13640, 13766, 14361, 16007, 16047, 16061-16062, 16072)

16282. DEETS, LEE EMERSON. The origins of conflict in the Hutterische communities. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25 (2) May 1931: 125-135.—The Hutterische Brüder are a sectarian communistic society comprising thirty-two colonies, four in South Dakota and twenty-eight in Manitoba and Alberta, which trace their origin in 1528 to the Anabaptist movement in Moravia. Their history and culture formation is a record of crisis, persecution, and frequent migration into isolation. The community life is greatly restricted in contact and is on a simple culture level. It is controlled by a religious oligarchy at times verging on autocracy. It is a primary group par excellence but without the control of gossip. Adult quarrelling is almost unknown in recent years. The individual is submerged in the community. The extreme solidarity of the community, together with its isolation, provides a good setup for the study of community conflict origins. Conflicts in the Hutterische communities may be divided into two major types, outside and internal. They are caused by the enmity of the family and the community, the desire for money operating as a beginning point for the introduction of individualism into communism, and lastly, the breakdown of isolation.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

### POPULATION AND TERRITORIAL GROUPS

#### DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION

(See also Entries 14826, 14842, 14879, 14893, 14947, 14959, 15566, 15817, 15831, 15902, 15905, 16207, 16302, 16312-16313, 16358-16361, 16367, 16370, 16372, 16436, 16446, 16458)

16283. DÄBRITZ, WALTER. Untersuchungen zur Struktur des rheinisch-westfälischen Industriebezirks. 1. Die Struktur der Bevölkerung. [The structure of the Rhine—West Phalian industry districts. 1. The composition of the population.] *Ruhr u. Rhein.* 11 (35) Aug. 29, 1930: 1146-1150.—The Ruhr district has a large population concentrated in a narrow area, more than half of which is in the large cities. The average age of the population is low. The number of bachelors and males is higher than the average of the Reich. The Ruhr district is decidedly an immigration territory; the large cities registered during the years of 1925-27 a net immigration of 72,000 persons.—*K. C. Thalheim.*

16284. DIETRICH, BRUNO. Volkstum und Rasse in den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. [Population and race in the United States.] *Mitteil. d. Geog. Gesellschaft. in Wien.* 73 (10-12) 1930: 253-269.—*B. F. A. Dietrich.*

16285. HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L. The Navaho population problem. *Proc. 23rd Internat. Congr. Amer., New York, Sep. 17-22, 1928.* 1930: 620-632.

16286. HOGE, J. Das Bevölkerungsproblem Südafrikas. [The problem of population in South Africa.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 7 (8) Aug. 1930: 618-624.—In Africa 1,700,000 Europeans confront about 7,000,000 non-Europeans (6,000,000 Kaffirs, 600,000 mixed "colored people," and 300,000 Asiatics). While the mortality among the Asiatics and mixed people is very high the natives are steadily increasing in numbers. The birth rate among the whites has decreased; the gain from immigration is very small. If the present ratio of increase among the Kaffirs and of decrease among the Europeans keeps on in 50 years 3,000,000 whites will



face 24,000,000 natives. From 1924-28, 18,184 English have immigrated, but 19,932 English South Africans have left the country. The immigration of Jews is high (in 1926, 1,000 Jews from Lithuania alone).—*Werner Neuse.*

16287. HOLMES, S. J. Differential mortality in the American Negro. *Human Biol.* 3(2) May 1931: 203-244.—Negroes react very differently from whites to several diseases, a difference somewhat lessened by the infusion of white blood. Mulattoes do not show constitutional inferiority to either whites or pure blacks, but seem to be intermediate in their reactions between the two. The statistics for Negroes are probably less dependable than those for whites. The Negro is especially immune to diseases of the skin and to certain infections such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, erysipelas, chicken pox and nose and sinus infections; but he is particularly liable to infections of the respiratory tract. Although his death rate is higher than that of whites, there is no proof that this difference is the result of heredity. His unfavorable environment and hygiene undoubtedly play a large part here. (Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

16288. JASNY, N. Bevölkerungswachstum und Landwirtschaft. [Population growth and agriculture.] *Bl. f. Landwirtschaftl. Marktforsch.* (8) Jan. 1931: 335-342.

16289. KAHN, ERNST. Der Geburtenrückgang in Stadt und Land. [Urban and rural decrease in birth rates.] *Wirtschaftskurve.* 10(1) Apr. 1931: 80-83.

16290. MALCHEVA-GEORGIEVA, EL. Detskata smurtrout u nas. [Infant mortality in Bulgaria.] *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktziya na Stat.* 1(2-3) 1929: 204-211.—(A study of the infant mortality with elaborate statistical data.) Comparing the infant mortality rate of Bulgaria with other advanced nations, the author finds that the Bulgarian is greater. While there is a decrease in infant mortality in Western Europe, the rate is still high in Bulgaria. It is twice as great in the cities as in rural districts. (Tables and diagrams.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16291. MILLS, C. A., and SENIOR, F. A. Does climate affect human conception rate? *Arch. Internat. Medic.* (Chicago) 46 Dec. 1930: 921-929.—The birth statistics of different cities, states, and countries were analyzed and it was found that human fertility, as indicated by the conception rate, is highest in any given population at a temperature of about 65 F., and that it is reduced during the low temperatures of the northern winter and by mean summer temperatures above 70 F. The summer depression is roughly proportional to the rise in the mean temperature above 70 F. These changes in conception rate are not dependent on changes in the marriage rate or sexual activity of the population and must, therefore, represent actual variations in human fertility.—*J. Amer. Medic. Assn.*

16292. MISHAIKOV, D. Stoletnizite v Bulgaria. [Centenarians in Bulgaria.] *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktziya na Stat.* 1(2-3) 1929: 153-173, 174-194.—Bulgaria has a large number of centenarians. In 1920 there were 44 per 100,000, and in 1926 their total number was 1,756. The author has studied in detail the data of the censuses taken in different years and compares statistics of other countries. He publishes also the results of a questionnaire concerning the private lives of centenarians. (Tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16293. MIZUSHIMA, HARUO. The correlation between growth rates of population and vital factors by geographical districts. *Human Biol.* 3(2) May 1931: 180-202.—The geographical method of comparison of areas instead of the historical method of tracing development was used. The mountain and Pacific regions showed the largest population increases in the United States and the urban prefectures in Japan. The birth rate runs high in rapidly growing populations in United

States but very low in rapidly growing Japanese cities. The death rate adjusted for age distribution in both countries shows no correlation with population increase. Infant mortality is negatively correlated with population increases in United States, owing partly to the geographical difference of economic conditions. In Japan there is no such relationship. Vital index and excess of births over deaths are highly correlated with population increase as well as with natural increase in United States and in Japan. In United States the percentage of foreign born population is positively correlated with population increase and negatively with natural increase, the latter due to the concentration of immigrants in the cities. In both countries middle aged persons predominate over the old in regions increasing rapidly in population. The proportion of population distributed between rural and urban districts is not correlated with the rate of increase of population, but is significantly correlated with the natural increase rate. Density of population has no correlation with the rate of increase of population in either country as a whole, is negatively correlated with the birth rate and the rate of natural increase, but is uncorrelated with the death rate. There is an excess of males where the increase of population is marked, caused by immigration. In such districts in the United States there are more unmarried males and fewer unmarried females, but in Japan there is no correlation between the number of married females and the rate of population increase. (Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

16294. PELLECAT, COMMANDANT. Les recensements de la population d'Oran depuis 1831. [Census of the population of Oran since 1831.] *Bull. Trimestr. de la Soc. de Géog. et d'Archéol. d'Oran.* 51 (185) Jun. 1930: 204-209.

16295. PENCHEV, P. Razhdaemostta v Bulgaria. [The birth rate in Bulgaria.] *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktziya na Stat.* 1(1) 1929: 13-32.—As the population in Bulgaria increases one would expect the absolute number of births to grow also. This is not so. In some districts and in the cities a decrease is noticeable. Increase is still persistent in the rural districts. The causes are to be found in the changes taking place in the economic and cultural environment. (Map and tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16296. SANTOS, OLIVEIRA. O problema demográfico e a questão da mão d'obra em Angola. [The demographic problem and the question of manual labor in Angola.] *Bol. da Soc. de Geog. de Lisboa.* Ser. 47a (7-8) Jul.-Aug. 1929: 209-212.—Angola's economic problems are dependent upon demographic rather than upon financial considerations. Erroneous estimates of the native population, reported at five millions, had created the impression that this colony's man power was ample for future development. A more accurate census would show only three millions, of which number 550,000 are men of legal age, 18 to 45. Deducting for military quotas, for men physically incapacitated and those unavailable for manual pursuits, there remains a net total of about 480,000 workers of legal age. But Angola requires all of 400,000 men of legal age for its present day agricultural, industrial and commercial activities. Repatriation of natives who are returning to the colony is one solution. Clinical assistance now being rendered to reduce infant mortality is another step toward the same end.—*Wm. E. Rudolph.*

16297. SIMON, DR. Zur Beurteilung des Geburtenrückgangs. [Analysis of the decreasing birth rate.] *Z. d. Preuss. Statist. Landesamts.* 70(1) 1931: 122-125.

16298. THALHEIM, KARL C. Die Bevölkerungsbewegung in Europa. [Population movements in Europe.] *Wirtschaftsdienst.* 16(18) May 1, 1931: 759-763.

16299. WHELPTON, P. K. Trends in population increase and distribution during 1920-30. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(6) May 1931: 865-879.—From 1920 to 1930,

natural increase contributed over four times as much to population growth (U. S.) as did net immigration. Annual gains in population declined about one-third from 1920 to 1930, due in part to less immigration, but chiefly to a decline of one-seventh in the number of births. The 1930-40 population increase quite likely will be as low as 9,000,000. The greater part of the increase in population from 1920 to 1930 has accrued to industrial states as compared with agricultural states, and to urban centers rather than rural communities, the last differential being still greater when allowance is made for city workers who have sought country homes. Growth of cities has been less certain than in past decades, 102 cities of over 10,000 losing in population.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

16300. YUAN I-CHEN. Life tables for a Southern Chinese family from 1365 to 1849. *Human Biol.* 3 (2) May 1931: 157-179.—The analysis of mortality records of a Chinese family of 3,748 males and 3,752 females born between 1365 and 1849 shows that the most energetic and productive persons have been dying faster and faster and their expectation of life has become shorter and shorter. Normally the female mortality rates are higher than the male at younger ages, but lower at older ages. The female expectation of life is higher at all ages and in every period of time. As compared with English life tables, the Chinese show higher mortality rates for both sexes, less favorable survivorship and less expectation of life at practically all ages and especially at younger ages. Both tables show a more favorable survivorship among the females at higher ages and greater expectation of life for females at every age, in spite of the higher female mortality rates at the younger ages. (Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

16301. ZAKHARIEV, P. Za profesionalniya sustav na aktivnoto naselenie v grad Sofia. [Occupational distribution of the population of Sofia.] *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktziya na Stat.* 2 (1-2) 1930: 67-75.—The population of Sofia according to 1926 census is 213,002, of which 110,027 are men and 102,975 women. There are 99,034 employed persons. The number of employed women has increased rapidly. While up to 1910 the number of men holding administrative positions was 50 times greater than the number of women, in 1926 the ratio was 4.3 to 1. (Tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

### HEREDITY AND SELECTION

(See also Entries 14988, 14991, 16271, 16352, 16362)

16302. BOLDRINI, MARCELLO. Fertilità ed intelligenza. [Fecundity and intelligence.] *Riv. Internaz. di Sci. Soc. e Discipline Ausiliarie.* 2 (1) Jan. 1931: 3-21.—Neomalthusians affirm that the partial diffusion of the knowledge of contraceptive methods, almost exclusively limited to the higher classes, tends to raise the numerical proportion of people belonging to the middle or lower classes of society and therefore to lower the quality of the population. One cannot affirm as a general fact a superiority as to quality of the members of the higher social classes. Moreover, in homogeneous groups, there is no inverse correlation between fertility and intelligence; and the fertility of the social unfit (feeble-minded, lunatics) is greatly reduced. Consequently, opposing neomalthusianism and its propagation, one does not work against eugenics.—*Angelo Martinenghi.*

16303. BRECKINRIDGE, MARY. Is birth control the answer? *Harpers Mag.* 163 (974) Jul. 1931: 157-163.—What the poor of the Kentucky mountains need is not birth control but "economic justice." Birth control will not work with them; raising the standard of living alone will. Birth control will not solve the problems existing there because (1) the necessity of individualized treatment makes the cost too high; (2) religious prejudice exists; (3) large families are an economic asset; (4) contraceptives are difficult to use under condi-

tions of overcrowding; (5) it is questionable "whether we have yet found a method which is really effective." Moreover, the Kentucky Mountains "are a nursery for the finest flower of the Old American stock."—*Norman E. Himes.*

16304. DeJARNETTE, J. S. Eugenic sterilization in Virginia. *Virginia Medic. Monthly.* 57 Jan. 1931: 678-679.

16305. DUDYCHA, GEORGE J. Present tendencies in the philosophy of biological evolution. *Ohio J. Sci.* 31 (3) May 1931: 129-142.

16306. FETSCHER, R. Die Praxis der Sterilisierung. [The practice of sterilization.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6 (2) May 1931: 121-123.

16307. LAITINEN, TAAV. The influence of alcohol on offspring: experimental studies. *Sci. Temperance J.* 39 (4) Winter, 1930: 202-207.

16308. MacBRIDE, E. W. Birth control and human biology. *Nature [London].* 127 (3205) Apr. 4, 1931: 509-511.

16309. WRIGHT, SEWALL. Statistical theory of evolution. *Proc. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26 (173A) Mar. 1931: 201-208.—The conditions favorable to progressive evolution, as a process of cumulative change, are neither extreme mutation, extreme selection, extreme hybridization, nor any other extreme, but rather a certain balance between conditions which make for genetic homogeneity and genetic heterogeneity.—*James D. Paris.*

### HUMAN ECOLOGY AND HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(See also Entries 13254, 14892)

16310. WREDE, ADAM. Eifeler und Hunsrückler Volk und Volkstum. [The people of the Hunsrück and Eifel and their characteristics.] *Volk. u. Reich.* 6 (6-7) 1930: 395-406.—The people are hard working, very religious, and thoroughly German in both descent and their dialect. Soil, climate, and the prevalence of small farms have led to specialization in dairy products. Lack of land and the large number of children have led to migration to the cities. (4 statistical charts.)—*John B. Mason.*

### THE URBAN COMMUNITY AND THE CITY

(See also Entries 14827, 14852, 14928, 14943, 15579, 15655, 16387-16388, 16391, 16421, 16436, 16455, 16510)

16311. FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN. Family disorganization among Negroes. *Opportunity.* 9 (7) Jul. 1931: 204-207.—Study of seven successive unit areas which mark the expansion of the Chicago Negro community reveal that, in the areas which show increased concentration of the higher occupation classes and relatively little illiteracy, there is a high percentage of home ownership, relatively large numbers of children, and little crime, vice, dependency, desertion, illegitimacy, and juvenile delinquency.—*E. L. Clarke.*

16312. PENCHEV, P. Sgradite v Bulgaria. [Housing in Bulgaria.] *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktziya na Stat.* 1 (4) 1929: 389-417.—The author uses the data of all seven censuses taken since the liberation of Bulgaria. The number of buildings together with the growth of population shows that housing is insufficient. (Tables and diagrams.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16313. WENZLER, J. Die Millionenstädte der Erde. [The world's cities of more than a million population.] *Z. f. Geopol.* 8 (2) Feb. 1931: 152-154.—There are 27 cities with over a million people; 52.8 million live in them altogether. Ten of the cities are located in Europe, 8 in Asia, 5 in North America, and one each in Africa



and Australia. There has been a 60% increase in the million city population since 1900; the increase was greatest in America and Australia.—*Werner Neuse*.

### THE RURAL COMMUNITY

(See also Entries 14869, 14871, 14886, 15644, 15952, 16425, 16429, 16455)

16314. MELVIN, BRUCE L. Rural life. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 985-992.—Rural life in the year 1930 was especially marked by the economic depression and the drought. The mechanization of farming which for some years has been in process was especially felt by virtue of a surplus of wheat being thrown on a world-market with a declining price. An automobile generation has come into societal participation in rural life only recently, which is making for a greater intensity in social change. Farm population increased in 1930, and the urban-rural flow was greater in some sections than the rural-urban current. The social organization of rural life is rapidly shifting from a locality basis to special-interest groupings, and this characteristic is becoming increasingly marked.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

16315. SANDERS, J. T. The economic and social aspects of mobility of Oklahoma farmers. *Oklahoma Agric. & Mechanical College, Exper. Station Bull.* #195. Aug. 1929: pp. 64.—This study was undertaken with the hope of finding out how much moving takes place on Oklahoma farms; why these moves were made; the cost of the moves; and, to a limited extent, what are the good and evil results of this moving. About half the tenants and a third of all farmers in Oklahoma were on new farms in 1924. Excluding those who first began farming in that year, probably one-fourth of all farmers in the state actually moved. The extent of moving varied from 14% to 40% in different portions of the state, and in some counties as many as 60% of all tenants moved in 1924. There is no evidence that the average stay on the farms of the state has increased during the past 15 years. Over 38% of all farm land and building value was estimated to be in new hands in 1924. About 36.5% of the farm population under ten years of age and 31.4% of the farm population over ten years of age were involved by the moves made in 1924. The direct cost of moving to farmers in Oklahoma is estimated to be about two million dollars per year. Moving is inversely related to the average value of livestock and machinery per farm. Excessive movers are largely of the one crop type of farmers. A close positive association was found between wealth accumulation and stability. Children of the less frequent movers averaged about one-fifth more progress in school than did children of more frequent movers. The volume of reading matter found in farm homes increased with farm stability. (Three graphs and 33 tables.)—*O. D. Duncan*.

16316. SUNDA, E. S. Indian village reform. *My-sore Econ. J.* 17 (4) Apr. 1931: 180-182.

### COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL CONTROL

(See also Entry 16268)

### SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: REFORMS, CRAZES, REVOLUTIONS

16317. REISSNER, I. Die Lehren der Bauernbewegung in Afghanistan. [The peasant movement in Afghanistan.] *Agrar-Probleme*. 2 (3-4) 1929: 581-589.—The weakness of the peasant movement in Afghanistan lay in the varied social and economic conditions in different parts of the country, the variety of nationalities which composed the population, the isolation of many of the livestock-raising districts, and the complete

lack of class-conscious leadership due to the lack of a proletariat and of proletarian parties.—*A. M. Hannay*.

16318. ZAHN-HARNACK, AGNES von. Die Bibliographie der Frauenfrage und Frauenbewegung. [Bibliography of the women's movement.] *Frau*. 38 (7) Apr. 1931: 423-426.

### DISCUSSION, LEGISLATION, THE PRESS

(See also Entries 14950, 15357, 15420, 15531, 15960, 16279, 16322, 16343, 16452)

16319. JOHNSON, BURGESS. The newspaper's lost leadership. *No. Amer. Rev.* 232 (1) Jul. 1931: 65-72.—Newspapers may be regarded purely as commercial enterprises, or as institutions operating in the public service. Loss of leadership as public agents has resulted from their subordination to the business office, from their tendency to yield to the public's craving for sensations and entertainment, and from the invasion of publicity and propaganda. In any program to restore their public functions, the reporter becomes the most important figure in the whole structure of the press.—*Carroll D. Clark*.

16320. RUSTER, AMADE. Die Juden in der Presse. [The Jews in the press.] *Deutsches Volkstum*. 11 (5) May 1929: 356-361.

### EDUCATIONAL SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 15021, 15371, 15392, 15419, 15444, 15496, 15542, 15911, 16105, 16114, 16116, 16153-16158, 16257, 16266, 16354, 16382, 16393, 16415, 16418, 16424, 16426, 16447, 16517, 16522, 16524-16525)

16321. ABERCROMBIE, JOHN W. Problems and trends in education in the South. *Univ. No. Carolina Extension Bull.* 10 (9) May 1931: 106-113.

16322. BAGLEY, W. G. What the future holds for broadcasting into the schools. *School & Soc.* 33 (857) May 30, 1931: 713-176.

16323. CASOTTI, MARIO. Maestro e scolaro, saggio di filosofia dell'educazione. [Teacher and student, an essay on the philosophy of education.] *Pubbl. d. Univ. Cattolica d. Sacro Cuore, Ser. I, Sci. Filos.* 18 1930: pp. 317.

16324. DEHIO, A. Faschistische Mädchenerziehung. [Facist education of girls.] *Frau*. 38 (2) Nov. 1930: 87-90.

16325. D'ESCOLA, MARGUERITE. La vie à Angora et la nouvelle Turquie. [Life at Angora and the new Turkey.] *Rev. de France*. 11 (9) May 1, 1931: 51-77.—The most striking cultural improvement in the new Turkey is the growth of education. The country now has 6,060 elementary schools, with 450,000 pupils, with advanced western programs of teaching. The government is generous with scholarships permitting promising students to study abroad.—*Julian Park*.

16326. DODD, WILLIAM E. The university and the public. *Univ. No. Carolina Extension Bull.* 10 (9) May 1931: 95-103.

16327. HOFFMAN, M. DAVID. Status of voluntary teachers' associations in cities of 100,000 population or more. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #36. 1930: pp. 41.

16328. JUDD, CHARLES H. Education. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 1045-1053.—A general survey of the educational system of the United States by a representative commission is advocated in a volume issued by the National Industrial Conference Board. General principles to govern federal participation in education are recommended by the National Advisory Committee on Education. The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has appointed a committee to propose new standards for the accrediting of colleges.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

16329. KIERNAN, F. Social significance of ten-year school clinic program for children in Massachu-

setts. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 204 Jan. 15, 1931: 116-118.  
16330. KLEIN, ARTHUR J., et al. Biennial survey of education 1926-1928. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #16. 1930: pp. 1229.

16331. REISNER, EDWARD H. Education in a changing economic order. *Univ. No. Carolina Extension Bull.* 10 (9) May 1931: 121-131.

16332. REMME, KARL. Die Entwicklung des Ausländerstudiums in Deutschland. [Foreign students at German universities.] *Inter-Nationes.* 1 (1) Jan. 1931: 14-18.—There were about 15,000 foreign students in Germany during the inflation; the present number is about 7,000. The decrease was considerable with students from the poor countries of the Far and Near East. (Statistical tables).—*Hans Frerk.*

## SOCIAL ORGANIZATION, CULTURE, AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

(See also Entries 15008, 16260, 16446)

16333. KOMAROVSKY, MIRRA. A project for a study of the area of social contacts. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4 (9) May 1931: 552-562.—The study of social contacts in various territorial distributions is being undertaken with the aid of the questionnaire method. The districts examined are: (1) residence (country, city, street and number) of friends and acquaintances; (2) addresses involved in personal correspondence and out-of-town telephone calls; (3) residence of visitors and of persons visited by the informant; (4) location of public places visited, addresses of persons who have accompanied the informant to such; (5) organizations the informant belongs to with places of meetings and addresses of other members. Reliability of the questionnaire was checked against a smaller group.—*B. Riess.*

## SOCIAL ORIGINS

(See also Entries 67, 73, 77, 1958, 1960, 3524, 4989, 4997, 5002, 6690, 6698, 6739, 11831, 13359-13360, 13377, 14968)

16334. TOTOMIANZ, V. Die soziologische Voraussetzungen und Folgen des Genossenschaftswesens. [The sociological presuppositions and consequences of cooperative association.] *Kölner Vierteljahrsh. f. Soziol.* 9 (3) 1931: 255-262.—The association (*Genossenschaft*) is the simplest form of human society; it is represented in early Russian history by the *artel*. In all instances, the small number of members created firm bonds of friendship which facilitate reciprocal moral control. The authority in such a group is most commonly centered in one person, rarely in three, and still more rarely in two. In modern times this form of association has attracted much attention and been the object of many proposals by reformers. It is represented in many cooperative consumers' associations, credit unions, and the like. Large size is not always an advantage to such an organization, and some of the advantages of the form are lost when too many members are included; for this reason the larger cooperative organizations often follow the plan of meeting first by small groups, from which representatives are elected to a central body. In such associations the interest in individual gain which characterizes capitalistic undertakings is lacking, and is replaced by the interest of the group and service to it. Associations have often been suggested as a middle ground between capitalism and socialism. Cooperative associations having English, German, and French members continued to function during the World War. They appear to afford a promising means of approaching international peace.—*F. N. House.*

## CULTURE TRAITS, PATTERNS, COMPLEXES, AND AREAS

(See also Entries 14891, 14951, 14956, 14974, 14993-14994, 15006, 15016, 15018, 15043, 15323, 15417, 16344, 16347)

16335. HOLSTEIN, LEO. Ostpreussens Kampf gegen kulturelle Vereinsamung. [East Prussia's struggle against cultural isolation.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (10-11) 1930: 601-607.—Königsberg has gained special importance as a German cultural center as a result of the new borders created by the treaty of Versailles.—*John B. Mason.*

16336. TZÖBL, JOSEPH A. Die kulturpolitische Lage im Burgenland. [The cultural-political situation in the Burgenland.] *Volk u. Reich.* 6 (10-11) 1930: 697-702.—The mass of the people, especially the peasants, are German. There are only a few Croatian villages. The big land owners are almost all Magyars. As they are often the patrons of Catholic parishes, they exercise a large cultural influence (85% of the population is Catholic). Estimates and statistics indicate that more than 33% of the clergy and 18% of the teachers are from old Hungary. There is a great need for German clergymen and teachers, especially for natives of this region.—*John B. Mason.*

16337. WECHSSLER, EDUARD. Kultur und Denkform. [Culture and structure of philosophy.] *Neu-philol. Monatsschr.* 1 (1) Jan. 1930: 3-14.

## SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

(See also Entries 15030, 15177, 15312, 15498, 16323, 16348, 16384)

16338. LANDIS, BENSON Y. Organized religion. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 1030-1038.—This review is limited to an interpretation of events in 1930 within Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant groups, in relation to longer-time developments. New knowledge of churches in industrial villages reveals indifference on the part of most of the population to religious ministrations, and confusion on the part of the religious leadership.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

16339. PORRINI, R. Il cattolicesimo in Eritrea, Somalia, Egeo. [Catholicism in Eritrea, Somalia, the Aegean Islands.] *Oltremare.* 4 (3) Mar. 1930: 123-126.—Of the 400,000 inhabitants of Eritrea 32,000 are Catholics. There are 120,000 Copts. The remainder is largely Mohammedan. There is a vigorous Catholic missionary movement in the colony. The number of Christians in Somalia is negligible. There are almost no converted Christians among the natives, although there is a well organized missionary movement afoot. In all, the four Italian colonies include 300,000 Christians.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

16340. WEHRENPENNIG, E. Evangelische Arbeit im Sudetendeutschum. [Evangelical work among the Germans of the Sudetic Mountains.] *Auslanddeutsche.* 13 (18) Sep. 1930: 639-642.—The evangelical Germans are organized in the "German Evangelical Church in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia," which today has 124,000 members in 66 main and 32 branch congregations. Only 3.9% of Sudetic Germans are of evangelical faith.—*Karl Thalheim.*

## THE COURTS AND LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 15034, 16008, 16044, 16087, 16097, 16120-16121, 16125, 16127, 16130, 16133, 16135, 16137-16138, 16142, 16166, 16351, 16353, 16355-16357, 16400, 16406, 16515)

16341. CROWELL, CHESTER T. The right of prostitution. *New Freeman.* 3 (4) Apr. 8, 1931. 85-86.—The author attacks the attempts to control prostitution



and the arrest of either prostitutes or their clients as a stupid brand of feminism. Prostitutes have an inherent right to ply their trade if they so desire and prosecution of them tends more often to result in the arrest of the innocent and graft on the part of police officials than in the decimation of the profession. The public has the right however to prohibit solicitation on highways and public places. The latter is a public nuisance.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

**16342. LOUDET, OSVALDO.** Los indices médico-psicológicos de la peligrosidad y la libertad condicional. [Medical-psychological indices of dangerousness and conditional release.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18(103) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 3-9.—Nineteenth century science adopted the slogans that there are not diseases, but sick people; not crimes, but criminals. Similarly we have come to see that the likelihood of committing a crime does not depend primarily upon whether the criminal is a recidivist or a professional (two terms that must be kept distinct), but rather upon the medical-psychological traits of the personality which are not necessarily correctly indicated by criminal habits. Almost all countries now parole, or even discharge, prisoners on the basis of indeterminate sentences (Argentine law outlined) and this is done almost solely on the showing of the prison record of the offender. This test when used exclusively encourages dissimulation and does not reveal the actual degree of dangerousness of the offender and the likelihood of his committing another crime.—*L. L. Bernard.*

## SOCIOLOGY OF ART

(See also Entries 13380, 14989, 15017)

**16343. AITA, ANTONIO.** El significado del modernismo. [The significance of modernism.] *Nosotros.* 71(263) Apr. 1931: 361-375.—Modernism in Latin America was not derived from French symbolism, as is commonly believed. Symbolism is but one phase of the modernist movement, the expression of individualism in art. The new spirit in prose, especially in the novel, turns to native themes, while poetry continues to be exotic. The theme of true Latin American literature is life in the present.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**16344. PETEVA, E.** Narodno i primitivno izkustvo. [National and primitive art.] *Zlatorog.* 2(4-5) May-Jun. 1930: 201-206.—National art is far from being understood. It is based on the communal life of a people in all its economic and material aspects. It is more or less a reflection of the real common life. It is hard to differentiate national from primitive art. Due to the economic consequences of the war national art is degenerating. Bulgaria is a typical example.—*V. Sharenkoff.*

**16345. SIMMONS, ERNEST J.** The new Russian theatre. *Harvard Graduates Mag.* 39(155) Mar. 1931: 298-312.

## SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL EVOLUTION

(See also Entries 15577, 15588, 15601, 15915, 15935, 15942, 16278, 16317, 16325, 16334, 16343)

**16346. KIRK, WILLIAM.** Current social movements in Mexico. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(5) May-Jun. 1931: 403-416.—A brief review of the agrarian revolution, the rise of labor unions, rural education and the "new nationalism" as these movements affect the outlook on life and cultural values of the Mexican people.—*Charles S. Johnson.*

**16347. TIBBITTS, CLARK.** Inventions and discoveries. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36(6) May 1931: 885-893.—Even at close range, discoveries in applied science and technological inventions are of value in predicting the social effects that may come after them. In this article there are listed a number of discoveries and inventions

reported during the year 1930 that may have significant influences. They are in the fields of medicine and public health, physics, engineering, aviation, agriculture, mechanical devices, biology, vitamins and ultra-violet rays, chemistry, and allied fields.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

## GROUP IDEALS AND AIMS

**16348. MÜLLER, HANS MICHAEL.** Zur Verständigung über Sozialethik. [Toward an integration of social ethics.] *Eiche.* 19(1) 1931: 40-61.—Concerning the goal of social ethics, there is general agreement, but in the theological foundations there is great difference. There is no escape from making political decisions and taking part in political struggles. The question as to what is good and what is bad is relative and will be answered differently in each social structure.—*Raymond F. Bellamy.*

## SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL PATHOLOGY

(See also Entries 15592, 15599)

### POVERTY AND DEPENDENCY

(See also Entries 15793, 15919-15920, 15941, 15945, 15957, 16303, 16312, 16395)

**16349. CLARKE, N. E.** Situation of charity patient as revealed by case records. *Michigan State Med. Soc. J.* 29 Nov. 1930: 782-785.

**16350. ROSENZWEIG, S.** Situation of charity patient. *Michigan State Med. Soc. J.* 29 Nov. 1930: 786-793.

### CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(See also Entries 15034, 15093, 15338, 15403, 15948, 16097, 16120-16122, 16124, 16126-16128, 16132-16137, 16139, 16219, 16262-16263, 16342, 16374-16375, 16395, 16400-16401, 16406, 16410, 16520)

**16351. BREARLEY, H. C.** Firearms and homicide. *Sociol. & Soc. Res.* 15(5) May-Jun. 1931: 456-462.—Our high homicide rate is due to the ease with which firearms may be obtained. A study of murders by states and the kind of instrument used in each shows a decrease in the homicide rate to be associated with a smaller percentage of firearm slayings. The coefficient of correlation between these two variables is  $+0.61 \pm 0.07$ . The author recommends reforms in the regulation of the sale and possession of firearms.—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

**16352. CRUX, J., and HAEGER, F.** Das Kind des Verbrechers. [The child of the criminal.] *Arch. f. Kriminol.* 88(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 126-132.—(Discussion of the role of heredity in criminality).—*Frederick J. Gaudet.*

**16353. GIANNITRAPANI, ALFREDO.** Vers la synthèse du problème pénal. [Conclusions concerning the crime problem.] *Rev. Internat. de Droit Pénal.* 8(1) 1931: 76-99.—(A recapitulation of the ideas which the author has developed in his work *Psicoinfezione criminale*).—*G. A. Weber.*

**16354. THÓT, LADISLAO.** La inasistencia escolar y la criminalidad infantil. [Truancy and juvenile delinquency.] *Rev. de Criminol., Psiquiat. y Medic. Legal.* 18(103) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 10-16.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**16355. TIBBITTS, CLARK.** Success or failure on parole can be predicted; a study of the records of 3,000 youths paroled from the Illinois State Reformatory. *J. Crimin. Law & Criminol.* 22(1) May 1931: 11-50.—In this study the possible influences of 23 factors were examined in their connection with parole success. Among those significant in predicting parole success

were: offense and circumstances under which it was committed, recidivism, social type, non-residence, type of neighborhood, record in reformatory, age at parole, and intelligence.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

**16356. UNSIGNED.** *Historia clínica del Reo.* [Clinical history of the prisoner.] *Rev. Mexicana de Derecho Penal.* 1 (1) Jul. 1930: 100-121.—An actual sample history showing details of the physical record, including 10 phases of identification, also family and personal antecedents, somatic examination, mental examination (broader than mere mental tests), technical diagnoses, prognostics, treatment suggested. To this is added a sociological examination intended to determine family and personal life and contacts, residences, education, sexual life and experiences, occupation and economic conditions, living habits and standards, hygiene, psychic life, religious life and beliefs, recreation and amusements, prison life, habits and discipline. These records are intended to give data for the determination of treatment of the prisoner and of his availability for parole or other release.—*L. L. Bernard.*

**16357. WOOD, ARTHUR EVANS.** *Crime and penology.* *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 1017-1029.—This article reviews the more important developments of the year in the field of crime and penology mainly by calling attention to programs and tendencies although some statistics are presented. (1) Federal census figures give the population of state prisons and reformatories and show an increasing ratio of prison to general population. (2) Uniform crime reporting taken over by the Department of Justice covers "offenses known to the police" in 879 cities. (3) Comparison of normal and actual prison capacity indicates the need for building programs which are under way. (4) The federal government is building new institutions, expanding its program, and sponsoring research. (5) Official and private agencies continue their research over a wide field of interests. (6) Publications of the year are noted.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

## DISEASE AND SANITARY PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 14942, 15287, 15291, 15924, 16287, 16290, 16349-16350)

**16358. ARÁOZ ALFARO, GREGORIO.** *L'enquête sur la mortalité infantile dans la République Argentine.* [Inquiry into infant mortality in the Argentine Republic.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4 (3) Jan. 1931: 373-425.—This study of good and bad areas in both the provinces of Buenos Aires and Tucuman, including cities of the same name in these two provinces, was made for the League of Nations. An infant death rate of 110 was found for the whole country (1928-1929). In 1928 it had been reduced to 74 in the city of Buenos Aires, and to 51 in section 12 of that city, which compares unfavorably with good sections in Norway and Holland. The infant death rate for the province of Buenos Aires was 90, while that of Tucuman was 170. In some of the more backward sections of the republic it rose to 230 and even to 260. The birth rate is 39 to 40 in Tucuman, 24.5 in Buenos Aires, and 19.5 in the town of Azul in the Province of Buenos Aires. The general death rate of Buenos Aires is 13. The inquiry has served to put in evidence the vagueness and defect of infant mortality statistics, the carelessness and unfitness of the doctors who sign the death certificates, and the serious gaps in children's welfare administration. Prenatal care is insufficient, obstetrical examinations are uncommon, and anti-venereal clinics for women are scarce; there are good maternity homes, but they are not popular among expectant mothers. (Numerous tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

**16359. BARRETO, J. B., and JANSSEN de MELLO, E.** *Quelques aspects des enquêtes sur la mortalité infantile dans huit districts du Brésil.* [Inquires into infant

mortality in eight districts in Brazil.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4 (3) Jan. 1931: 500-534.—The chief causes of infant deaths are digestive and nutritive disturbances, transmissible diseases, respiratory diseases, and prenatal causes, in the order given. More than one-third of the deaths occur in the first month and more than one half in the first three months of life. Legitimate and illegitimate children receive equal care. Mothers under 20 years give poorer care, but older mothers give less continuous care. Sixty-four per cent of the mothers in all district except Inhuama are looked after by midwives totally lacking in professional instruction. Medical attendance is absent in 75% of cases in São Paulo and in 70% in Rio. (Tables and charts.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

**16360. CALVO MACKENNA, LUIS.** *Enquête sur la mortalité enfantine au Chili.* [Inquiry regarding infant mortality in Chile.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4 (3) Jan. 1931: 426-499.—Several communities, urban and rural, were selected for study. In San Bernardo (a town of 10,296 inhabitants), in 1927, the birth rate was 46.72, general death rate 27.08, and the infant death rate 274.4. In San Isidro (a rural district of 4,600 inhabitants) the birth rate was 43, the general death rate 33.2, and the infant death rate 267.7. Poor and scarce feeding and the ignorance of the mothers are mainly responsible. Congenital syphilis accounts for about two-thirds of the specific infectious diseases and causes 8.7% of the total deaths after birth and is the one great cause of still births. In 58.4% of the cases birth had been assisted by qualified persons, and in 33.5% the artificial food was improper. The need for better instruction of mothers in child hygiene is great and the best means of providing it appears to be through visiting nurses. (Tables.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

**16361. COLLINS, SELWYN D.** *Influenza-pneumonia mortality in a group of about 95 cities in the United States, 1920-1929.* *Pub. Health Rep.* 45 (8) Feb. 21, 1930: 361-406.

**16362. DIEHL, K.** *Heredity in tuberculosis.* *Beitr. z. Klinik d. Tuberkulose.* 75 Sep. 17, 1930: 206.

**16363. EDWARDS, MARY S.** *A census of cases of syphilis and gonorrhea under treatment in Philadelphia.* *Venerical Disease Infor.* 11 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-12.

**16364. FERRELL, JOHN A.** *Challenge of malaria in the South.* *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (4) Apr. 1931: 355-374.—Malaria deaths in the U. S. Registration Area, 1910-1928, are analyzed for the various Southern states. Malaria is still a menace to the health and working efficiency of the people of the South.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

**16365. FORD, WILLIAM W.** *Leprosy in the United States.* *Sci. Monthly.* 32 (6) Jun. 1931: 513-518.

**16366. GABREIL, ERNST.** *Die alkoholischen Getränke und der menschliche Organismus.* [Alcohol consumption and the human organism.] *Rev. Internat. contre l'Alcoolisme.* 39 (1) Feb. 1931: 36-44.

**16367. MORQUIO, LUIS.** *Enquêtes relatives a la mortalité infantile en certaines régions de l'Uruguay.* [Inquiries into infant mortality in certain regions of Uruguay.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4 (3) Jan. 1931: 535-580.—The still birth rate in 1928 was 21.6 per 1,000, the infant mortality rate was 100; under 1 month it was 310. Syphilis is represented by only a small number of still births and congenital weakness. Social causes influencing infant mortality are poverty, ignorance, negligence, prejudice, and illegitimacy. (Tables and graphs.)—*L. L. Bernard.*

**16368. RÖDER, RICHARD.** *Die anthropogeographische Bedeutung der Malaria.* [The anthropogeographical significance of malaria.] *Janus; Arch. pour l'Hist. de la Médec. et la Géog. Médic.* 34 (1) Jan. 1930: 1-29; (2) Feb. 1930: 38-64; (3) Mar. 1930: 71-96; (4) Apr. 1930: 121-128; (5-6) May-Jun. 1930: 142-176.—(This



is an extensive review of the geographical distribution of malaria throughout the world, its relations to various races of men and to forms of human culture, its prevention, its influence on human society, and upon human history.)—C. A. Kofoid.

16369. SCHMÖLDERS, GÜNTHER. Prohibition und Volksgesundheit in USA. [Prohibition and health conditions in the U. S.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6(2) May 1931: 115-119.

16370. STERLING, E. BLANCHE. El problema de la mortinatalidad en los Estados Unidos. [The problem of stillbirth in the United States.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4(4) Apr. 1931: 675-685.—L. L. Bernard.

16371. TONNEY, FRED O., and DeYOUNG, CLARENCE R. Smoke eradication to save the health value of urban sunshine. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21(4) Apr. 1931: 344-354.—Studies in Chicago, Baltimore, and New York have shown that the loss of ultra-violet rays of sunshine due to atmospheric pollution in cities is a distinct public health problem. "Smoke eradication" must take the place of "smoke control." Statistical studies (charts) show a high correlation between respiratory diseases and absence of ultra-violet rays in sunshine.—E. R. Hayhurst.

16372. UNSIGNED. Mortality from tuberculosis. Current reports on the prevalence of notifiable diseases. *League of Nations. Monthly Epidemiol. Rep. Health Section Secretariat.* 10(2) Feb. 15, 1931: 43-85.—(Text in French and English.)

16373. UNSIGNED. A venereal disease survey in Manitoba. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 189-193.—A questionnaire was sent to 579 physicians in the Province, 224 of whom were in the country and 334 in the city of Winnipeg. Of the total number, 181 or 31.9% were treating cases of venereal diseases. There were no refusals to supply information. During 1929, private physicians treated 62% or 525 cases out of the 838 cases of syphilis, the balance being treated by clinics. Similarly, private physicians treated 63% or 604 out of the 866 cases of gonorrhea. Of syphilis patients, 95.8% were over 14 years of age and there were more than twice as many men as women. With gonorrhea, 97% were over 14 with almost three times as many men as women. The venereal diseases in Winnipeg alone totaled 77.3% of those in the Province. On a comparison basis it was found that the case rate for venereal diseases per thousand of population was 6.45 for Winnipeg, 8.44 as reported for Toronto, and 11.67 as reported for 14 American communities (combined). In the case of syphilis alone, Winnipeg's rate was 3.17 per thousand of population as against the Toronto rate of 4.9 and the 6.66 rate of the 14 communities.—E. R. Hayhurst.

## MENTAL DISEASE AND MENTAL PROBLEMS

(See also Entries 15760, 16135, 16233, 16261, 16304, 16395, 16398, 16405, 16409, 16413)

16374. BOETERS, Dr. Ein Lehrer als Exhibitionist. [An exhibitionist teacher.] *Monatsschr. f. Kriminalpsychol. u. Strafrechtsreform.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 214-216.

16375. BOETTIGER, Dr. Umfang und forensische Bedeutung der Hysterie. [The extent and forensic significance of hysteria.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychiatrisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 94(7-8) Mar. 1931: 407-426.

16376. LESLIE, FRANK E. Social status of the mentally sick. *U. S. Veterans' Bur. Medic. Bull.* 7(4) Apr. 1931: 358-361.—Insanity is a legal status and mental disease a social judgment upon particular behaviors in given cultural situations. The mentally sick have also an established status in the attitude of their primary groups which none can afford to ignore. Terms suggesting loss of status, exclusion, despair, are outdated, in

view of the fact that the chances of favorable prognosis are as high as for many "physical" diseases which involve no epithets implying loss of status.—Thomas D. Eliot.

16377. PLAUZOLES, SICARD de. L'alcoolisme au point de vue social, ses causes, ses conséquences. [Alcoholism from the social standpoint, its causes, its consequences.] *Traité d'Hygiène.* 23 1929: 38-78.

16378. WEATHERLY, LIONEL A. The yesterdays and to-days of an alienist. *J. Mental Sci.* 77(316) Jan. 1931: 170-177.—(Personal reminiscences.)—Henry E. Field.

## SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS AND SOCIAL AGENCIES

### CASE WORK WITH INDIVIDUALS AND FAMILIES

(See also Entries 15919-15920, 15945, 15953, 16349, 16356, 16392, 16456-16457)

16379. BRECKINRIDGE, SOPHONISBA P. El servicio social de la infancia. Progresos recientes de los Estados Unidos en la educación de los trabajadores sociales especialistas en la protección infantil. [Social service for children. Recent progress in the United States.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4(4) Apr. 1931: 717-729.—L. L. Bernard.

16380. HARPER, ERNEST BOULDIN. Shifting emphases in case work: the sociological viewpoint. *Soc. Forces.* 9(4) Jun. 1931: 507-514.—Particularistic emphases in social work ranged through the economic, biological, and psychiatric. In recent literature, particularly that with a bias toward sociology, a composite approach is being approved. This is called the approach to the social situation and its chief consequence is a re-definition or re-alignment of the problems of social work.—Harold A. Phelps.

16381. HEERWAGEN, WERNER. Die Trinkerfürsorge in Tilsit-Stadt und Land mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Jahre 1928-29. [The treatment of inebriates in the urban and rural districts of Tilsit in 1928-29.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychiatrisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 95(2-5) Jun. 12, 1931: 172-192.

16382. HULBERT, HAROLD S. School clinics. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (191-192) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 217-223.—About 15% of the children in public schools require the services of child-guidance clinics. These clinics can handle 12% satisfactorily; the remaining 3% include the incorrigibles which eventually produce the adult problem-cases. Adequate study of this 12% results in a good prognosis in 50% of the cases.—Harold A. Phelps.

16383. LANGNER, HELEN P. Teaching mental hygiene in a training course for social work. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (191-192) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 236-239.—Harold A. Phelps.

16384. MATHEWS, SHAILER. The relations of religion and the church to social work. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (190) Feb. 1931: 41-51.—F. J. Bruno.

16385. UNSIGNED. Official outdoor relief in 1929. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Corrections.* (183-184) Jun.-Jul. 1930: 363-385.—During 1929, 38,823 cases, including 137,762 persons, received aid from the township overseers of the poor in Indiana. This was an increase of 8,772 cases over the total of 1927. The total expenditure was \$37.23 per case or \$10.49 per person. Of the entire sum 47% was spent by 12 townships, and 59 townships gave no relief. Tables showing the number of cases, the number of individuals, the total amount of aid, the tax levy for such aid, as well as the population are given by townships.—Conrad Tauber.

## COMMUNITY WORK—SOCIAL WORK WITH GROUPS

(See also Entries 15647, 16162, 16164)

16386. De FOREST, ROBERT W. Fifty years of the Red Cross. *Survey*. 66 (2) Apr. 1931: 87-88.

16387. JAMESON, SAMUEL HAIG. The sociology of city missions. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 548-553.—Missions are concentrated in the oldest sections—the interstitial area—of the city. As a part of the city's social welfare system missions function as soothing, assuaging, and symbolic social agencies. No metropolitan population could bear the pressure in modern times without the city missions as a safety-valve.—*Harold A. Phelps*.

## COMMUNITY PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 14861-14863, 14868, 14874, 16015, 16034, 16039, 16404, 16510)

16388. BOWMAN, LEROY E. Community organization. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 978-984.—Neighborhood assistance supplied the bulk of relief in the unemployment crisis, but was woefully inadequate. Organized community relief was delayed, unequal to the great task, and disunited. Various local organizations attempted relief, showing a lack of appreciation of the leadership and methods of organization necessary in the larger community. Out of the crisis reliance on the larger social unit is emerging for a few needs. Community agencies, hitherto more or less unrelated, have in a measure been brought together. Community responsibility for care of the sick is emerging. Social workers are contesting some of the efforts of community chests to integrate authority. Realization of lack of integration is shown in studies of social distance. Community organization and city planning have become subordinate to the study of regionalism. Closer relations between school authorities and community agencies was advocated. The White House Conference received reports on planned communities, community centers, and community houses. Several community studies were undertaken. Considerable effort was made toward a formulation of group work method and group records. Eighteen books on social changes involving community appeared.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

16389. FEDER, LEAH H. The relation of private case working agencies to programs of public welfare. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 515-525.—Due to subdivisions within the field of private and public social work, community responsibility is often shifted from pillar to post. Frequently entire groups are inadequately cared for because of this specialization. No system has yet been suggested to solve this difficulty.—*Harold A. Phelps*.

16390. HART, HELEN. Social settlements and the trend toward specialization. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 526-531.—Many competent observers today believe that the settlement movement has passed its prime.—*Harold A. Phelps*.

16391. KINNEMAN, JOHN A. Bloomington-Normal, a study in community integration. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 540-547.—An analysis of the social backgrounds and immediate factors integrating two communities and the particular policies which are creating friction between them. (Details of both processes are cited.)—*Harold A. Phelps*.

16392. KIRBY, JAMES P. How the community is organized in the face of pressing relief problems. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 582-585.—Cleveland, like other cities, had no means to cope with its unemployment problems. Case work standards were completely shat-

tered and the form of relief that eventually developed was described as "disaster relief."—*Harold A. Phelps*.

16393. MOCK, CLARK. The trend of settlement activities toward school use. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 532-534.—In recent years settlements and schools have shown increasing willingness to cooperate, share their resources, and combine a specialized educational or recreational program into a more serviceable community project.—*Harold A. Phelps*.

16394. NATHAN, N. BEN. The district service plan: an experiment in the democratization of philanthropy. *Soc. Forces*. 9 (4) Jun. 1931: 534-540.—The organization of the Boston Federated Jewish Charities on a District Service Plan aimed to integrate the social work of a community under one system. This experiment has not proved successful due to shifting of neighborhoods and the changing social status of the Jewish population. Probably some non-geographical system of districting will be substituted.—*Harold A. Phelps*.

## SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(See also Entries 15906, 16022, 16082, 16126, 16160, 16163, 16167, 16169, 16171, 16369, 16381, 16385, 16389, 16428, 16430)

16395. BROWN, JOHN A. The President's address. The state and social work. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction*. (190) Feb. 1931: 33-41.—The author reviews the historical background, the present structure and function and the needs of the immediate future of public activities with the dependents and delinquents under state care. In 1867, the annual meeting of the Society of Friends recommended a state system for reformation of juvenile offenders. In 1889, the State Board of Charities was organized under which annual meetings in the interest of public welfare have been held, non-political management of institutions promoted, reforms in penal administration such as indeterminate sentence, parole, and special treatment of juveniles, and a children's code developed. Recently the State has been asked to enter new fields of public welfare or strengthen those already existing, such as the school system, public health, workmen's compensation, mothers' aid, protective legislation and in general the care of the unfortunate. The first state hospital for the insane in Indiana was opened in 1848, and has been followed by institutions for defectives and for epileptics, the development of a commitment procedure, the establishment of out patient departments and clinics, and medical social service for mental diseases. The town is the unit for outdoor (poor) relief and the county for indoor. The cost of outdoor relief has tripled in ten years, reaching the sum of \$1,445,757.97 in 1929.—*F. J. Bruno*.

16396. ELLIS, W. J. Development of public welfare work. *New Jersey Medic. Soc. J.* 28 Mar. 1931: 187-192.

16397. PETRÉN, ALFRED. Bericht über das Irrenwesen des Auslandes. Das neue schwedische Irrengesetz. [The treatment of the mentally diseased in foreign countries. The new Swedish law on mental disease.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gericht. Mediz.* 94 (7-8) Mar. 1931: 452-458.

16398. REINARTZ, P. H. Alcoholism and public welfare in Germany. *Sci. Temperance J.* 40 (1) Spring 1931: 29-34.

16399. UNSIGNED. L'antischiaivismo in Etiopia. [Anti-slavery in Abyssinia.] *Riv. d. Colonie Ital.* 4 (4) Apr. 1930: 318-319.—In 1924 Teferi Maconnen, heir to the throne of Abyssinia, published a decree providing for the suppression of the slave trade and for the eventual but gradual abolition of domestic slavery throughout the empire. This was in pursuance of the terms under which Abyssinia was admitted to the League of Nations. The administration of this decree has proved very



difficult. In the western part of Abyssinia the slave trade is still carried on openly and extensively, especially in the country of the Shangallas. Italian anti-slavery societies are establishing missions in which slaves can take refuge and regain freedom. Tafari Maconnen has recently appointed as chiefs of slave-trading districts young men who represent the enlightened forces opposed to slavery.—*Robert Gale Woolbert.*

### INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR SPECIAL GROUPS

(See also Entries 16161, 16166)

16400. GAMIO, MANUEL. La implantación de nuevas industrias en los establecimientos penales. [The introduction of new industries in penal establishments.] *Rev. Mexicana de Derecho Penal.* 1 (1) Jul. 1930: 71-73.—Paternalistic industries, such as cabinet making, iron working, leadwork, and carpentry, which are uneconomic and cannot pay a return to the prisoner, are being replaced in Mexico by the manufacture of Mexican summer hats, rugs, carpets, etc. which have a good sale at home and especially in the United States, where the rural population consumes enormous quantities of the hats. In the reformatory of Coyocán and other institutions the inmates are started out on simple rug weaving and as their technique develops they are given higher grade work to do until they are able to employ the highly skilled technique of the Chinese weavers and produce the same grade of rugs and carpets using refined native Indian patterns and designs.—*L. L. Bernard.*

16401. GILL, HOWARD B. The Norfolk state prison colony at Massachusetts. *J. Crim. Law & Criminol.* 22 (1) May 1931: 107-112.—The Norfolk plan aims to protect society against criminals (1) by segregation and (2) by the group housing of the criminals in prison. The purpose of this community grouping, supplemented by individual treatment, is to effect the reform of the inmates.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

16402. KIMBELL, ISHAM. The neuro-psychiatric service in general hospitals with special reference to occupational therapy. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 10 (3) Jun. 1931: 135-144.

16403. OFFUTT, HARRY D. Occupational therapy in a military general hospital. *Occupational Therapy & Rehabilitation.* 9 (1) Feb. 1930: 1-10.

16404. ROSS, L. F. Organization of the mental hospital and its role in community life. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (191-192) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 247-252.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

16405. SEYMOUR, WILMARTH Y. Problems of the entrance ward in a hospital for psychotic patients. *U. S. Veterans' Bur. Medic. Bull.* 7 (5) May 1931: 492-497.

16406. WILSON, MARGARET. The crime or punishment. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (1) Mar. 1931: 1-9.—The reorganization of the English prison system on a national basis in 1878 marked a distinct change. Of the 113 prisons, 38 were closed at once, 19 more very soon, and by 1898 there were only 56. Since the war 26 more have been closed; now there are only 36 institutions including those for juvenile offenders. In 1878 the average daily prison population was 21,000; now it is 11,000. As for recent tendencies the number of sentences for three years or more has been decreased by half since the war. All this indicates that England has found imprisonment an unsuccessful means of combatting crime. At the present time England is striving to prevent crimes. Since 1914, by the Criminal Justice Act, England allows time for the payment of fines, and does not imprison for inability to pay a fine. Punishment for slight crimes or trivial offenses tends to increase bitterness and resentment and thus to increase crimes. One reason why Eng-

land has such a low crime rate is because she has a low imprisonment rate.—*Mabel A. Elliott.*

### MENTAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 16329, 16378, 16383, 16397, 16430, 16522)

16407. BEELEY, ARTHUR L. Freud and psychoanalysis. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (1) Mar. 1931: 10-27.—*H. M. Beckh.*

16408. DOBBS, HARRISON A. Recreation and the social readjustment of certain individuals. *Soc. Service Rev.* 5 (1) Mar. 1931: 47-56.—The article emphasizes the necessity of recreational activities, well supervised and organized, for all classes of the population, not only those that have already become a liability.—*H. M. Beckh.*

16409. LA VAISSIÈRE, J. de. La théorie psychanalytique de Freud. Étude de psychologie positive. [The psychoanalytic theory of Freud. Study of positive psychology.] *Arch. de Philos.* 8 (1) 1931: pp. 101.

16410. McCULLOUGH, ROBERT S. Mental hygiene and delinquency. The use made of standardized tests at the Indiana Boys' School. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction.* (191-192) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 252-258.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

16411. MYERS, G. California state mental hygiene survey. *California & Western Medic.* 33 Dec. 1930: 872-876.

16412. RÉVÉSZ, BÉLA. Bericht über das Irrenwesen des Auslandes. Der derzeitige Stand des Irrenwesens in Rumänien. [Treatment of the mentally diseased in various countries. The present status in Rumania.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 94 (7-8) Mar. 1931: 449-452.

16413. SCHACHT, EDGAR. Die Anwendung von Künkels Charakterkunde in Fällen von Trunksucht. [Application of the science of character as taught by Künkels in the treatment of alcoholism.] *Rev. Internat. contre l'Alcoolisme.* 39 (1) Feb. 1931: 23-35.—To cure the alcoholic he must be made to understand that he is wrong to consider everything from his personal viewpoint; he must learn to consider matters and to settle them in an objective fashion. At the beginning of the cure he needs the advice and support of the person in charge of his treatment but the aim must be to render him independent.—*Rev. Internat. contre l'Alcoolisme.*

16414. SCHENK, ALWIN. 450 Jahre Irrenfürsorge der Stadt Breslau. Zur Tagung des Deutschen Vereins für Psychiatrie am 9. und 10. April 1931 in Breslau. [450 years of care of the mentally diseased in Breslau.] *Allg. Z. f. Psychiat. u. Psychisch-Gerichtl. Mediz.* 94 (7-8) Mar. 1931: 387-406.

16415. SULLIVAN, E. A. Mental hygiene as applied to college freshman. *New Engl. J. Medic.* 204 Jan. 8, 1931: 62-66.

16416. WILLIAMS, FRANKWOOD E.; BROWN, FREDERICK W.; RUSSELL, WILLIAM L.; GILPIN, FLORENCE; POWDERMAKER, FLORENCE; BIRNBAUM, KARL; EMERY, E. VAN NORMAN. Some social aspects of mental hygiene. *Ann. Amer. Acad. Pol. & Soc. Sci.* 149 Part III May 1930: 1-85.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES

(See also Entries 16165, 16168, 16350, 16434, 16457)

16417. ADAIR, FRED L. Prevention of neonatal mortality from the obstetrician's point of view. *U. S. Children's Bur.* 1929: pp. 9.

16418. BAMBAREN, CARLOS A., and AGUIRRE, ERNESTO EGO. Bases para la organización del servicio médico-escolar. [Bases for the organization of school medical service.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4 (4) Apr. 1931: 645-658.—*L. L. Bernard.*

16419. BOWEN, D. C. Health department growth in New Jersey. *New Jersey Medic. Soc. J.* 28 Mar. 1931: 196-199.

16420. DUBLIN, LOUIS I. Public health service—a sound investment. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (5) May 1931: 479-490.—A widening scope of health service is justified as a sound business proposition, with financial returns often out of all proportion to the cost. The cost of bringing a child to maturity today in the United States is about \$10,000. The money value to a family of a man 30 years old in the \$2,500 income class is \$31,000; for one in the \$5,000 income class, it is nearer \$50,000. Many communities have already paid extensive damages for such afflictions as typhoid fever, etc. Once the principle of financial responsibility is widely established, public health work will appear on a more permanent and secure basis. Its efforts have practically eliminated typhoid fever in urban communities and have reduced malaria rates to a third in a short period of two or three years and at per capita outlay of from \$.45 to \$1.00 a year. These gains have played a very large part already in the higher standard of life in the United States. Yet the health agencies concerned have performed at a cost so small as to be almost negligible, e.g., in a recent study of 183 cities the average per capita per year ranged from \$.47 to \$.62 while in another group of 108 cities which were enrolled in the Health Conservation Contest of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the average expenditure was \$1.03. Thus Milwaukee, which received the highest award in its class, reported \$1.31 for the combined cost of public and private agency health-organizations. About \$1.50 represents the present outlay per capita per year in cities that have taken their health work seriously. By and large, \$2.50 per capita for the country as a whole, including rural areas, will be found adequate.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

16421. GUIMARÃES, ARTHUR R. Projecto para criação de um serviço de hygiene e saude publica em Nictheroy. [Plan for the creation of a service of hygiene and public health in Nictheroy.] *Rev. de Hygiene e Saude Pub.* 4 (5) May 1930: 181-203.—The city with 100,000 inhabitants should have a budget of \$500,000 yearly, or \$5 per person. Of this, \$300,000 should come from local taxes, \$150,000 from state taxes, and \$50,000 from the Rural Health Service. The work planned falls into eight general divisions: (1) Administrative service; (2) statistical service and registration; (3) contagious diseases service; (4) a child hygiene division, including sections for prenatal, infant, and school hygiene; (5) the division of sanitary service and sanitary police; (6) food inspection service; (7) laboratory service; and (8) infirmary service. (Detailed statistics).—*L. L. Bernard.*

16422. HOFFA, TH. Sparmöglichkeiten in der Gesundheitsfürsorge. [Possibilities of economy in health work.] *Arch. f. Soz. Hygiene u. Demog.* 6 (1) 1931: 44-46.

16423. LaPRINCE, J. A. Cost of malaria control. *Amer. J. Pub. Health.* 21 (4) Apr. 1931: 378-381.—While the Panama Canal was being constructed, the cost of mosquito control, exclusive of screening homes, was approximately \$.01 per capita per day. The discovery of Paris green as a larvicide has reduced the costs while demonstrations by the Red Cross in screening about 8,000 farm tenant homes in the Mississippi flood area in 1927, the latter measure costing an average of \$10 per home, show the possibilities.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

16424. LAUBRY, CH., and JACQUET, PAUL. But social de l'enseignement de l'hygiène. [Social aspects of the teaching of hygiene.] *Traité d'Hygiène.* 23 1929: 1-37.

16425. LESSARD, ALPHONSE. The county health unit as a solution to the problem of infant health in rural districts. *Canad. Pub. Health J.* 22 (4) Apr. 1931: 174-177.—Among other things the free distribution of

serums and vaccines and free vaccination is insisted upon, also that every county health unit shall be under the supervision of competent officers. In Quebec, in less than 5 years, 23 health units have been established in 29 counties. The sum of \$12,000 is voted annually for most of the units. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, the sum of \$246,951.07 was spent for these health units. This was provided by provincial, county, and municipal grants and through the cooperation of the Rockefeller Foundation. The results thus far have shown marked reductions in infant mortality and contagious diseases (figures given for various counties). In almost all instances there has been hearty cooperation by the medical profession.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

16426. MAYERS G., CORA. La educación sanitaria en Chile. [Public health education in Chile.] *Bol. d. Inst. Internacional Amer. de Protección a la Infancia.* 4 (4) Apr. 1931: 686-694.—*L. L. Bernard.*

16427. MOORE, HARRY H. Medicine and public health. *Amer. J. Sociol.* 36 (6) May 1931: 956-965.—The effects on the nation's vitality of unemployment and drought did not become manifest in 1930, and the people apparently enjoyed better health than ever before; several mortality rates reached a low record for all time. The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection aroused widespread interest; the work of the United States Public Health Service was considerably advanced by the passage of several important congressional acts; mental hygiene experienced a banner year. The number of physicians, dentists, and nurses appeared to be gradually increasing. There was an increasing tendency for federal, state, and local governments to provide hospital facilities.—*Amer. J. Sociol.*

16428. REYNOLDS, RALPH A. The doctor in Soviet Russia. *Nation (N. Y.).* 131 (3403) Sep. 24, 1930: 316-319.—During the socialization of medicine in Russia, the number of doctors has increased nearly fourfold (or to 44,800 in 1928). At the same time, the *feld-shers* or two-year-trained men have greatly decreased, while the ratio of women medical students has increased until it is now over half of the enrollments. Medical training, clinics, and hospitals are of the best. The public health program and preventive medicine are extensively organized and have the shift of emphasis. The leading physicians of pre-war days are, in general, in control, but, although almost everything needed for practice is furnished, doctors' salaries are only \$60 to \$120 monthly, living quarters for them are crowded, and domestic privacy is greatly reduced. In a typical clinic, internes must see 35 patients daily, each specialist from 28 to 45, each dentist 18, while they must each put in six full hours. The government furnishes equipment and supplies for research which each is supposed to pursue during his leisure hours and consequently an enormous amount is being turned out of all types and qualities.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

16429. SIBLEY, ELBRIDGE, and MOUNTIN, JOSEPH W. Apportionment of financial aid for county health work. *Pub. Health Rep.* 45 (1) Jan. 3, 1930: 1-10.

16430. UNSIGNED. Conference on legitimate requirements of narcotic drugs, Washington, D. C., August 12, 1930. *Pub. Health Rep.* 45 (40) Oct. 3, 1930: 2365-2378.—Under the Chairmanship of Surgeon-General Cumming of the Public Health Service, 21 national organizations representing medicine, research, and official government departments conferred upon the various legitimate requirements of narcotic drugs and the address of the chief spokesman for each is given. C. E. Terry of New York stated that the per capita legal use per annum is about 9 grains of opium or an importation of approximately 150,000 pounds per annum. The amount of cocaine required is about 29 grains per capita. A large number of drug addicts and borderline addicts are being furnished supplies through legal channels but there is constant danger from the ill-advised combina-



tion of opium with other drugs. A resolution was adopted that the U. S. Congress provide funds for carrying out the functions of the agencies of the Government concerned with the problem.—*E. R. Hayhurst.*

### SOCIAL HYGIENE

(See also Entries 16363, 16373-16374, 16424)

16431. BREGER, J. Die Bekämpfung der Geschlechtskrankheiten im internationalen Verkehr. [Campaign against venereal disease in international commerce.] *Reichs-Gesundheitsblatt.* 6(3) Jan. 21, 1931: 49-66.

16432. CAHEN, GEORGES. Rôle de l'initiative privée en matière d'hygiène sociale. [The part played by individual initiative in social hygiene.] *Traité d'Hygiène.* 23 1929: 515-540.

16433. FAIVRE, PAUL. Prophylaxie des maladies vénériennes. [Preventing the development or return of venereal diseases.] *Traité d'Hygiène.* 23 1929: 287-514.

16434. HANCOCK, J. Venereal disease control an essential activity of a county health department. *Southern Medic. J.* 23 Aug. 1930: 763.

16435. UNSIGNED. An amateur's quest for social hygiene books. *J. Soc. Hygiene.* 17(6) Jun. 1931: 333-345.

### HOUSING

(See also Entries 15016, 15018, 16159, 16312)

16436. PENCHEV, P. Sgradite v gradovete spored prebroyavaneto na 31 dekmvrii, 1926 god. [Urban housing according to the census of Dec. 31, 1926.] *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktziya na Stat.* 2(1-2) 1930: 11-32.—A comparative study of housing in Bulgarian cities, based on the data of all the seven censuses taken in Bulgaria. A considerable increase in building in post-war Bulgarian cities is easily noticeable. From 1920 to 1926 the urban population increased 17%; buildings, 23%. (The author studies the building conditions, their history, size, material, percentage of inhabitants, etc.) The lodging crisis in 1926 has been much ameliorated. (Tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff.*

16437. ZIEMANN, H. Zur Wohnungshygiene in warmen Ländern. [Hygienic housing in tropical countries.] *Koloniale Rundsch.* (3-4) May 30, 1931: 54-61.

## RESEARCH METHODS

### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

16438. VAUFREY, R. La géologie et la préhistoire. [Geology and prehistory.] *L'Anthropologie.* 40(4) Mar. 1931: 431-452.—The author discusses the problems of pleistocene archaeology. Describing first the history of the subject with special reference to the scientists of the 19th century, he passes to our actual knowledge of chronology. The geological approach is essential, and research in the Arctic which throws light on conditions in Europe during the ice age is highly significant.—*T. F. McIlwraith.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS METHODS IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 16250, 16252)

16439. CHAPIN, F. STUART. The problem of controls in experimental sociology. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(9) May 1931: 541-551.—Experimental work in sociology means the possibility of passive description in terms of standardized units of a scale of measurement. To accomplish this adequate control over the variable fac-

tor as well as all causal factors is necessary. This involves two assumptions: that causal factors can be enumerated or identified or both and that once identified, these factors can be held constant. Identification of causals takes place on the basis of previous experience. The important step is then to control the factors. This is best done by measurement for when two variables under identical conditions show the same measurement, they may be regarded as constant under those conditions. The author then proceeds to illustrate experiments which involve controls. Such experiments are social interaction in young children with reference to subordination-dominance conducted by Miss M. J. Walker at Minnesota University, Hudelson on the effect of the size of the class upon academic achievement, Olson on the effect of early religious education and Ross' analysis of school attendance in Texas. These experiments typify four tests of experimental method: (1) identification and enumeration of known causal factors; (2) description of methods of holding factors constant; (3) isolation of the variable to be studied by the method of comparative analysis by minute subdivision; (4) devices used to measure the variable.—*B. Reiss.*

## STATISTICAL METHOD

### GENERAL

16440. RORTY, MALCOLM C. Statistics and the scientific method. *J. Amer. Stat. Assn.* 26(173) Mar. 1931: 1-10.—From personal experience in the selection and recommendation of statisticians for numerous organizations, statisticians, after being given a set of super-tests, were discovered to be "instinctively and primarily logicians and scientists in the broader sense, and only secondarily users of the specialized statistical technique." The activities of the Statistical Association will always be primarily in the development of effective

statistical methodology, especially in the newer fields. with the actual statistical work in the true sciences left to the students in their respective subjects. The main point that must be kept in the mind of a statistician is that, in the refinement of statistical method he is dealing constantly with probabilities and degrees of uncertainty.—*Lucile Bagwell.*

16441. SEUTEMANN, KARL. Wesengleichheit und Gefügsgleichheit. [Essential identity and structural identity.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20(4) 1930: 471-483.—According to Flaskämper, statistical theory is almost

always directed toward the question whether there is present in a given body of statistics "essential identity,"—such "identity" being present whenever the units in a statistical mass are all subject to the influence of a single complex of causes, and when such supplementary causes as are present act just as often and as powerfully in a positive direction as they act in a negative direction, so that, in a sufficiently large number of cases, they cancel one another. Flaskämper fails to see, however, that the criterion of "essential identity," which implies that, within a given area of observation, a single complex of causes affects a definite process, may be applied only within the field of statistics which are concerned with such processes; it provides no guide within the field of statistics concerned with given conditions. Even within the field of statistics concerned with processes, moreover, it is necessary to take account of the concept of "structural identity," which may be said to exist in its "absolute" form whenever, in two areas of observation, a given process is being affected by the same complexes of causes, mingled in the same proportions.—*Arthur W. Marget.*

16442. WOLFF, HELLMUTH. Vom "Gesetz" in der Statistik. [On "law" in statistics.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21(1) 1931: 53-78.—Natural law is independent of time, statistical generalizations are only descriptions at a stated time. Correlation laws or parallelisms are, though in a more modest sense, also unchanging laws. Statistics, like economics, will be better able to serve social reality when it renounces the search for laws.—*Clara Eliot.*

## STATISTICAL METHOD IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 15803-15804, 15888)

16443. LOEW, ERNST. Die Umsatzermittlung zum Zwecke der Durchführung von Kontingentierungsbestimmungen. [Determining sales for the purpose of carrying out quota regulations.] *Z. f. Betriebswirtsch.* 7(6) Jun. 1930: 428-440; (7) Jul. 1930: 501-515.—The cartel with quota regulations aims to increase and assure returns from private undertaking by determining a quota for each of its members in the world markets. Key numbers and coefficients, calculated from detailed statistics, are used as a basis by the cartel in allocating amounts of production and distribution.—*W. Hausdorfer.*

16444. SCHAMS, EWALD. Konstanz und Variabilität ökonomischer Größenbeziehungen. [Constancy and variability in quantitative economics.] *Weltwirtschaftl. Arch.* 31(2) Apr. 1930: 393-423.—Marginal utility analysis cannot entirely cope with the problem of variability of such economic constants as elasticity of demand. A mathematical economics on a par with mathematical physics is impossible, but the exact mathematical formulation of economic relationships has more than merely didactic value. From simple definitory equations more developed forms may be de-

duced. The statistical complement can exemplify the theory but cannot make the equations soluble. The equations become soluble only by making certain assumptions of relative constancy. The goal of theory should thus be to push as far back as possible the bounds within which such assumptions can be made. (A set of equations, similar to the system of Griffith C. Evans is set up.)—*Clara Eliot.*

16445. UNSIGNED. Irreführende Genfer Reallohnvergleiche. [Misleading comparisons of real wages published at Geneva.] *Arbeitgeber.* 21(2) Jan. 15, 1931: 39-43.—The international comparisons of real wages, edited by the International Labor Office in Geneva, are misleading, for the categories of workers are compared only from the standpoint of trade names. The reported wages represent minimum wages in some instances, and average wages or actual earnings in others. In the case of the United States, only the wages paid in closed shops are considered. The contributions made by the employers for social insurance, vacation, etc. are not considered. Regarding the price list, the calculations of the so-called "shopping basket" are based on the totally erroneous assumption that the food requirements of workers in different countries are exactly the same. Clothing and housing are totally ignored. The Geneva comparisons of real wages are valueless and because of the great social and political importance of their results, it is necessary either to change the methods used, or to cease publication.—*Karl C. Thalheim.*

## STATISTICAL METHOD IN SOCIOLOGY

16446. PARTEN, MILDRED. Social background studies. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(9) May 1931: 569-579.—The problem of obtaining a true sample of a given population is being attacked in the research work of the Social Background Studies of New Haven under the Institute of Human Relations. As constant units the block and the Federal Census enumeration districts were selected for special study. The following tabulations were made for each enumeration district: (1) Number of each type of family (man and wife, man, wife and children etc.); (2) number of families having children under 5, 10 and 21 years and the number of such children; (3) age of oldest child; (4) number and relationship of gainful workers in family; (5) number of persons in family; (6) number in household; (7) tenure of homes; (8) man at head of family (nationality, age, nativity, etc.); (9) homemaker or woman at head of family. It is hoped that these studies will provide a base for the determination of differential rates among various age, nationality, regional and economic groups, will be of assistance for finding representative samples or control groups for comparative purposes, will throw light on normal family structure and behavior and provide various economic and social indices.—*B. Riess.*

16447. SUMNER, F. C. Educational research and statistics. *School & Soc.* 33(852) Apr. 25, 1931: 574-576.

## STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES

(See also Entry 16309)

### RESEARCH METHODS

16448. RUEFF, JACQUES. La statistique instrument de la connaissance. [Statistics as an instrument of knowledge.] *Z. f. Schweiz. Stat. u. Volkswirtsch.* 66(2) 1930: 214-220.

16449. SHOOK, B. L. Synopsis of elementary mathematical statistics. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 14-41.

### WORK OF STATISTICAL AGENCIES

(See also Entries 16358, 16483)

16450. GINI, CORRADO. Condizioni attuali e futuri progressi della statistica americana. [Present conditions and future progress of American statistics.] *Commercio.* 4(1) Jan. 1931: 18-24.—At the present time we are still far from perfection in the collection and classification of less advanced facts, especially as per-



taining to the parts of statistics dealing with comparisons of collective phenomena, of integration, comparison and correction of data, and of the measures obtained and the methods of reasoning on the results reached. As a remedy to this state of things it is necessary that the statistical bureaux should themselves perform the scientific work; that they endeavor to use the most modern systems for the collection and classification of these facts; publishing the principal facts for business men and Government officials with as little delay as possible and leaving the compilation of detailed statistics, which are used only by scientists and students, for later publication.—*Roberto Bachi*.

## UNITS, SCALES, TESTS, AND RATINGS

(See also Entry 16255)

16451. FORAN, T. G. A note on methods of measuring reliability. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22(5) May 1931: 383-387.—In order to measure the difference in reliability of a test under two methods of determination, the Morrison-McCall Spelling Scale was given to all pupils from Grades II to VIII in four schools. To 416 pupils the same form was given twice. To 869 pupils, under strictly comparable conditions and methods, two equivalent forms were given. In the first case the reliability coefficient was .935, in the second .866. Thus reliability coefficients, at least for this test, are shown to be higher for repetitions than for similar forms. The order in which the tests are given has no effect on the results, even when one form is slightly more difficult than the other.—*Walter C. Ells*.

16452. THURSTONE, L. L. A scale for measuring attitude toward the movies. *J. Educ. Res.* 22(2) Sep. 1930: 89-94.

## COLLECTION OF DATA

(See also Entry 16333)

16453. MICHELS, ALFRED. Erfassung des Stahlverbrauchs in the Vereinigten Staaten und in Deutschland. [Steel consumption in the U. S. and in Germany.] *Ruhr u. Rhein.* 12(10) Mar. 6, 1931: 211-215.—The statistics on steel consumption are more fully developed in the U. S. than in Germany, although the German iron and steel industry is striving to improve their data. (The principal results of the German and American statistics are given.)—*K. C. Thalheim*.

16454. ŽIŽEK, FRANZ. Nichtkorrekte statistische Verfahren. [Inaccurate statistical procedures.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 21(1) 1931: 27-52.—It is inaccurate to use: (1) secondary sources, (1) book-keeping totals (as of income tax authorities), (3) substitutes for complete statistics, e.g., sampling, estimates, etc., (4) incomplete investigations (as of incomes within limited range), (5) data collected from sources where they are reported already in tabular form, (6) statistics of change based on data secured at the later date, (7) computations, as of consumption from known production, etc., or from combinations of statistics and estimates, and (8) recomputations, as for the purpose of making comparable otherwise incomparable data. In some cases such procedures may even be superior to formally accurate procedures if the latter involve collecting information from individuals unwilling or unable to provide it.—*Clara Eliot*.

## CLASSIFICATION AND TABULATION

(See also Entries 14754, 16124)

16455. FÜRST, GERHARD. Stadt und Land in der Methodik der Statistik. [City and country in statistical methodology.] *Allg. Stat. Arch.* 20(4) 1930: 484-498.—So varied are the aspects of life that it is impossible to establish a universally valid criterion for a distinction

between "city" and "country." It is common to contrast city with country upon the basis of the form of the particular settlements. Thus, communities are classified according to their political constitution, the number of their inhabitants, and the density of their population. Communities may also be classified, however, according to their occupational structure. Each type of classification gives rise to its own set of problems, and the choice among them must depend upon the nature of the problem under investigation.—*Arthur W. Marget*.

16456. HAMILTON, GORDON. Notes on current practices in medical social case recording. *Family.* 12(3) May 1931: 67-71.—While its research value may be considerable the case record is written primarily for the purpose of treating the patient. (Detailed discussion is given of the format, the face card, the origin of the case, the patient's statement, the doctor's interpretation, the social study, diagnosis, plan of treatment, letters, etc.)—*L. M. Brooks*.

16457. LEWIS, RUTH E. A medical social case record form. *Family.* 12(3) May 1931: 72-73.—*L. M. Brooks*.

16458. MITEVA, EK. Organizatziya i rezultati na statistikata za prichinite na umiraniyata. [Organization and results of the statistics of the causes of death.] *Trimesechno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktsiya na Stat.* 2(1-2) 1930: 50-66.—(An elaborate study of the causes of death and their statistical organization. Diagrams and tables.)—*V. Sharenkoff*.

## AVERAGES, DISPERSION, AND SKEWNESS

(See also Entries 14925, 16467, 16470)

16459. FINETTI B. de. Sui metodi proposti per il calcolo della differenza media. [Concerning methods proposed for the computation of the mean difference.] *Metron.* 9(1) Feb. 1931: 47-52.—A review is given of various methods proposed for the computation of the mean difference, and it is shown that they are reducible essentially to four: (1) the original method of Gini, (2) the method recently proposed by De Finetti and Paciello; (3) the method proposed contemporaneously, in 1914, by Gini and Czuber; (4) the graphical method, by means of the measure of the area of concentration. In the third method, except for variation of detail, all the other methods, apparently diverse, proposed by various other authors (Mortara, Pietra, Vinci, De Gleria) are utilized. As regards the practical convenience of employing one procedure or the other, the formula of Gini is recommended relative to the third method, and that of De Finetti-Paciello relative to the second. Experience must tell which of these two is more suitable for application. (See Entry 2: 13832.)—*Bruno De Finetti*.

16460. GALVANI, L. Contributions to the determination of the indices of variability for certain types of distribution. *Metron.* 9(1) Feb. 1931: 3-45.—For 21 linear distributions, corresponding to as many more inclinations of the straight line of distribution, there have been constructed two tables which provide respectively the principal mean values (arithmetical mean, quadratic mean, median, decile) and the principal indices of variability (simple mean deviation from the average and from the median ( $\eta_A$ ,  $\eta_M$ ), quadratic mean deviation from the mean ( $\sigma$ ), simple average difference ( $\Delta$ ) and also the quadratic ( $^2\Delta$ ), and ratio of concentration ( $R$ )). These tables can be employed: (a) for the determination of the characteristic constants relative not only to distributions having a progression almost linear, but also: (b) for non-linear distributions, dividing them into parts each of which has a progression quasi-linear. (c) When a given distribution is represented by a histogram, the computations of the characteristic constants are generally carried out as if in each element of the histogram the character had a constant value, but

this assumption leads to errors which, in some cases, can be diminished by means of Sheppard's formulas. It is, however, preferable, in many cases, to transform the histogram into a continuous curve by means of an interpolation by the eye and then compute the characteristic constants of distribution represented by this curve with the method indicated in (b).—*Luigi Galvani*.

16461. GARVEY, C. R. The sigmas of combined distributions calculated from sigmas, means, and frequencies of component distributions. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 307-310.—The essential features for the formula have been given by Yule many years ago, but it has been ignored in most textbooks in statistics now in common use. An arrangement is presented to facilitate machine computation.—*Walter C. Eells*.

16462. RIETZ, H. L. On certain properties of frequency distributions obtained by a linear fractional transformation of the variates of a given distribution. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(1) Feb. 1931: 38-47.—R. A. Fisher has shown that the distribution of small sample correlation coefficients  $r$  ( $-1 \leq r \leq 1$ ) may be changed, by an appropriate transformation  $z = f(r)$ , from a decidedly skew frequency curve in  $r$  to a distribution of  $z$ 's which is practically normal. The author considers the effect of a linear fractional transformation  $u = (ex+f)/(gx+h)$  upon a positive unimodal continuous frequency function  $y = \psi(x)$  with a range from  $-1$  to  $+1$  and satisfying the restrictions  $\psi(-1) = \psi(1) = 0$ .—*Paul R. Rider*.

16463. SHEN, EUGENE. A note on the definition of the harmonic mean. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 311-312.—Students completing an introductory course in statistical methods often have a very hazy notion of the meaning of the harmonic mean. They often fail to see that the correct use of the formula depends upon the joint operation of two factors: the way in which events take place and the way in which records are made. When data are given in terms of time per unit work when derived from a constant amount of time, or when given in terms of work per unit time when derived from a constant amount of work, the arithmetic mean is incorrect and the harmonic mean should be used instead. The writer proposes a definition of the harmonic mean as a special case of the weighted arithmetic mean where the weights are equal to the reciprocals of the measures. Such a definition, he feels, leads to a more systematic and more comprehensive conception of the harmonic mean.—*Walter C. Eells*.

## CORRELATION

(See also Entries 16439, 16470, 16474)

16464. WICKSELL, S. D. Remarks on regression. *Ann. Math. Statistics.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 3-13.—Let  $x$  and  $y$  be a pair of correlated variates and consider  $N$  such pairs. If  $M_x$  and  $M_y$  are the means of  $x$  and  $y$  respectively, and the regression of  $y$  on  $x$  is defined as a parabola of given degree in  $x$ , this regression may be written in the form  $y_x - M_y = a_0 + a_1(x - M_x) + a_2(x - M_x)^2 + \dots + a_p(x - M_x)^p$ . Non-regression of order  $p$  and linear regression of order  $p$  are defined and the conditions for them derived. The chief difficulty in the application of this theory of regression is that in order to determine a regression of  $p$ th degree, we must use moments up to order  $2p$ . To obviate this difficulty some of the higher moments (or semi-invariants) may be obtained partly or wholly from theoretical considerations. Some of the main results of an earlier paper of the writer are deduced in a different way which makes clearer where assumptions are made and which shows the nature of the restrictions caused by these assumptions.—*Paul R. Rider*.

## PROBABILITY

(See also Entries 16446, 16488)

16465. BATEN, WILLIAM DOWELL. Simulta-

neous treatment of discrete and continuous probability by use of Stieltjes integrals. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 95-100.

16466. BERKSON, JOSEPH. Bayes' theorem. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 42-56.

16467. CARVER, H. C. (Ed.). The interdependence of sampling and frequency distribution theory. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(1) Feb. 1931: 82-98.—Answers to problems of statistical sampling are usually expressed as finite or infinitesimal integrals under a function whose moments only are known. If known, the function is generally of but little value. It is necessary to approximate the desired integrals by employing frequency functions. Present methods are unsatisfactory from the point of view that remainder or limit of error terms are not available. The  $\chi^2$  test, though helpful, does not meet the issue in question.—*Paul R. Rider*.

16468. CLAPHAM, A. R., and SIMPSON, T. WAKE. Studies in sampling technique. *J. Agric. Sci.* 21(2) Apr. 1931: 366-390.—Studies in the estimation of yields by sample harvesting are described. The first paper deals with the sampling technique in the field, the second with a small-scale threshing unit, and in the third, a general discussion of the method is given. In general, the sampling errors per plot, as empirically determined in these studies, lay between 5 and 6% of the mean yield.—*Oris V. Wells*.

16469. CRAIG, CECIL C. Note on the distribution of means of samples of  $N$  drawn from a type A population. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(1) Feb. 1931: 99-101.—The distribution of means of random samples from a population represented by a Gram-Charlier series has been derived by G. A. Baker. Attention is called to the fact that Baker's results may be reached in considerably fewer steps by using semi-invariants.—*Paul R. Rider*.

16470. DUNLAP, HILDA FROST. An empirical determination of the distribution of means, standard deviations and correlation coefficients drawn from rectangular populations. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(1) Feb. 1931: 66-81.—(1) The distribution of means of samples of ten drawn from a discontinuous rectangular population is essentially normal with standard error  $\sigma/\sqrt{N}$ ,  $\sigma$  being the population standard deviation, and  $N$  being the number in the sample. (2) The distribution of standard deviations from a discontinuous rectangular population is skew and leptokurtic. The formula  $\sigma_s = \sigma/\sqrt{2N}$  does not give a reasonably close estimate of the standard deviation of standard deviations of samples of ten, whether the latter are computed from the formula  $s = \sqrt{\Sigma x^2/N}$  or  $s = \sqrt{\Sigma x^2/(N-1)}$ . (3) Neither of the formulas  $s = \sqrt{\Sigma x^2/N}$  or  $s = \sqrt{\Sigma x^2/(N-1)}$  for the standard deviation of a sample of ten gives a reasonably close estimate of the true standard deviation in a rectangular discontinuous population. The empirical formula  $s = \sqrt{\Sigma x^2/(N-.25)}$  does appear to do so. (4) The distribution of correlation coefficients of samples of 52 from a rank population in which the expected correlation is zero, is symmetric and very slightly leptokurtic. The standard deviation of such coefficients is adequately represented by  $\sigma_r = (1-\rho^2)/\sqrt{N}$ , in which  $\rho$  is the population correlation.—*Paul R. Rider*.

16471. JACOB, MOSÈ. Sullo sviluppo di una funzione di ripartizione in serie di polinomi di Hermite. [On the development of a probabilities' function in polynome series of Hermite.] *Gior. dell'Ist. Ital. d. Attuari.* 2(1) Jan. 1931: 100-106.—The author demonstrates, by means of developments in polynomes of Hermite, a theorem on the representation of a probabilities' function in a point of discontinuity.—*P. Smolensky*.

16472. KELLOGG, CHESTER E., and SPENCE, KENNETH W. Note on the standard errors of the standard errors of estimate and measurement. *J.*



*Educ. Psychol.* 22(4) Apr. 1931: 313-315.—In the course of research on the reliability of high-relief finger mazes, occasion arose to compare the standard errors of measurement of intelligence tests and various methods of scoring maze records. It was necessary to derive formulas for the standard error of the standard error of estimate, of the standard error of measurement, and for the standard error of estimate of a true score. Derivations of these formulas are given. To facilitate the computation of the standard error of the standard error of measurement, a four place table is given, calculated for eight values of  $r$  varying from .00 to .99 and for populations varying from 25 to 200.—*Walter C. Eells.*

16473. MOLINA, E. C. Bayes' theorem. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(1) Feb. 1931: 23-37.—(See Entry No. 3: 14776.) An expository presentation.—*Paul R. Rider.*

16474. PRAK, J. L. An empirical research on the reliability of correlation coefficients. *Brit. J. Psychol. (Genl. Sect.)* 21(4) Apr. 1931: 394-403.—An empirical test was made by the author to determine the reliability of coefficients of correlation for samples with a small number of observations. The correlations were determined between a number of psychological tests on the one hand and the total scores of a series of other tests on the other hand, for a group of 152 subjects as well as for groups of 30, 20, 15, 10 and 6 subjects. The first tests chosen for the research were correction of words, formation of words, analogies, intelligent memory, continuation of patterns, and visual memory. The second series of tests, the total scores of which were correlated with the score of each test in the first series, consisted of another twelve tests of theoretical and practical intelligence, together with some occupational tests. The deviation of the results within the limits  $r \pm P.E.$  for each sample of each test were compared directly with the deviations theoretically expected from mathematical formula with the conclusion that the formula for the probable error actually holds although the larger groups give more favorable results than the smaller groups.—*F. F. Eliot.*

16475. RIDER, PAUL R. On small samples from certain non-normal universes. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 2(1) Feb. 1931: 48-65.—The distribution of "Student's" ratio,  $z = (\text{sample mean} - \text{population mean}) / (\text{sample standard deviation})$ , is derived for samples of four from discrete triangular and U-shaped populations. The general characteristics of the  $z$ -distribution for the U-shaped population are the same as those for a rectangular population, viz., a greater number of  $z$ 's outside of a certain value of  $|z|$ , and also a greater clustering of  $z$ 's about the origin, than is the case for a normal population. Negative skewness in the triangular population produces positive skewness in the  $z$ -distribution. This means (in the case of negative skewness in the population) that the probability corresponding to an interval from  $-\infty$  to  $z$  is smaller than when the sampling is from a normal universe. However, the probability corresponding to an interval from  $-z$  to  $z$  is somewhat the same for the triangular population as for a normal population. The distributions of means of samples from the two populations are given. The probability corresponding to a range of three sample standard deviations on each side of the sample mean is considered for the triangular population and a rectangular population.—*Paul R. Rider.*

16476. SPEARMAN, C. Sampling error of tetrad differences. *J. Educ. Psychol.* 22(5) May 1931: 388.—In the formula for the probable error or variance of tetrad differences, there is apt to be scant account taken of the special assumptions upon which the formula is based. One of these, that the variables should have a

normal frequency distribution, is only dangerous when great accuracy is wanted. But the other assumption can do more harm; it is that the correlations are measured by the ordinary product moment coefficients. One case where this latter assumption is far from justified is that of coefficients which have been corrected for attenuation. And even worse is the case of coefficients derived from any of the customary four-fold tables. It is easy, however, to modify the formula for the tetrad sampling error so that it does become valid for any coefficient required.—*Walter C. Eells.*

16477. TEDIN, OLOF. The influence of systematic plot arrangement upon the estimate of error in field experiments. *J. Agric. Sci.* 21(2) Apr. 1931: 191-208.—To estimate the effect of systematic plot distribution upon the estimate of error of a  $5 \times 5$  field plot experiment, an empirical study of a considerable amount of actual data has been made. The arrangements studied were: two different knight's moves, two different diagonal movements and eight irregular movements—seven of which were chosen at random. The conclusions are: (1) The use of a systematic arrangement introduces a bias into the estimate of error. (2) In case a knight's move arrangement is used, an over-estimate is caused and in case the diagonal arrangement is used, an under-estimate is caused. (3) The practical field experimenter should be careful to avoid systematic plans and to secure the highest degree of scientific accuracy should choose his arrangements at random. (4) These conclusions give an empirical confirmation of R. A. Fisher's theoretical explanation of the effect of using systematic plot arrangements.—*Oris V. Wells.*

16478. UNSIGNED. Fundamentals of the theory of sampling. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 101-121.

## TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

16479. UNSIGNED. A mathematical theory of seasonal indices. *Ann. Math. Stat.* 1(1) Feb. 1930: 57-72.—If the various methods of analyzing a time series are sound, they should be able to separate the series into its components. A comparison of the results obtained by different methods should indicate to some extent their respective merits. This, however, is not the case in dealing with ordinary observed series; if results disagree we do not know which is nearest the truth. The statistical department of the Detroit Edison Company has devised a theoretical series which enables one to compare the results obtained by different methods of analysis, since answers are known in advance.—*Paul R. Rider.*

## INDEX NUMBERS

(See also Entries 15821, 15953, 15959)

16480. JULIN, ARMAND. L'index-nombre. [The index number.] *Flambeau.* 14(1) Jan.-Feb. 1931: 71-84.—In reply to attacks from various quarters on the method of computing the index number for retail prices in Belgium, Julien presents an explanation of the method and a defense of its accuracy. Comparison reveals that whereas the index number determined by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics is based on prices in 1,100 scattered stores in 40 cities, in Belgium it is computed from prices charged in 3,100 stores in 59 different localities.—*F. B. Stevens.*

16481. KALECKI, MICHAŁ. Wskaźniki wysokości opodatkowania towarów. [Indices of relative taxation of goods.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 3(12) Dec. 1930: 330.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

16482. UNSIGNED. Tygodniowe wskaźniki kursów akcyj. [A weekly index of stock prices.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza.* 3(12) Dec. 1930: 336-338.—*J. K. Wiśniewski.*

## MECHANICAL AIDS AND LABOR SAVING DEVICES

(See also Entries 13206, 13212, 15730)

16483. ANDERSON, O. Za reprezentativniya metod i negovoto prilozheniye pri razrabotkata na materiala ot prebroyavaneto na zemedelskite. [Concerning the representative method adopted Dec. 31, 1926, and its application to the elaboration of the materials obtained through the census of agriculture.] *Trimeshno Spisanie na Glavnata Direktsiya na Stat.* 1 (2-3) 1929: 109-152.—By means of the so-called representative method used in Anglo-Saxon countries, Scandinavia, and Russia, the work was done in 3,500 working days and cost 350,000 leva, while by the elaborate method it would have cost approximately 3,250,000 leva. (Résumé in French. Tables.)—V. Sharenkoff.

16484. RAZRAN, H. S., and WAGNER, M. E. The summation method in statistics. *J. Exper. Psychol.* 14 (3) Jun. 1931: 270-283.—From two carefully timed experiments it was found that from half to two-thirds of the time required for computation of standard deviations and means and about a fourth of the time for computation of product summations is saved by the use of the summation method. The saving will be still greater in the computation of higher moments about the mean. The summation method also eliminates the need for calculators and reduces the number of errors. (Model problems. Descriptions of the necessary calculations with original proofs.)—Walter C. Eells.

16485. WARREN, RICHARD, and MENDENHALL, ROBERT M. The Mendenhall-Warren-Hollerith correlation method. *Columbia Univ. Stat. Bureau, Doc. #1.* 1929: pp. 37.—(A technical description of the use of the Hollerith tabulating machine for computing coefficients of correlation.)—Clara Eliot.

## ACTUARIAL MATHEMATICS

(See also Entries 16300, 16458)

16486. HAAFTEN, M. van. Nouveaux symboles et annuités à paiement annuel. [New symbols and annuities payable annually.] *Verzeerings-Archief.* 12 (2)

1931: (33)-(50).—The author proposed the change in international actuarial notation of  $S_{\overline{n}|}$  into  $s_{\overline{n}|}$  and the introduction of new symbols:  $S_{\overline{n}|} = (1+i)^n$ ,  $s_{\overline{n}|} = S_{\overline{1}|} + S_{\overline{1}|} + \dots + S_{\overline{n}|}$  and  $D$  in combination with  $a$ ,  $a$ ,  $s$ , and  $s$ , meaning a decreasing annuity. The greater regularity of the formulae is demonstrated as well as the principle of duality enabling the deduction from every formula of compound interest of a corresponding formula of compound discount by changing  $A$ ,  $a$ ,  $a$ ,  $I$ , and  $i$  into  $S$ ,  $s$ ,  $s$ ,  $D$ , and  $-d$ . (A great number of relations, classed systematically, are added.)—A. G. Ploeg.

16487. HAAFTEN, M. van. Nouveaux symboles et annuités à paiement fractionné. [New symbols and annuities payable fractionally.] *Verzeerings-Archief.* 12 (2) 1931: (51)-(71).—Formulae for a 1-year's annuity payable in  $m$  fractional periods of  $1/m$  are especially discussed. Duality is also indicated.—A. G. Ploeg.

## INTERPOLATION

16488. UNSIGNED. Le problème de la recherche des composantes cycliques d'un phénomène. [The problem of the search for the cyclical components of a phenomenon.] *J. de la Soc. de Stat. de Paris.* 71 (10) Oct. 1930: 217-264.—The first two parts of this paper deal with a problem in the calculus of probabilities: that of linear interpolation when all the coordinates are affected by errors. The first section deals with the more general aspects of linear interpolation; the second with indices which measure the approximation obtained by interpolation—i.e., the error which is committed by the introduction of the interpolated expression. In the third section, which the author regards as the "goal" of his researches, he expounds a method of trigonometric interpolation of the movement of a phenomenon the periods of which are unknown. In the last part of the paper, there are two applications of this method: the first concerns the problem, based upon data taken from Mayer, *Tabulae Solares*, to which Lagrange applied one of his two procedures for trigonometric interpolation; the other concerns the variation in the quantity of rain which falls annually in Paris.—Arthur W. Marget.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

(See also Entries 14948, 15006)

16489. CONTENAU, G. L'exploration archéologique de l'Asie Occidentale et la collaboration américaine. [The archaeological exploration of western Asia and the collaboration of America.] *J. d. Savants.* (9) Nov. 1930: 385-396.

16490. COSTANTINI, DAVID. Studies and researches on prehistoric man and his origins. *Proc. Internat. Geog. Congr., Cambridge, Jul. 1928.* 1930: 311-317.

16491. HABERLANDT, ARTHUR. Führer durch das Museum für Volkskunde. [Guide through the Museum of Ethnology.] *Wiener Z. f. Volkskunde.* 35 (4-5) Oct. 1930: 81-131.

16492. TAGLIAVINI, CARLO. Gustav Weigand (1860-1930). *Europa Orient.* 10 (11-12) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 341-350.—(Detailed outline of the life and the scientific activity of the student of Balkan languages who specialized in the dialects of the Rumanian language.)—O. Eisenberg.

### TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 15185, 15336, 15356, 15438, 15461, 15507)

16493. CASSIDY, LEWIS C. The teaching and study of Roman law in the United States. *Georgetown Law J.* 19 (3) Mar. 1931: 297-305.—H. R. Enslow.

16494. COOK, ARTHUR N. The high school student and freshman history. *Hist. Outlook.* 22 (5) May 1931: 228-230.—The author describes the difficulties and weaknesses of college freshmen in history at Temple University.—Roy E. Cochran.

16495. GRANNISS, RUTH S. What bibliography owes to private book clubs. *Papers Bibliog. Soc. Amer.* 24 (1-2) 1930: 14-33.—Private book clubs took their start from the Roxburghe Club in England from which the various book clubs both in England and America derive their inspiration. Bibliography is indebted to private book clubs for the books about books which they publish, for the exhibitions which they hold, for the libraries which they form, and for the love of books which they foster.—Howard Britton Morris.



16496. PERRY, CHARLES E. Suggestions for improving the teaching of history in the high school. *Hist. Outlook*. 22 (5) May 1931: 226-228.—*Roy E. Cochran*.

16497. SCHNABEL, FRANZ, and MEISTER, RICHARD. History teaching in other lands. German schools. Austrian schools. *Hist. Outlook*. 22 (5) May 1931: 214-221.—A continuation of the translation by Joseph Strayer and Ruth McMurry [see Entry 3: 4912; 4914]. These articles not only describe the teaching, grading and aims of history as taught in Germany and Austria but exhaustively compare the situation before the World War and since.—*Roy E. Cochran*.

16498. STRAYER, JOS. (tr.), and McMURRY, RUTH (tr.). History teaching in other lands. *Hist. Outlook*. 21 (8) 1930: 366-368; 22 (1) Jan. 1931: 17-20; (2) Feb. 1931: 65-68; (3) Mar. 1931: 108-110; (4) Apr. 1931: 159-166.—Continued from the November issue (see Entry 3: 4914). In Number 8 the general topic is: "Aims and content of history teaching in elementary schools," with two main questions involved—aim and cultural influence. Germany, Belgium, Denmark and the United States are summarized. In the January, 1931 issue France, Holland, Liechtenstein, and Norway are discussed; in the February issue Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, and Czechoslovakia. As these are reports of the Commission on History Teaching appointed by the International Committee of Historical Sciences these summaries are authoritative. In the March issue the general topic is "Methods and procedures of teaching," and summaries are given for Germany, Belgium, Denmark, the United States, Holland, Hungary, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and the USSR. As a separate and independent article the same two authors have an annotated translation in the March issue on "The teaching of history in the schools of the Union of Socialistic Soviet Republics."—*Roy E. Cochran*.

16499. WRIGHT, ALMON R. History maps come to life. *Hist. Outlook*. 22 (5) May 1931: 221-225.—A discussion of the use of "animated map and diagram" as a type of visual instruction in history.—*Roy E. Cochran*.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

(See also Entries 15650, 15898, 16509)

16500. ANDOR, ZALÁNYI. A mezőgazdasági felsőoktatás kérdéséhez. [Agricultural higher education.] *Magyar Gazdák Szemléje*. 36 (1) Jan. 1931: 19-25.—A suggestion to model agricultural training after the plan of the University of Budapest which stresses farm management and agricultural economics in addition to technical agriculture.—*Desiderius Szilágyi*.

16501. FAIRCHILD, FRED ROGERS. The future of the National Tax Association. *Proc. Natl. Tax Assn.* 1930: 385-401.—The National Tax Association is an educational enterprise. Two features of its constitution have preserved its nature: first the annual tax conference has been separated from the Association, and second, resolutions passed by the conference require a four-fifths vote before they are announced officially or given endorsement by the corporation. The resolutions of the conference generally have not reflected agitation by special interests.—*J. A. Maxwell*.

16502. HYMANS, ERNESTO. Metodi e criteri per l'analisi dei fattori della produzione. [Methods and criteria for an analysis of the factors of production.] *Organizzazione Sci. d. Lavoro*. 6 (2) Feb. 1931: 61-69.

16503. LILLEY, ERNEST R. Petroleum education and research facilities in Great Britain. *Mining & Metallurgy*. 12 (292) Apr. 1931: 192-195.—On the one hand there is much to indicate that the British oil

companies utilize the facilities of the universities to a greater extent and hold their staffs in higher esteem than American companies do. On the other hand there appears to be a strong feeling that the university should limit itself to the teaching of the fundamental pure sciences and devote a minimum of time to the technical and commercial aspects.—*H. O. Rogers*.

16504. THOMAS, EDGAR. Second International Conference of Agricultural Economists, 1930. *Agric. Progress*. 8 1931: 149-152.—*Edgar Thomas*.

16505. WIELUŃSKA, STEFANJA. Przyczynę do badań nad zmianami siły nabywczej rolnictwa. [A contribution to investigations in the purchasing power of farmers.] *Konjunktura Gospodarcza*. 3 (4) Apr. 1930: 133-135.—*J. K. Wiśniewski*.

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN POLITICAL SCIENCE

(See also Entries 14253, 14756, 16087, 16131, 16493, 16520)

16506. BRADWAY, JOHN S. Law laboratories. How the legal aid clinic trains budding lawyers. *Survey Graphic*. 66 (5) Jun. 1, 1931: 250-252.

16507. BRADWAY, JOHN S. The legal aid clinic—a means of co-ordinating the legal profession. *Univ. Pennsylvania Law Rev.* 79 (5) Mar. 1931: 549-570.—The practising attorney demands that the law schools send into the profession men well equipped to handle specific work and with motives and ideals such that the profession may remain on a high plane. The schools ask that provision be made for students to acquire practical experience. The legal aid clinic offers a solution to this problem. It is valuable as a synthesis of law school work, as a means for enlarging social vision, as a practical course in legal ethics, and as a course in sound legal strategy.—*Henry Rottschaefer*.

16508. DEWEY, A. GORDON. The new political science. *Facul. Papers Union College*. 2 (2) May 1931: 114-125.—Politics comprises the study of the process of attaining ends by manipulating the motives of one's fellows, and of the institutions through which this process is expressed. Although more realistic than their legalistic-metaphysical predecessors, the descriptive writers have virtually ignored the forces determining the working of institutions, hence political science has lacked much of its potential significance. However, many students have been devoting their attention to the political process, especially to the activities of interest groups and to public opinion. Much attention is being directed to research methods. Associations other than the state should receive attention. This approach should help to integrate not only political science but the social sciences generally.—*A. Gordon Dewey*.

16509. GRAHAM, WILLARD J. Accounting in the law-school curriculum. *J. Business (Univ. Chicago)*. 4 (2) Apr. 1931: 174-193.—An overwhelming majority of lawyers recognize a need for a knowledge of accounting. A majority of 519 answering questionnaires showed that they have some information on the subject; 85% of these secured it after completing their college training, while 99% recommend making it a part of legal or pre-legal training. Opinion is about evenly divided as to whether accounting should be a pre-legal subject or should be included among the law school courses. The solution would seem to be a special course in accounting developed for law students, designed to offer to prospective lawyers the type of accounting information and training that will be most valuable to them in their study and practice of law. Tentatively, based upon the needs expressed in reports from practicing lawyers, such a course probably should include work in these major divisions: the accounting process, proprietorship, valuation, the preparation and analysis of statements, and

miscellaneous problems. If we accept as proved the proposition that a practicing lawyer needs a knowledge of accounting, and assume that the law school is at least partly responsible for its graduates' acquisition of this knowledge, a complete program for meeting this responsibility would seem to include these necessary features: (1) a requirement that pre-legal work include at least one course in elementary accounting; (2) that there be offered to the law student early in his course, for credit toward a law degree a required (or elective) course in "accounting for lawyers"; (3) that at certain points in the regular law course an accounting instructor be called in to explain such accounting concepts as are necessary for an understanding of the legal questions involved.—*M. J. Freeman.*

**16510. HUBBARD, HENRY V.** Pioneering in city planning research. *Survey*. 66(6) Jun. 15, 1931: 309-310.—The training of city planners is one of the purposes of the Harvard School of City Planning which was established in the fall of 1929. Three research projects have been developed. The first deals with the problem of building future airport facilities. The second is concerned with the controversial and complicated problem of zoning. The third is a study of neighborhoods of small homes, or housing.—*O. D. Duncan.*

**16511. KONOP, THOMAS F.** The case system—a defense. *Notre Dame Lawyer*. 6(3) Mar. 1931: 275-283.

**16512. NORDEN, WALTER.** The Municipal Science Institute of the university of Berlin. *Natl. Munic. Rev.* 20(3) Mar. 1931: 139-142.—The Municipal Science Institute of the university of Berlin was launched by the state in 1928 after securing financial aid from the various unions of local government authorities, Berlin contributing most. Since then, subsidies from the unions have been supplemented by an even larger grant from the state. The associations of local authorities in Germany possess large economic, social, and political influence, giving advice on proposed state and federal legislation relating to local affairs. The activities of the Institute include: (1) training of future municipal officials; (2) cooperation with federal and state officials, local authorities, unions of local authorities, and associations of economic organizations; and (3) the advancement of the idea of local self-government.—*Harvey Walker.*

**16513. POUND, ROSCOE.** Types of legal periodical. *Iowa Law Rev.* 14(3) Apr. 1929: 257-265.

**16514. REED, ALFRED Z.** Legal education, 1925-1928. *Amer. Law School Rev.* 6(12) May 1930: 765-779.

**16515. TRIPP, ERICH.** Untersuchungen zur Rechtspsychologie des Individuums. [Research in the psychology of justice of the individual.] *Z. f. Angewandte Psychol., Beihefte* #56. 1931: pp. 141.

**16516. UPDEGRAFF, CLARENCE M.** The social sciences and the law curriculum. *Illinois Law Rev.* 25(7) Mar. 1931: 743-758.—The close relationship between the development of law and work in other social sciences is becoming more and more apparent, but they are not so related that their scientific study and development are a simultaneous process. The law grows by the process of delimiting and securing social "demands," "claims," or "interests" which are constantly developing in advancing civilization. It is the function of the social scientist to bring them to the attention of the juristic writer, the legislator, and the judge. The law schools are coming to recognize the need for presenting this relationship between law and the social sciences and various courses intending to achieve this are now offered. In some institutions this change is taking place with little shift in the nomenclature of courses, in others, special courses have been designed, or a course on social science methods may be added.—*C. M. Updegraff.*

**16517. ZIEGLER, WILHELM.** Staatsbürgerliche Erziehung in der Demokratie. [Education for citizen-

ship in a democracy.] *Z. f. Pol.* 20(11) Feb. 1931: 683-698.—Results obtained by questionnaires and experience show that the German people are in need of political education. The teaching of citizenship in schools and in the so-called folk colleges and the activities of the Political University at Berlin have contributed much to the improvement of the situation. Propaganda must be replaced by a desire to be neutral. The conclusions drawn from the facts will depend on the social and political attitude of the individual. Since the German people lack objective patriotic symbols, the common and uniting factors need emphasizing. Radio and movie offer several possibilities for a systematic education for citizenship. The former must avoid the impression of government propaganda. The latter should be used to show people what the government is doing.—*Werner Neuse.*

## TEACHING AND RESEARCH IN SOCIOLOGY

(See also Entries 16246, 16380, 16383, 16424)

**16518. BOGARDUS, EMORY S.** Cooperative research on the Pacific Coast. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(9) May 1931: 563-568.—The various colleges and universities from Vancouver to San Diego are cooperating in a survey of race relations from the statistical and case analysis side under the leadership of Robert E. Park of the University of Chicago.—*B. Riess.*

**16519. DEARDORFF, NEVA R.** The social studies of the Welfare Council of New York City. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4(9) May 1931: 585-594.—(A digested report on the activities of the Research Bureau of the Council since 1925 gives its work in the fields of action, reports published and unpublished, projects, methods of investigation and practical applications.)—*B. Riess.*

**16520. DE SANCTIS, SANTE.** Centro per lo studio dei minorenni delinquenti in Roma. [A center for the study of delinquent minors in Rome.] *Scuola Positiva*. 11(3-4) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 137-138.—A description of the new center for the study of juvenile delinquents in Rome, Italy. The staff consists of two magistrates, a psychiatrist, and a practicing lawyer. Results of studies will be published in *Scuola Positiva*.—*G. I. Giardini.*

**16521. HSU, LEONARD SHIH-LIEN.** The sociological movement in China. *Pacific Affairs*. 4(4) Apr. 1931: 283-307.—The sociological movement in China is not the program of any single man or group of men, but the outcome of efforts to develop the young science of sociology in China by unrelated groups of people. It aims at fulfilling certain specific needs in present-day China. The modern sociological movement in China originated about 30 years ago, but it had not attracted nation-wide interest until about 1926. Chinese sociology is in the monographic stage, the most successful writing as yet accomplished being in narrowly restricted fields. At the present a dozen universities in China have independent sociology departments. In 1926-1927, sixty government and private universities offered 308 courses in sociology. The first social survey of a Chinese city was that made by S. D. Gamble, assisted by J. S. Burgess. A number of social research institutes are now at work in social research from various angles. The trend of sociological studies is from the documentary-historical to the anthropological type of research. There is no professional school of social work. A number of valuable experiments in modern social work are being carried on. (Bibliography.)—*Spencer L. Rogers.*

**16522. HUTCHINS, FRANK F.** Teaching mental hygiene in medical, nursing, educational, and other professional schools. *Indiana Bull. Charities & Correction*. (191-192) Mar.-Apr. 1931: 227-231.—*Harold A. Phelps.*

**16523. MERONEY, W. P.** The membership and program of twenty-five years of the American Sociological Society. *Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.* 25(2) May 1931:



55-67.—This study seeks to discover trends, in growth in membership, in program participation, in committee alignments, and in general and sectional sociological theory and thought. The distribution of membership according to the major geographical divisions, East, Middle West, South, West, and foreign shows a constant and relatively uniform growth in each section with the East leading until 1918 when it took second place to the Middle West and with the East and Middle West together making up an average of 83% of the membership, but a steady growth also of the other three groups until they now total nearly 25% of the whole. Program participations show marked coordination with the membership ratios for the different groups. From the standpoint of subject matter, since the introduction of sec-

tional meetings in 1922, the leading groups in total participations are rural sociology, the community, social research, social work, religion, and the family, with social psychology, educational sociology, statistics, and biological factors following in close order.—*Publ. Amer. Sociol. Soc.*

16524. NORTON, JOHN K. The research program of the National Education Association. *J. Educ. Sociol.* 4 (9) May 1931: 580-584.—(This is a survey of the work of the research division of the N.E.A. since its establishment in 1922.)—*B. Riess.*

16525. UNSIGNED. Record of current educational publications comprising publications from July-December, 1930. *U. S. Office Educ., Bull.* #3. 1931: pp. 118.

## THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS

### THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

16526. JORDAN, BRUNO. Angst und Sorge. Was leistet die Ontologie Heideggers für die Neubegründung der Anthropologie? [What does Heidegger's ontology contribute toward a reorientation of anthropology?] *Tatwelt.* 6 (3) Jul.-Sep. 1930: 81-89.—*Conrad Taeuber.*

### THEORETICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL METHODS IN HISTORY

(See also Entries 13750, 15361)

16527. BERTON, JEAN. L'histoire des religions, sa méthode et les a priori métaphysiques. [The history of religions; its method and a priori metaphysics.] *Études Théol. et Relig.* 5 (5) Nov.-Dec. 1930: 387-403.—*H. G. May.*

16528. ROWSE, A. L. G. N. Clark's conception of history. *Criterion (London).* 10 (39) Jan. 1931: 222-232.—The distinguishing characteristic of Clark's historical writing is "omniscience or at least the faculty of dealing equably with all kinds of subjects." It is the

business of the historian, not merely to take activities one by one and show how they were mutually connected, but also to estimate "how far." Hence Clark rejects any attempts to explain historical phenomena in terms of a single principle. He disassociates himself from a materialistic conception of history, yet later he adds almost paradoxically that "a full analysis of civilization ought to dig down to the depths of psychology and show how the constructive work of organized life is related to the fundamental desires and emotions of the individual man," a bedrock basis on which Marxian historians and Clark can both build.—*Leo J. Meyer.*

16529. STEINACKER, HAROLD. Vom Sinn einer gesamt-deutschen Geschichtsauffassung. [The nature of a general German historical interpretation.] *Deutsche Rundsch.* 57 (6) Mar. 1931: 182-196.—The concept of history is not merely a matter of science, but in last analysis it is a matter of national concern. The investigator collects the material, analyzes it critically, and writes it in the light of changing view points. Only as the historian is able to sense the chords of the past that reach through the consciousness of the nation can he hope for general approval.—*Carl Mauelshagen, Jr.*

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